"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate northwest and north winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,977. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS DRIVE ON IN SOUTH; TAKE ROYE AND MENACE ALBERT; HAIG REFORMS HIS LINES AND HOLDS NORTH OF THE SOMME; TELLS OF AMERICAN AID; FRENCH MAKE STAND ABOVE NOYON

HIGH EXPLOSIVES ROCK JERSEY CITY; DAMAGE $2,000,000

Glass Shattered for Miles and Blazing Debris Carried to This Side of the River.

ERIE R. R. SHOPS BURNED

Tons of Burning Material from Wrecked Warehouse Fall in Yards.

GERMAN AGENTS SUSPECTED

No One Killed and None Badly Hurt —One Man Locked Up as a Witness.

Windows all over Manhatan were rattled yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock, by a series of explosions resulting from the burning of the five-story warehouse of the Jarvis Warehouse Company, Inc., which occupied nearly four blocks in Jersey City, within about 300 feet of the Hudson River, nearly opposite the New York City Hall.

The explosion deluged the Erie Railroad yards and machine shops, which adjoined them, with burning brands starting fires that destroyed two of the Erie shops, damaged or destroyed twenty locomotives and a large number of freight cars loaded with merchandise. Burning fragments, blown across the Hudson River, started small fires on the waterfront on the New York side. Over an area about half a mile in diameter about the plant in Jersey City the streets were filled with broken window glass.

The shock of the explosion was felt in office buildings in lower Manhattan and windows were shaken as if artillery was being fired in the streets below. Men and women looking up from their desks through windows facing the Jersey shore could see a giant puff of white smoke, succeeded almost instantly by an inky black smudge which blotted a large part of Jersey City out of the scene.

A second explosion rattled windows again and swept the vast column of smoke over lower Manhattan and New York Harbor. Several smaller explosions followed. Thousands of persons stood on the roofs of tall buildings in Manhattan during the rest of the afternoon and gazed at the smoke, rising several hundred feet in a thick jet-black mass, then shading off gradually into the yellow-brown atmosphere which hung all afternoon over Jersey City and most of New York.

Not One Person Hurt.

Notwithstanding the great spectacle provided by the fire and explosion, and the fact that it did damage of more than $2,000,000, not a life was lost and not a person was even badly hurt.

The exact cause of the explosion was unknown, and was being investigated last night by Jersey City officials and United States military authorities. Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City said his investigation had convinced him that the fire which caused the explosions was set by German agents, who wished to destroy Government stores in the Jarvis warehouse.

Since the Black Tom explosion, Jersey City had adopted an ordinance forbidding the storing of high explosives within the city limits. The military authorities have respected this law, and high explosives, which were formerly loaded from Black Tom and other points near Jersey City, are now loaded at Perth Amboy and sent by barges between Staten Island and the Jersey shore to the outside of the harbor. E. J. Jarvis, Secretary and Treasurer of the warehouse company, said yesterday that there was not an ounce of high explosive in the warehouse. Officials of the Quartermaster's Department said they had no information of any explosives for this Government being in the warehouse.

Nevertheless, Mayor Hague and other Jersey City authorities point to the fact that the explosion did take place, and that powerful explosives must have gotten into the warehouse in some manner.

"An explosion which was almost as powerful and destructive as the Black Tom explosion," said Mayor Hague last night, "has taken place, and it is nonsense to assert that there were no high explosives in the building. Somebody broke the law and evaded our efforts to free Jersey City from occurrences of this kind. After the Black Tom explosion we went straight to the President himself and got the full co-operation of the Government to protect this city from such disasters.

Not Government Explosives.

"Since that time the military authorities have been co-operating with us strictly, even to the extent of leaving the matter of handling explosives entirely in the hands of local authorities. When, for one reason or another, they have wished to hurry a given shipment

Continued on Page Ten.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEWEY'S "DEW-OL," a nerve tonic. (Port, Olive Oil and Hypophosphite.) 133 Fulton st., or Lizzett-Eiker-Hegeman.—Advt.

Refuse Coal to Spanish Ships Calling at Mexican Ports

HAVANA, March 26. — Spanish liners plying between Spanish ports and Cuba will probably discontinue their voyages to Mexican ports, owing to inability to secure bunker coal.

The representative of the American Food and Fuel Administrations has decided to refuse to provide these liners with coal for their Mexican traffic.

STORM IN SENATE OVER WAR DELAYS

Year Wasted, Lodge Asserts, Demanding Full Truth Be Told to the People.

ONLY 37 AIRCRAFT BY JULY

Members Gasp at New's Revelation — Only Two American Ships Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the bitterest debate the Senate has known since America's entry into the war, the Administration today was accused of having woefully failed to prepare the country for its part in the world conflict. Up to this time, Senators asserted, the United States has made a "pitiable showing."

Led by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Administration was severely arraigned for having failed to get one American airplane to its forces in France, while its long delay in turning out ships and guns was attacked as evidencing a glaring lack of efficiency.

Senator New of Indiana astounded the Senate when he declared that of 12,000 airplanes which the Aircraft Production Board had expected to build by July next only 37 would be ready.

Senator Lodge bitterly adverted to the fact that only two ships had been turned out in America's ambitious program to offset the submarine.

Senator Poindexter of Washington deplored the long delay of the Shipping Board in supplying ships, telling the Senate that the board had declined offers of shipbuilders on the Pacific Slope that would have put many vessels on the ways months ago. Although spruce is needed in the making of airplanes, the Senator said, the Aircraft Production Board had brushed aside offers of growers in the West to supply all the spruce the Government wanted and at its own figure.

Full Publicity Demanded.

Aroused over Senator Poindexter's aggressive attack upon the Administration, Senator Overman of North Carolina undertook to rebuke the Washingtonian, saying that he ought not reveal facts relating to the war that were calculated to discourage the American nation. Senator Poindexter insisted, as did the other critics of the Administration, that the people must know the truth and that the Administration's mistakes, unless brought to light, were apt to go on to the end of the war.

Senator Johnson of California, supporting Senator Poindexter's attitude, urged "pitiless publicity" in the conduct of the war. He characterized the War Department's failure to equip the American Army with airplanes as "an outrage upon the American youth on the battle lines."

Aside from Senator Overman, the only Democratic Senator who arose to the defense of the Administration was Mr. Kirby of Arkansas. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, while conceding that the War Department had "made mistakes," assured the Senate that every energy was now being bent on catching up in the war program. Senator Hitchcock had been assured, he said, that 2,000 airplanes would be ready for the American Army in France by July 1. This prophecy was abruptly challenged by Senator Poindexter.

The Senatorial outburst, coming upon the heels of the disclosures made to the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, as to lack of equipment of the American forces in France, created a profound sensation at the Capitol. While the Senate was engaged in the debate General Wood arrived again at the Capitol and conferred for an hour with members of the Military Affairs Committee. As an outcome of the conference, it is understood, an appointment was made for General Wood to confer with President Wilson, to lay before the Executive facts pertaining to American participation in the war.

Precipitated by Coal Protest.

The Senate debate was precipitated by Senator Thomas, Democrat of Colorado, who criticized the Administration for having, as he said, interfered with coal production through arbitrary price fixing. Alluding to the recent action of the Fuel Administration in fixing prices for the Colorado mines, the Senator declared that, once put into effect, disaster to the coal industry would ensue.

"There is no use of holding back the truth from the people," said Senator Thomas. "They must know what is

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
9th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Ev. 8—Pop. $1 Mat. Today at 2.—Advt.

RETREAT WITHOUT HASTE

British Troops Fall Back With Calm Confidence and Hopefulness.

FIGHTING ON OLD GROUND

Ever Fresh Masses of Enemy Troops Replace Exhausted Front Divisions.

MOWED DOWN CEASELESSLY

Odds Against Haig's Men in Many Places One Division to One Battalion.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 26.—Since yesterday morning the enemy has continued his violent thrusts against the British line westward from Bapaume and Péronne, and at the time I write his massed troops, mostly Brandenburgers and picked troops, are endeavoring to advance in the direction of Roye and Nesle, where French troops are heavily engaged. [Since this dispatch was written Roye has fallen.]

At the same time he is passing on over the old Somme battlefields down from Delville Wood, High Wood, and Maurepas toward the old lines the British held before the beginning of the Somme battles in 1916.

The enemy has paused since he began the great offensive, on Thursday last, only to bring up new divisions and pass them through and beyond those divisions exhausted by attack or shattered under the British fire while they reform and rest and then come on again, relieved once more by reserves and continually crowding over the captured ground. By this means, and owing to the enormous forces at the disposal of the German command, they are able to pursue any advantage gained with fresh troops against the hard-pressed British, who have been fighting without respite since the beginning of the battle, six days ago, except where on the right some of them have now been replaced in the front line by French battalions.

In spite of the gravity of these hours and the progress made by the enemy, there never has been a more glorious spirit shown by British troops throughout history, and when one day, but not now, all the details of this battle may be written—there is hardly time to tell more than an outline of what is happening day by day—it will be an epic of heroism more wonderful than the world now realizes, for the British troops and their officers have withstood an onslaught of enormous forces which have never been less than two to one, and in most parts of the line have been four to one and six to one and eight to one, nine divisions against three around Croisilles, eight divisions against two from the Cambrai sector westward, and in many places one division against one battalion.

British Fight Unceasingly.

Such odds have been unknown before, and they dare not remain stationary, but are continually being increased and renewed with fresh troops against those British who go on fighting. They go on fighting by night and day, from one day to another, falling back most of the time under this tide and spite of men and guns but holding them all the time by machine gun and rifle fire, by field batteries getting into action as soon as they have taken up new positions, and by desperate little battles in which one or two battalions or one or two companies hold up waves of Germans until their own line has fallen back in orderly way to new defensive ground.

For six days they have been killing the enemy as he advances across the open of the old, barren battlefields, nakedly exposed to their fire. Our riflemen in some old trench of theirs or ours—on those battlefields of the Somme which were left derelict for a year, as I saw them yesterday above Pozières Ridge, where they made fire trenches of these ditches full of undergrowth—shoot down German troops as in the old days at Le Cateau and lay their ranks out in dead and wounded men. But immediately the gaps are filled up by those gray swarms behind, and our weakened forces come further back to a new ditch or road, from which they fire again and kill again and fall back again, because the enemy is reckless of the cost of his advance and his tide never ceases its drift.

Our men have been fighting for six days and nights like this, after the first storm of shells and gas, until their beards have grown long and their faces haggard and worn for lack of sleep, and their clothes have become torn on wire and covered with dust of mud and chalk. I saw a small party of them today so weary with this endless battle they could hardly walk, and they were holding hands like tired children and leaning against each other like drunken men, but for the most part they hold their heads up gamely, because so far luck has been against them.

They look grimly toward the enemy's lines, waiting for him to show himself across the slope so they can deal with him once more, and while they are waiting they stand about in groups under cover of ruined walls or in sunken roads, smoking cigarettes, with their rifles handy and their steel helmets thrust back over their eyes, which are steady and calm.

Retreat in Perfect Order.

The whole movement of the army under the necessity of withdrawal from fixed positions is as orderly as though on manoeuvres in England. I can say honestly I have seen no officer show sign of being flurried. Transport lorries move away from the road only when it becomes untenable by the enemy's shellfire and retire to some villages further back, where they unpack their supplies on another roadstead with leisurely method, much faster than it seems. Camps are packed up and stores removed as the Germans are reported nearer and headquarters staffs change their lodgings from one old chateau to another, or one cottage to another, with their signallers and dispatch riders, and retain extraordinary composure because of the perfect discipline of character which is the quality of the British race in bad times as well as in good times.

It is all an amazing drama, because this open warfare is a new thing to the army, and the menace of the enemy is strong and serious, and retirement under the terrific pressure of the human avalanche now hurled against the defenders is by no means pleasant. But in the inevitable turmoil of this situation, in roads crowded with traffic of men and guns, in villages seething with troops rushed up toward the battle line, on the field of battle itself, the British Army retains its self-control, its will power, and its supreme, inspired courage.

Above all it retains its hopefulness and its faith. These are dark days for us because of the sacrifice of life and the success of the enemy in gaining ground, but at least this is good and great, that the British armies still remain unbroken and the enemy has failed to divide the forces or to cut off large masses of men. The British Generals have control of the machine from one end of the line to the other. No division has been lost, however battered it may be by its heroic fighting. The enemy has to pay dearly all the way along, and the British have never lost heart or courage to keep the German hordes in check long enough for an orderly retirement. That is wonderful and magnificent, and the heart of the world will beat faster because of what these men have done and still are doing in sheer human valor.

New French divisions have come to the British support and taken the places of some of those men of the British divisions who fought longest and at the greatest sacrifice.

Fierce Battle at the River.

Yesterday and Sunday the enemy pressure became strongest around Ham and northward along the Valley of the Somme, which he was trying to cross with large armies. I have already told how he made repeated efforts to get a crossing at St. Christ, Brye, and other places, and how his pontoons were smashed by our fire and his outposts flung back by our

Continued on Page Two.

VENUS PENCILS—17 degrees that are ideal for your every purpose.—Advt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Says Germany Has Massed 3,000,000 Men on the West

LONDON, Wednesday, March 27.—Telegraphing late on Tuesday, the correspondent of The Daily Mail at British Headquarters in France says that nearly two-thirds of the entire strategic reserve of the German Army has now been thrown into the attack.

"This German reserve," he adds, "consisted of eighty-five divisions, totaling 1,275,000 men, out of a total number now reaching not far short of 200 divisions, or possibly 3,000,000 men, which they have upon the western front. After the first day, thirty-three of these divisions were put into the battle. On the third day another twenty-one are known to have taken part. Since then they must have drawn upon the reserve for a few more divisions.

"It is, therefore, clear that we have been struggling with the whole available strength of the German Army, and the marvel is that our soldiers have held out so obstinately and steadily against odds so heavily against them."

GERMANS TAKE MANY TOWNS

Lihons and Noyon in the South Fall Before Advancing Foe.

FORCES CONFRONT ALBERT

A Heavy British Counterdrive in That Region Was Defeated, It Is Said.

REPORT 100 TANKS TAKEN

Battle Front of 1916 Has Been Crossed at Many Points, Says Official Bulletin.

BERLIN, March 26. (via London.)—The capture of Noyon, Roye, and Lihons (two miles west of Chaulnes) is announced by the night report from General Headquarters, which also states that the German forces have crossed the old Somme battle line at many points.

The day report stated that Biaches, Barleux, and Etalon were captured by the German forces yesterday in the operations north of the Somme.

Fresh British troops which attacked the German lines violently from the direction of Albert were driven back after a bitter struggle, it is stated.

More than 100 tanks were lying in the positions captured by the Germans, it is added, and the guns taken now number 963.

Since the beginning of the battle, says the statement, ninety-three allied airplanes and six captive balloons have been brought down.

The night report reads:

A new phase has set in in the tremendous battle on both sides of the Somme. The enemy is retreating on a wide front.

During the pursuit we have already crossed at many points our old positions before the Somme battle in 1916 in a westerly direction.

We are before Albert. Lihons, Roye, and Noyon has been taken.

The day report reads:

In continuation of the great battle in France, our troops yesterday achieved fresh successes. English divisions, brought up from Flanders and Italy, and French divisions threw themselves against our troops in desperate attacks. They were defeated.

The armies of General von Below and General von der Marwitz have finally maintained themselves in Ervillers, after a hot and fluctuating battle, and in their advance against Achiet-le-Grand captured the villages of Bihucourt, Biefvillers, and Grévillers. They have also captured Irles and Miraumont and have crossed the Ancre River.

English troops, freshly brought forward, attacked violently on a wide front from the direction of Albert. The enemy was driven back, after a bitter struggle.

We have crossed the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcelette and Pozières.

To the south of Péronne General von Hofacker has forced a passage across the Somme and has taken by storm the height of Maisonette, which was so hotly contested in the Somme battle of 1916, as well as the villages of Biaches and Barleux. Strong enemy counter-attacks wore themselves out before our lines.

The army of General von Hutier, after hard fighting, drove the enemy back near Marchelepot and Hattencourt across the Péronne-Roye Railway. The tenaciously defended Etalon was wrested from the French and English.

German Tanks in the Fighting.

BERLIN, March 25, (via London.)—German tanks, reinforced by captured British tanks, says a semi-official statement today on Sunday's fighting in the west, "took a leading part in breaking the brave enemy resistance."

The tanks attached to the German divisions fighting below St. Quentin stood the test brilliantly, the statement says, and their mobility was universally praised.

All the tanks which took part in

Continued on Page Two.

"We Shall Win Everything," Says the Kaiser; He Shakes Hands With Soldiers in the Field

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 26.—Karl Rosner of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, who is well known as the Kaiser's pet war correspondent, writes that the Emperor gave him the following message:

"Every one out here is staking everything; every one out here knows and trusts we shall win everything. All Germany fights for her future."

Rosner says that the Kaiser goes about among the troops, who greet him with immense enthusiasm.

"Those who are tired," Rosner writes, "are made fresh by his handshake, and those unused to battle are heartened by it."

Kaiser and His Staff Now at St. Quentin

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—The correspondent of the Berlin Vorwärts at the French front reports that the German Emperor with his staff is now at St. Quentin.

The German losses, he adds, though great, have not been so heavy as feared. A great number of tanks were used in the battle, and, he says, the advance has been made because of excellent leadership and keen preparation.

HOLDING SOLIDLY, FRENCH REPORT

Fighting Is Violent All Along Front from the Oise Northward.

DEFENDERS ARE CONFIDENT

French Guns Doing Great Execution—Noyon Evacuated in the Night.

PARIS, March 26.—French troops in co-operation with the British forces south of St. Quentin are holding solidly to positions on the left (south) bank of the Oise River "above Noyon," according to the official announcement of the War Office tonight.

Fighting is continuing with great fury along the front there, which, it is added, comprises Bray, Chaulnes, Roye, and Noyon. The latter town was evacuated by the French troops last night.

The night bulletin of the War Office is as follows:

Our troops are holding solidly to their positions on the left bank of the Oise above Noyon.

The fighting continues with undiminished violence along the front, comprising Bray-sur-Somme, Chaulnes, Roye, and Noyon.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

The day report of the War Office reads:

The battle continues with violence.

During last evening and in the night the enemy multiplied his attacks on the whole front between Noyon and Chaulnes. The French artillery, well established in the region of Noyon and supported effectively by our infantry, is retarding the German thrust. Frequent counterattacks have been made and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

Noyon was evacuated during the night in perfect order.

The French are holding the left bank of the Oise firmly.

French Fighters Full of Confidence.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, March 25, (Associated Press.)—Entire confidence reigns that the Germans' last card in the world battle will be over trumped when the proper moment comes. The allied military authorities were fully cognizant that the enemy's asupreme effort would cause a retreat until measures could be taken to check the irruption into the allied positions.

As always, the attackers possessed the advantage of knowing exactly where they would launch their onslaught, while the defenders were compelled to await development of the battle before meeting the onrush with countermeasures. There is every sign in today's situation that the terrific attack, in which apparently something like a million Germans of all arms are engaged, is slackening. The resistance of the Allies seems firmer, and the arrival on the scene of French reserves, sent up to the southern flank, brought welcome support to the British, who sustained the first powerful rush.

The German divisions which began what was evidently intended to be an irresistible forward movement were so cut up that they were replaced by fresh formations. It is these divisions which have been checked at the positions on which it was foreseen by the Allies that a stand would be made.

The ground over which the fighting has taken place possesses small tactical value, but it permitted the Allies to retire in perfect order. It had been devastated by the Germans before

Continued on Page Three.

OUR GUNS LEVEL ENEMY TRENCHES

Smash Dugouts and Snipers' Posts and Drive Foe Out of Richecourt.

STEADY STREAM OF SHELLS

Two Americans on Patrol Kill Three of Fifteen Germans and Get Away.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The American artillery continues to shell heavily with gas both towns held by the Germans and German batteries opposite the Toul sector. The Germans themselves have reciprocated in kind, but the doses of gas sent against them by the Americans have been twice as large as they have received.

The town of Richecourt, north of Xivray, one of the targets of the Americans, has been abandoned, so far as American patrols which reconnoitred near the town were able to determine.

The American artillery also is keeping up a stream of other shells on enemy positions in this region. St. Baussant, northeast of Richecourt, has been heavily shelled with high explosive projectiles, while German first line trenches repeatedly have been hit and leveled and enemy dugouts and snipers' posts completely silenced.

"Fritz," or "Billy Boche," as the American doughboys are beginning to call the Germans, is a persistent sniper on this sector. As fast as the Americans silence one nest, another starts the annoyance, and then the job has to be done all over again.

A group of American snipers this forenoon discovered an enemy nest close by and promptly opened fire on it. The Germans replied with their rifles, and then fired about three dozen or so grenades. Apparently the Germans had come to stay and did not intend to be chased out. One of the American 37-millimeter gun teams then got into action against the nest, and owing to its accurate fire no more Germans were seen at this particular point and there was no further annoyance.

Germans Clad in Blue.

A number of these same little guns got direct hits in enemy communicating trenches while men, possibly officers, were passing through them, and also fired effectively, as did snipers, on parties of Germans who were dressed in light and dark blue uniforms, the first time these uniforms were seen on this front. One of the American sharpshooters reported that he had spoiled a number of these new "Spring suits" by knocking the wearers into the mud with bullets from his Springfield.

Normal aerial activity continued today, the weather being favorable until late in the afternoon, when clouds and light snow flurries passed over the line. One enemy plane flew low over one of the American positions doing photographic work. The American anti-aircraft gunners had a number of chances during the day to show their skill, and this they did. They drove off enemy airmen who attempted singly or in groups to prowl over the line. There were several aerial combats in which planes carried American observers at the guns, but these were without result, probably because the airmen were unable to get close enough to the Germans.

Overcoats, which had been discarded since last week, were found to be exceedingly comfortable again tonight, as a frigid wind blew from the northeast.

Two men of an American patrol, inspecting enemy trenches in the Toul sector early this morning, encountered fifteen of the enemy, and immediately opened fire with their rifles. They also used grenades, and, after a few minutes, managed to get away safely, taking turns at covering each other's retreat. They got back to the American lines without a scratch, but it is known that three Germans were killed and others were wounded.

Two encounters are reported between

Continued on Page Three.

FURIOUS BATTLE IN SOUTH

Has Been Raging All Day Below the Somme, Haig Reports.

"AMERICAN TROOPS" THERE

And Fighting "Shoulder to Shoulder" with Their Allies, the General Says.

SLACKENING IN THE NORTH

German Forces Are Engaged in New Movements, However, and Another Drive Expected.

LONDON, March 26. — All day long the German forces have been pounding hard on the battlefront south of the Somme, while to the north of the river as far as the Scarpe there has been comparatively little activity, the engagements being of local character.

This is the gist of the official reports today from Field Marshal Haig, who, in the early night bulletin, states that in the Roye area "British, French, and American troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder," and French reinforcements are rapidly coming up.

The Germans began their attacks on the allied front south of the Somme early this morning, and by heavy assaults they captured Roye at 10:30 o'clock.

The early night report states that the Germans have been checked west of Roye and Noyon. Tonight's supplementary report from the British commander says that fresh divisions of the enemy are pressing the attack vigorously all along the line south of the Somme, particular fury being shown in the assaults around Chaulnes and on the front northward from there to Bray on the Somme.

Germans Strip Western Front.

North of that point there has been minor fighting in some sectors, while much movement of German troops has been noticed.

General Haig reports that the German losses have been so great that the enemy has been obliged to bring up reinforcements from all parts of the western front It is established that more than seventy divisions (about 840,000 men) have been engaged.

Tonight's latest and supplementary bulletin from British headquarters reads:

North of the Somme local fighting has taken place at different points. Much movement of hostile troops and transport has been observed in the battle area, and these have been engaged by our artillery and airplanes.

South of the Somme the hostile attacks reported this morning have been pressed vigorously with fresh German divisions against Noyon and Roye.

This afternoon new hostile attacks commenced in the neighborhood of Chaulnes and between Chaulnes and the Somme, to the north of it. The battle is continuing on the whole front south of the Somme.

In the last six days of constant fighting our troops on all parts of the battlefront have shown the utmost courage. In addition to those British divisions which have already been mentioned, exceptional gallantry was shown also by the following: The 8th, 18th, 31st, 41st, 61st, 63d, and 66th Divisions.

Haig Reveals Present Line.

The night report from Field Marshal Haig says:

The enemy made no further attacks during the night of March 25-26 on our front north of the Somme.

During the afternoon there have been local engagements on this part of the battlefront, in which the enemy has been repulsed, but he has attempted no serious attack.

The line north of the Somme now runs: Bray, Albert, Beaumont-Hamel, Puisieux, vette, Boiry, Henin, Wancourt, just west of Monchy to the Scarpe, and thence along our original front.

The Germans have been attacking heavily south of the Somme this morning, and took Roye at 10:30 A. M.

The line there appears to run from

Mericourt on the Somme, through Rosières, west of Roye and west of Noyon. Fresh German divisions have been identified in this area, including two Guard and two Brandenburg divisions.

On this part of the battlefield the British, French, and American troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder, and French reinforcements are rapidly coming up.

The enemy has been checked west of Roye and Noyon.

The day bulletin of the War Office reads:

The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert.

North of the Somme continuance of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed.

Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaulnes.

The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlefront from all parts of the western theatre.

Over seventy hostile divisions are known to have been engaged in the battle.

Airmen Bomb Massed Troops.

A statement of the aerial operations tonight says:

On Monday our airplanes were employed almost entirely in bombing the enemy's troops and transport massed in the areas behind the battlefront and in attacking them with machine-gun fire from low heights. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped in this work, and over 100,000 rounds were fired from the machine guns.

All our pilots reported that the ground targets offered by the enemy surpassed description. They were able to drop their bombs with accuracy and fire with effect right into the centre of infantry battalions in close formation and into columns of cavalry and transport.

A certain amount of fighting in the air took place, but it was less intense than on the previous day. Thirteen hostile airplanes were brought down and ten were driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing. The majority of our casualties were caused to the low-flying machines by fire from the ground.

During the night our night-flying airplanes continued to bomb and attack with machine-gun fire the enemy's troops in his forward areas and transport on the roads leading to the front.

ALLIED RESISTANCE IS SHOWING RESULTS

Germans Are Throwing in Their Reserves Without Regard to Losses.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The Germans today followed up their progress of yesterday at Nesle, on the southern battle front, by launching a terrific assault against the British along a line running, roughly, between Hattencourt and the region of Roye.

The British, co-operating with their French allies, were meeting the onslaught doggedly and gallantly, and a sanguinary struggle was in progress this afternoon.

Further north the enemy also developed a fresh offensive movement to the south of Suzanne, which lies a little northeast of Bray-sur-Somme, but the Germans were pushing with less strength here than further south, possibly for strategic reasons.

These two sectors were the scene of most important operations today, although fighting was in progress along the whole great battle front.

In the northern sector, about Achiet-le-Grand, Logeast Wood and northward, where such desperate fighting was waged yesterday, the Germans had not renewed their attacks in strength up to a late hour this forenoon.

The Allies today were probably in better condition to contest the German advance than they had been since the beginning of the defensive.

There is reason to believe that important events will be recorded within a few hours, which may lead to a betterment of the position of the armies which are meeting the German onslaught.

The enemy is fighting desperately hard against time. On the first day his reserves were reduced to fifty-two divisions. At the end of the second day some forty divisions from the reserves had been put in.

The capture of Nesle yesterday by the enemy was achieved after heavy fighting over a considerable front. The Germans advanced in strength both north and south of the town and by pressing the defending lines back in these places formed a salient from which the Allies were forced to withdraw, leaving Nesle in the hands of the enemy. Heavy fighting today in this section was forecast by the appearance of new masses of troops which the Germans brought up, ready for another push.

The fighting on Sunday and Monday in the neighborhood of Ervillers was most bitter. Throughout Sunday night and the early hours Monday the Germans kept pressing against the stubbornly contending British, who fought with such desperation against overwhelming odds that they repelled the onrushing infantry. After a breathing spell in the early morning the Germans again made a heavy assault between Ervillers and Gomiecourt and were caught in the British artillery barrage and crushed.

A little later the enemy advanced once more and stormed the position with such ferocity that it was feared that Ervillers must go. Fresh British troops were sent up and carried out an immediate counterattack, relieving the situation.

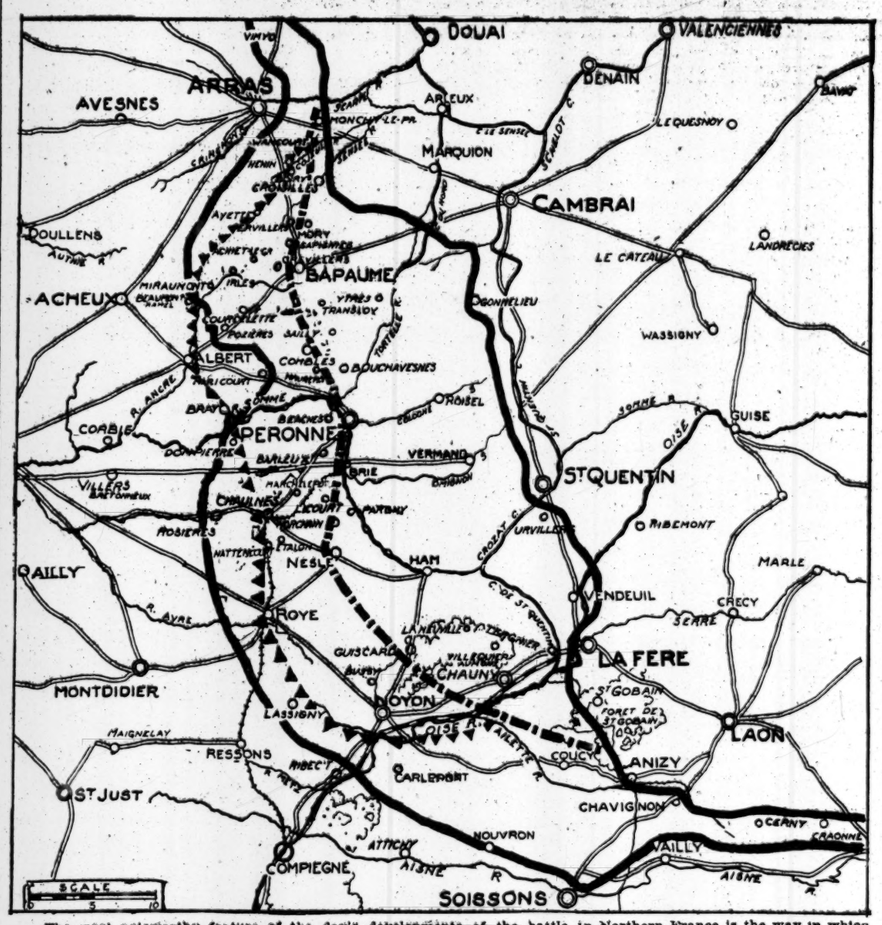
The enemy, finding the road barred through this place, began hammering hard below Gomiecourt, in the region of Sapignies. The British line south of this place had already swung back to the west, and it finally became apparent that it would be policy to withdraw from Ervillers, Gomiecourt, and Sapignies, and straighten out the front. This was done during the night, the withdrawal being effected in good order.

The Germans also pushed hard in the neighborhood of Fonches, Chaulnes, Estrées, Dompierre, Mericourt, Miraumont, and Achiet-le-Grand. Heavy fighting occurred about Grévillers.

Bapaume was turned into an inferno yesterday by squadrons of British aviators. Their bombs tore to pieces whatever was left of the place. The work of the British airmen since the beginning of the battle has been one of the brighest pages. Bitter battles in the air have been fought by scores of aviators, and the service has proved fully its ability to smother the German airmen at a crucial time.

No official figures are at hand, but from compilations made personally the correspondent is convinced that at least 130 German airplanes have been brought down in the five days of battle. This has reference to perhaps two-thirds of the line affected.

Scene of the German Offensive.



The most noteworthy feature of the day's developments of the battle in Northern France is the way in which the fighting front is swinging back to the line whence Haig in conjunction with his French allies began the famous Somme offensive of the Fall of 1916, which forced Hindenburg to make his "strategic retreat" the following spring.

In the centre, indeed, the new battle front has already swept beyond the long-held allied trenches of that period, while both north and south the two lines are rapidly approximating.

The solid black line at the right shows the line held by Hindenburg before the present offensive began, and the solid black line at the left the 1916 front.

The broken line shows the approximate position of the fighting front, so far as reported by Monday's official bulletins, and the spearhead line the position of the front as indicated by yesterday's communications of the various War Offices. It should be said that the space between these two lines does not indicate that so much area was won by the Germans in yesterday's operations, since it is plain that most of their gains were made late Monday afternoon or Monday night.

Lihons, the capture of which is linked by Berlin with the taking of Roye and Noyon, is a little village west of Chaulnes on the road to Rosières.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The punishment inflicted on the Germans in Monday's fighting about Bapaume seriously affected their fighting in yesterday's battles. It will be remembered that before Bapaume on Monday occurred the bitterest fighting of the day. The British artillery held the heights to the west of the town all during the day, and broke up attack after attack as soon as it was launched. Finally, however, the British were forced to withdraw to the west, leaving the village in German hands.

Yesterday morning the attacks were resumed, but soon lapsed, so that in the afternoon there was relative quiet, broken only by a number of purely local engagements. The British took advantage of the opportunity to rectify their positions and retired without great pressure behind the Ancre brook to the positions they held on July 1, 1916, when the battle of the Somme opened.

North of the Ancre from the point where it turns eastward (at Beaucourt) the line is still somewhat east of the old position, cutting across the northeastern corner of the former salient. The British withdrawal here seems to have been rather deliberate. There is indeed reason why this should be so. Just to the north the new line joins the old on the banks of the Scarpe River. The old line here is peculiarly favorable to the British, due to the fact that all of the high ground is in British hands. This is the ground that was taken as a result of the battle of Vimy Ridge.

With this ground in British hands the end of the German advance north of the Somme is in sight. They cannot penetrate much farther to the west until Vimy is retaken. This ridge commands the ground to the south as well as to the east, and was while in the hands of the Germans a veritable bulwark of defense.

The Germans are already well to the east of it along the Ancre. When the British to the north of this stream retire to their former positions the limit will probably be reached. Such a wedge as the Germans are driving cannot go on indefinitely without exposing the attacking troops to great danger from an attack delivered from along the base of the wedge. We must, therefore, see one of two things—either a cessation of the German advance north of the Somme or a change in the direction of the attack from westward toward the north, and in the latter fighting the British would have a decided advantage. They would be fighting from higher ground. They would be fighting from positions which have not yet been affected by the German offensive, with their artillery intact and a full supply of ammunition at hand.

Moreover, the defending troops are entirely fresh, not having been in action for months. The German artillery on the other hand must have its ammunition brought up over a difficult country unless the attack should come from the east, or in other words be a frontal attack. Such an attack is not altogether probable because of the great advantage in terrain which the defensive positions possess.

It may be, however, that such an attack will be made in conjunction with one from the south. In other words, when the Germans consider that they have reached the limit of their westward advance north of the Somme, they will then turn north, striking at the Arras positions from the rear, while at the same time pressing the fighting against the ridge from the front.

But the British cannot be permitted to hold north of the Scarpe while the Germans continue to advance south of the Scarpe. The two are not in any way consistent.

Of one thing we may be certain. The British do not intend to permit the Germans to continue the drive indefinitely without striking back. We may be equally certain that it is not General Haig's intention to strike back until he has reason to believe that the odds are in his favor. His retreat north of the Somme was not apparently compulsory. And if it were not it was made with the purpose of having the Germans follow him. This may indicate that the hour of his great countereffort is approaching.

This gives particular emphasis to the relation of Vimy Ridge and the entire Arras series of positions to the present battlefield. This is to some extent indicated also by the British report of last night. For the first time since the German offensive opened the British report gives in full the location of the British lines. Previously this practice was abstained from with the explanation that to do so might give the enemy information of value. Now apparently it is of no importance whether the enemy knows or not. This may or may not have any significance, but it is a departure from the practice of the past few days which might bear watching.

South of the Somme the Germans have been attacking fircely, the blow falling against the combined French and British forces. Here the apparent German object is to make the line of cleavage the junction of the British and French, to open a breach between them and then to roll up the British right. In this they have failed. There is not the slightest indication of a break. The Germans are and have been continuously faced with a continuous line.

The Germans have, however, been successful in forcing their way forward across the Oise and moving west almost to the old battle line. After hard fighting about Noyon, the French vacated the town, falling back south of the highway from Noyon to Roye; the Germans followed closely, but the highway being commanded by a line of heights which parallel its route were soon halted. Further to the north they were more successful and penetrated as far west as Roye, which they occupied in the morning. Before Chaulnes they were also checked for the time being so that the day closed just before the old positions were reached.

The great danger now appears to be in the outcome of the fighting in this part of the field. The Germans have apparently decided to concentrate their efforts here, apparently for the purpose of reaching Amiens, and it is here we must look for success or failure.

GERMANS BEHIND SCHEDULE.

British Guns and Airmen Big Factors in Slowing Up Foe.

LONDON, March 26.—Yesterday was the supreme day for the British gunners, says the Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters.

Attacking from north of Ervillers to the point of British contact with the French, the Germans were held up nearly everywhere by the ceaseless intensity of the British artillery fire.

Masses of enemy troops which, coming forward in waves, attempted again and again to reach their objectives, met with the same fate as the Old Guard at Waterloo.

In only one sector, near Sapignies, did they succeed in bending back the British front. It was to conform the front with this indentation that the British fell back during the night, straightening the line.

Exacting the heaviest toll for every feet of ground, the British withdrew slowly before the pressure of the German masses.

British airmen last night made pandemonium of every centre of concentration of traffic behind the German front. Tens of thousands of rounds were fired point blank into enemy formations, while airmen fulfilled effectively their rôle as eyes of the artillery.

Prisoners say that the advance of the Germans is behind their schedule. The tenacity of the British resistance, they report, exceeded anything the Germans deemed possible. They complain of great privations, on account of lack of supplies, and extreme weariness is also telling heavily. Owing to the dense masses of supporting troops, however, the enemy is able to replenish his forward line with fresh units.

The weather remains dry, thus favoring the enemy.

The correspondent adds:

"The spirit and determination of the British troops are excellent."

BRITISH WOUNDED IN PARIS.

Hospitals Are Caring for Allied Soldiers for the First Time.

PARIS, March 26.—The first lot of British wounded from the German offensive reached Paris on a special hospital train today. They were distributed among the Paris hospitals.

This is the first time British wounded have been sent here, although numbers passed through Paris during the early months of the war on their way to the Versailles Palace, which was then used as a British hospital.

CHURCHILL URGES EFFORT.

Calls for Special Work to Repair the Losses of Material.

LONDON, March 26.—An appeal was made today by Winston Spencer Churchhill, Minister of Munitions, that a special effort must be made to repair promptly the serious loss in guns, machine guns and ammunition resulting from the battle now in progress.

GERMANS SPREAD ALARMS.

Agents in Northern France Dealt With Quickly When Caught.

LONDON, March 26.—German agents are spreading alarmist reports among the civil population around the battle zone in Northern France, according to a dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters dated Monday.

These persons are being dealt with summarily when caught.

NOW A WAR OF MOVEMENT.

Three Days Have Changed the Whole Aspect of Fighting.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily Mail correspondent on the British front describes the altered conditions of warfare in France, pointing out that in less than three days the operations have changed from a war of fixed positions back to a war of movement, as was the case in the first month of the struggle.

"As I reached the hill for observation," he writes, "I came suddenly upon a moving and magnificent sight. Down in the spreading plain between two ridges was a large camp. The men were just finishing their breakfast. Some of their camp fires were still sending up blue smoke into the chilly air. Then I saw tanks coming over a hill and waddling down into the valley.

"I could not have seen these sights in position warfare. I should not have been able to distinguish bodies of the enemy's infantry moving down a slope from a shattered wood whose trees were mere blackened skeletons. Nor should I have been gladdened by seeing our men go forward with cheerful, confident swing."

The London evening papers take consolation in the fact that the eGrmans this far have failed to break the British lines or force a wedge between the British and French armies and in the news from France that the gaps have been filled with local reserves, while the strategical reserves remains intact for their own special purpose.

The Standard says: "After five days of fighting the British line has gone back almost to the limits of the Somme battlefield. But, though it is elastic, it is not brittle; it is bent, but not broken."

The Globe says: "The Germans have failed to thrust so deeply into the British line as to make a reunion of the fissure impossible and to defeat the separated masses in detail. And with every hour the German chances grow less."

PARIS SATISFIED WITH THE SITUATION

Sees Great German Offensive Wasting Its Strength Against Allied Line.

AMIENS FOE'S OBJECTIVE

Charges in Close Formation More Compact Than in 1914 Cause of Terrible Losses.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—France's confidence that the great German offensive is wasting its strength against the allied line is voiced in an official dispatch received here today from Paris. The message quotes at length from today's Petit Journal to show that the Germans, though suffering tremendous losses in massed advances, have failed to attain their objectives and that the present situation is satisfactory in the Allies. Following is the dispatch:

"The French press continues to view with calm confidence the developments of the gigantic battle which has been going on for five days. This confidence is based upon all the experiences of this war. Each time that the Germans have attempted a movement against the troops in the west, the effort after a certain amount of success always of a temporary character has ended in being broken against the barrier of the allied armies.

"The great example before all minds is that of the Marne, where Germany had every advantage on her side, thanks to her preparation; to the superiority of her man power and her heavy artillery, and her hidden attack across violated Belgium, but she was defeated. Today she is fighting against the powerful Franco-British armies accustomed to war, and well supplied. Her effort will again be stopped. Such is the firm and calm conviction of French opinion, the expression of which is seen this morning in the press.

"The Petit Journal says:

"'It appears that while attacking from the beginning on the whole of the front the Germans have brought their principal efforts to the west of St. Quentin. In thus acting they wished to upset the English, reach the Somme, and to secure for themselves in this direction a route to Amiens, which they want at all costs to possess in order to separate the English from the French armies. It is for this object that the German centre has made for three days such gigantic efforts.

"'Hindered by the force of the heroic resistance of the English, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, always with the idea of reaching Amiens, determined to realize his program by passing around the obstruction by the north. It is thus that he ordered his right wing operating north of Péronne to engage itself completely. Under the furious blows of the assailants, the English have been obliged to withdraw, but the obstinacy with which they have fought has permitted them to take the necessary measures to oppose the plans of the enemy.

"'Finally, the left wing, operating south of St. Quentin, appears to have had for its mission the object of effecting a diversion in order to favor the march toward Amiens. Prince Rupprecht expected undoubtedly that his troops, marching in the direction of Paris, would absorb the attention of the adversary. But the intervention of the French troops has disturbed this calculation. Our pollus, although much less numerous, have replaced the English in this sector, so that our allies can dispose of all their reserves to continue the fight on the other sectors. Our pollus, from the moment of their entry into the line, in spite of their numerical inferiority, have set the enemy at bay, inflicting upon him terrible losses, and only yielding ground inch by inch by order of their command. The defensive struggle is continuing in the region north of Noyon while waiting for the right moment to give a counterthrust.

"'The Germans have not done anything further than apply the formula from which they cannot depart, but which they plan on a colossal scale. Charges in close formation, more compact than in 1914. Everywhere the Germans have attacked in such close waves that the individuals could hardly be distinguished from each other. The result of this practice is that they have suffered horrible losses. All the prisoners relate, for there are a good many German prisoners, that they are advancing over heaps of dead. A terrified German said that more than half of his regiment had been killed, and he could not understand how he had escaped.'

"The military critic of the Petit Journal makes the observation that the German command is far from having attained his objectives. He writes:

"'The enemy is adopting, at least to all appearances, the plan of limited objectives. He announces the success of the first phase of the battle with a haste which does not precisely indicate an overwhelming confidence in the future. If we must take the Germans at their word we have then the right to affirm that at the end of four days they have not reached the objectives which according to their own plans had been assigned them for the first day. In reality the line in front of which they have stopped would, if conquered, have been the first great result of the action.

"'Until now the result attained does not exceed that which is practically inevitable in an action where such energetic methods have been brought to bear. We have always attained the same, and it is not to be supposed that the enemy in employing enormous forces would not have the same fortune. It is very difficult to realize that he has used half of his divisions in the west solely for the pleasure of gaining a limited extent of ground of the usual proportions in an operation of this character.'

"The Petit Journal also gave a résumé of the military situation as follows:

"'The Germans have in front of them an adversary whose tenacity is well known, and who has at his disposal every means and every resource to continue the struggle victoriously. On the other hand, one must not forget that the Germans for the reason of their advance, and in spite of the arrival of reserves, will find it necessary to pause and bring up their heavy artillery to the new line of combat. The English can then count upon a certain delay to prepare for the new attack which they will have to meet. To support them the French are on their right, south of Tergnier, ready for any advance.

"'Thus, then, in spite of the English withdrawal, and for reason of the sanguinary losses sustained by the enemy, the situation is not of a nature to disturb in any way our confidence in the issue of the battle which has been commenced, and whose development in the near future we can await without disquietude.'"

CRITICISED BY ROOSEVELT.

Says Administration's Policy Is "Let George Do It."

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, at his home at Sagamore Hill, tonight made a statement on the part that England and America are playing in the present war. He said the policy of this Administration seems to be one to "let George do it."

"We have been at war over a year now," said the former President, "and all that we can do when the greatest battle of history is on—and the English fighting their own battles as much as our own—is for the President to send a message which in sum amounts to the hope that George will be able to do it by himself. I wish our people would read General Wood's testimony today and then understand what a dreadful misfortune it has been for the whole world to have had America, for the last three and a half years, carrying out the 'Let George do it' policy."

The Colonel, against the advice of his physician, will leave here tomorrow morning for Portland, Me., where he is to address the State Republican Committee on Thursday. Tomorrow night he will be at the home of Dr. S. T. Sturges Bigelow at Boston, Mass. On his way back home he will visit his eight-year-old grandchild, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Archie Roosevelt, in Boston.

BERLIN RINGS CHURCH BELLS.

City Decorated in Celebration of Success on the Western Front.

LONDON, March 26.—Berlin was decorated Monday and church bells were ringing in celebration of the success on the western front, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The Catholic Churches in Berlin have arranged for a special day of prayer.

BRITISH RETREAT WITHOUT HASTE

Continued from Page One.

counterattacks, but Sunday he had definitely gained the bridgehead at Ham, and by a strong attack got as far as Verlaine, on the other side of the river.

Sunday morning the enemy was in Eamery and Hallon, and made an attack on a big scale with newly arrived Brandenbergers on the village of Voyennes, his object being to enlarge the district around the bridgehead of Ham. The gallant British, fighting step by step, had to fall back, making a separate battle in defense of Rouy le Grande and holding that night the line of the Libermont Canal to Bouverchies and north of Villeselve up to Offoy. It was a perilous winding line, difficult to hold, and its weakness was tested by the enemy in great strength.

By this time the French divisions were beginning to arrive. As their splendid regiments came into the battlefields, mixing with the British battalions and fighting in their midst, new heart was put into the British at this most welcome and priceless support. Gradually as the hours passed on Sunday and Monday the French held the battle line more and more strongly.

But the enemy saw the British weakness on the left of here and Ollezy, and made new and stronger attacks. During the night the battalions at Ollezy, which had borne the brunt of the hard struggle, fell back, and yesterday the British left on this sector also had to withdraw. It had now been decided to construct a big defensive position on which the British could retire in case of need, and for this purpose all the pioneer and infantry battalions in the neighborhood did some heroic digging, which enabled the British line to swing back when the time came for relief with much greater safety from a sudden break.

Through yesterday the enemy still further increased his pressure toward Morchain and on both sides of Nesle. He did not make a frontal attack on that town, but came down on its flanks, and did not actually enter it till last night. A British officer walked through Nesle yesterday afternoon, and there was no German there at the time.

Last night and today the enemy, passing new divisions through his foremost storm troops, made further thrusts toward Roye and Hattencourt. On the extreme left of the British line there has been a continual struggle about the Arras-Bapaume road, and the enemy has been trying to force his way down from Bapaume southward and across the old Somme battlefields toward Montauban and Mametz.

At the moment this is the situation, and I can say with absolute truth that in the end the British Army is still confident it will defeat the enemy's plans of decisive victory.

Germany to Close Dutch, Swiss, and Danish Frontiers

LONDON, March 26.—The German-Dutch, German-Swiss, and German-Danish frontiers will be closed to international traffic on Wednesday or Thursday, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

GERMAN DRIVE IS ON IN SOUTH

Continued from Page One.

the fighting are said to have returned undamaged. It was mainly due to their intervention, the statement continues, that the tenacious resistance of the British, especially the machine-gun nests, was broken quickly. Troops manning a concrete redoubt near Urvillers are reported to have been overpowered immediately by the tanks.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—German correspondents report that six British tanks have been captured.

MUNICH PAPER BOASTFUL.

But Berlin Vorwaerts Says Germans Must Not Act as Conquerors.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Zurich quotes the Munich Neueste Nachrichten of Sunday as commenting on the offensive on the western battlefront:

"The first violent blow in a vast and decisive battle has been struck against our bitterest and most dangerous foe on French soil. England has suffered a defeat the magnitude of which cannot be disregarded.

"The English have defended themselves with all the stubbornness of their race, but up to the present they have been unable to bring the fight to a standstill.

"A great victory has been achieved, but much mightier things are impending. We must not forget that we are experiencing only the beginning of a decisive battle. But we are firmly assured that no power on earth can snatch victory from us."

The Berlin Vorwärts of Sunday, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, said:

"While the fighting at present is inclining in Germany's favor, nevertheless after this fight we shall neither be in a position nor shall we have the moral right to treat the enemy on the principle of 'hands on the throat and knees on the breast.'

"The necessity for a political understanding lies behind even the greatest military decision. Such an understanding, however, will be all the easier for us, once the poison clouds of war lies have disappeared. After this war the German people can only live as a peaceful, self-governing nation."

The Berlin Tägliche Rundschau of Sunday attempts to lower the high expectations of the German people on the great offensive. The paper points out that it will be necessary to crush the British Army before it is possible to break down resistance. It adds:

"If it is impossible after a short but severe artillery preparation to break through all the lines with our infantry, then we must not count on an immediate break through along the whole front."

Mrs. Funston's Advice

Mrs. Frederick Funston, widow of "Fighting Fred" Funston, Major-General United States Army, has become advisor of the soldiers' womenfolks among the readers of The Delineator. Through eighteen years' experience, Mrs. Funston knows every side of army life, and is doing a real service for the mothers, wives and sweethearts left behind. If you have a soldier boy "over there," read Mrs. Funston's department in The Delineator or write and ask her for any advice you need.

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Some advertisements in SYSTEM might pay if they reached only one reader

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FRENCH AWAITING MOMENT TO STRIKE

Holding Reserves Intact Until German Strategy Is Fully Revealed.

ARMY FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Superior Morale of the Allied Peoples Is Counted an Important Asset.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, March 26.—The French higher command is satisfied with the position, but it is in the nature of the case that I cannot state all the grounds of optimism. One, perhaps, lies precisely in the prominence of elements of intimidation in the enemy program. Frightfulness will not pay now, any more than it has done hitherto.

A full third of the German forces on the western front have been engaged on one-eighth of its extent. It is not impossible that a secondary offensive may be declared, but it may be taken that we now know the worst and that the utmost possible strength has been put into the first blow.

The choice suggests the need of obtaining a rapid decision and the hope of shaking the will of our people. If it resulted in a break-through it would be justified as good strategy; if not, a number of prisoners and miles of ravaged territory have been taken, with no compensation for the costs.

So far there is nothing like a break-through. The French are holding strongly in the Oise Valley, in safe connection with the British on the Somme.

It is now our turn. When an army receives an assault, the direction but not the force of which it has anticipated, and when it has ground behind in which it can manoeuvre without making any particular sacrifice, it is best to resist with a minimum of strength, holding its reserves intact until the enemy's intentions are fully revealed, when it can freely take the strategic initiative.

Better Chance Than at Marne.

A moment's thought will show how much more favorable is our situation in these respects than in the earlier crisis of the war before the battle of the Marne. Nearly all the allied armies had then suffered defeat, a long retirement was necessary to pull them together, and many cities were abandoned, or, like Paris and Verdun, were endangered to obtain a favorable military position. In the battle of Ypres we were again heavily outnumbered and there was no room behind for manoeuvres. The case of Verdun is peculiar, because prestige called for the defense of that ancient fortress.

In the present circumstances the allied commanders have no such special anxieties. I believe that the hour is at hand when they will give Hindenburg a lesson, in the art of war worthy of the Marne and Verdun, Nancy and Chemin Des Dames. Perhaps I am affected by the sight of masses of troops moving around me. Among them, at any rate, there is nothing but confidence.

Remember Verdun, Says General.

March 24, (Delayed.)—For the moment there is little to say from this side, except that, while waiting, ready to take their own part in the struggle, the French are watching the battle in the north with the gravest sympathy and with the same absolute confidence that they have in their own armies.

A famous French commander said to me today:

"We knew of old the military qualities of the British Army. Now they have grown greater by experience, like our own, and we who know them still better are confident that they will give a good account of themselves. It will of course be a hard trial, but you need not be anxious about the loss of the first lines. The boche is not making this tremendous effort and sustaining these losses in order to win back a few miles of territory which he ravaged a year ago, but to effect a complete rupture of our front. If he does not do that he has failed. Remember Verdun."

Other good judges compared the figures of prisoners and guns claimed by the enemy with the numbers taken in past Allied offensives and expressed some surprise, considering the enormous forces in play, that the former were not larger.

While it is inadvisable to speculate as to the parts of the French front where an attack may be expected, there is a general feeling that only the first act of the drama has yet been staged, and that it is not yet possible to say how it may develop, or to pass any definite judgment. But there are some preliminary circumstances to which I would briefly call attention, both for warning and encouragement.

Allied Armies Confident.

Victory, says one German paper, is a question of nerves. This is a variant of General Foch's "He is only defeated who believes himself defeated," and of Nogi's saying that victory goes to him who can hold out an extra quarter of an hour. The moral factor has always been as important as any military element in war, and after three and a half years is more important than ever. The allied armies were never so confident and never had better reason for confidence than today. It is therefore only a question of the morale of the civilian population behind them. The German people have proved their strength, but they are sick at heart, and with good reason.

Let me ask for the last time why the German offensive has undergone a delay doubly prejudicial, because it enabled the Allies to double their defenses and the Americans to come into line. A study of the German press and other sources of information during the last few months points to two sets of reasons, one purely military, the other moral.

The chief military reason lay in the difficulty, which proved greater than was anticipated, of getting divisions over from Russia and into condition fit for the hardest battle any troops ever had to face. They were attenuated and demoralized. They had not only to be transported under various difficulties, but to be reformed and, above all, freshly trained. Methods of stimulation were adopted that are quite new to the German Army.

The moral reason for the delay was the untrustworthy condition of German public opinion. The Italian offensive had been disappointing; the Bolshevist peace was better, but there cannot be and is not much faith in a compact torn by tricks out of anarchy. Russia has still to be dealt with by force, and there are no German forces to spare, once the issue is joined decisively in the west.

A wave of hopelessness and dissension was seen in the struggle between von Kuhlmann, as a partisan of a rational agreement with England and concessions in the west, and Ludendorff, as head of the mailed first party. The January strikes showed to which side the workmen leaned, but the Chancellor's speech of January put the war party in the saddle.

All Staked on the Drive.

Two months have passed. Despite Brest-Litovsk, a march toward Petrograd and Odessa was found necessary. Now everything is staked on the western offensive. It is the last throw. The German press insists that it must be decisive and at the same time admits that, in the words of the Kreuz-Zeitung, it will be more difficult than any other of the great battles of the war.

Among the mass of the German people dull hopelessness prevails. The result of the Niederbarnim election a week ago is typical. In this working-class constituency near Berlin the two Socialist candidates polled 44,500 votes, against 16,955 of the three orthodox candidates, and the minority Socialist alone polled more than the last three together.

Even without counting the gathering host of America, the Allies have nothing to fear, in the comparison of moral forces. I spent last night in a modest hostelry in one of the towns near the front, which the German aviators are subjecting to nightly bombardments. It is a regular part of their artillery preparation, for the German high command still trusts to intimidation of civilians as much as, if rather less flagrantly than, in its original invasion of Belgium. From time to time we descend into the cellars, and if you could see a typical group of French women sitting amid the wine casks with their cats on their knees, sensibly protecting themselves, but not in the least afraid, you would be well content. It is a brutal business, but if victory is to be won on the nerves of women and children, there, too, all goes well.

SURPLUS CROWDS IN PARIS.

Many Americans on Missions of "Doubtful Utility."

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—The presence in Paris of great numbers of Americans on self-appointed missions of doubtful utility is causing considerable comment among Americans who are here to work. Not only does such traveling waste precious tonnage, but every unnecessary person adds to the load which is already great in allied countries.

Thousands of well-meaning but useless Americans will be in the way if matters become more serious here.

TURKS NOW DEMAND THE CRIMEA ALSO

Want It Joined to Turkey as the Baltic Provinces Have Been Joined to Germany.

LONDON, March 25.—Turkish newspapers, a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says, point out that on the basis of the right of self-determination the Crimea must be joined to Turkey, as the Baltic provinces of Russia have been joined to Germany.

URGE SACRIFICE BY BRITONS

London Papers Call On Those at Home for Aid in Crisis.

LONDON, March 26.—The morning newspapers call upon civilians to accept still more privations and make greater sacrifices in these fateful days. The Daily Telegraph says:

"We hope that the history of the last few days has had its due effect on that section of our population at home which has hitherto seemed unable to realize the perilous exigencies of the situation. This is no time to talk of individual rights or to make much of grievances which affect this or that department of the nation's industry. Our country, in the very crisis of its fate, calls upon every one of us to submit to any and every sacrifice to secure its present safety and its future welfare."

DRAFT BILL AGAIN DELAYED.

Senate Discusses New's Amendment for Wartime Compulsory Training.

WASHINGTON, March 26. — Another unsuccessful attempt to pass the War Department bill extending the Selective Draft act to youths reaching 21 years since June 5, 1917, was made today in the Senate. Debate on the compulsory universal military training amendment of Senator New of Indiana again prevented a vote, but leaders still hope to dispose of the bill in time for its operation in connection with the next draft.

Senator New accepted an amendment offered by Senator Sterling of South Dakota providing that youths between 19 and 21, subject to the proposed universal training, would be required to spend six months in camp during the two-year training period.

General Pershing Reports 23 Casualties; Three Officers Wounded, Two of Them Majors

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The casualty list reported by General Pershing today contained the names of twenty-three men, and made the total casualties of the overseas army from the beginning 2,148. Two were today reported killed in action and eleven wounded. Three commissioned officers are among the wounded, two of them being Majors George J. Lawrence and Timothy J. Moynahan.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 26.	Total.
Killed in action	166	2	168
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	154	3	157
Died of disease	730	7	737
Died, other causes	2	0	2
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown causes	15	0	15
Died of wounds	41	0	41
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,371	12	1,383
Wounded	695	11	706
Captured	22	0	22
Missing	37	0	37
Grand total	2,125	23	2,148

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 26.

The casualties reported today are:

Killed in Action—2.

MINTEER, DEWEY, private.
NEAL, WILLIAM K., private.

Died of Accident—3.

MIDER, ALBERT, Corporal.
GRAY, GEORGE C., private.
CHRISTIAN, WILBUR, private.

Died of Disease—7.

HAGOOD, Vincent Cepheus, Sergeant; pneumonia.
ODELL, LYNN, Corporal; diphtheria.
SHELTON, ROSS E., Corporal; pneumonia.
ARNETT, GEORGE, private; nostalgia.
BECK, OLE, private; diphtheria.
BYERLY, ELMER MATHEWS, private; peritonitis.
SMITH, PHILLIP C., private; diphtheria.

Wounded Severely—1.

DITTMAN, Edward, private.

Wounded Slightly—10.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE J., Major.
MOYNAHAN, TIMOTHY J., Major.
PATTON, GEORGE F., Lieutenant.
LOKKER, WARREN W., Sergeant.
CICHANOWICH, KAZAMIES, cook.
GUION, EVERETTE G., private.
POLLOCK, DAVID B., private.
WEIDMAN, HARRY F., private.
WISNISKI, TONY, private.
WYATT, JAMES J., private.

HOLDING SOLIDLY, FRENCH REPORT

Continued from Page One.

they retreated last year, and the inhabitants had not had time or means to build it up again.

While retiring across almost desert land the British inflicted great losses on the enemy, who threw away thousands of lives in an effort to overcome the resistance encountered. When the retiring British reached the Somme and the canal they turned about and gave battle, meeting repeated and long-sustained endeavors of both infantry and cavalry.

The first rush of the enemy seems to have been stopped. Military opinion generally is that this first phase of the battle, in which even more troops were employed than in the battle of the Marne, gives no indication what the result will be. Nevertheless, developments are awaited by the Allies without anxiety.

PARIS COUNTS HEAVILY ON RESERVE FORCES

They Will Bring the Denouement as at Verdun, Says One Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 25.—Owing to the censorship restrictions announced on Friday, news of the great battle is exceedingly scanty in the French press. The Petit Parisien states that a high political personage quoted yesterday in the Chamber lobby Briand's phrase at the opening of the Verdun battle, "The situation critical? No, but, serious," as expressing exactly the state of affairs today.

Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris says that the Germans evidently have two objects—first, to drive a wedge between the British and French in the Ham-Fergnier region, and, second, to make a turning movement north of Péronne, so as to separate the Fifth British Army from the Third and force it to a precipitate retreat.

"Both these manoeuvres," he says, "have failed—first, as the result of the allied reaction, and, second, through the strong resistance of the Third and Fifth Armies on the historic soil north of Péronne where at Bouchavesnes, especially, the fighting was terrific as the British reserves came into action."

The military critic of the Temps in an article tonight gives valuable information on the present battlefront to those who can read between the lines. He says:

"Under the powerful pressure of the enemy our British allies are retiring toward the west. The present battle line is marked roughly by the road from Arras to Péronne, then to the south by an irregular line, going from west of Péronne to the northeast of Noyon behind the Somme and the Crozat Canal. On the north the battle extends as far as the Scarpe and to the south as far as the region of Noyon.

"On Sunday there was fighting at Monchy le Preux, Bapaume, Transloy, Combles, Maurepas, southwest of Péronne, west of Pargny, south of Ham, and southwest of Chauny.

"The situation is serious, but we may remind our readers of what took place north of Verdun two years ago, at the time of the attack of the Crown Prince. We had been driven out of Caures Wood and successively from Baumont, Harbebois, and Froidemont. The Douaumont and Vaux forts had been lost, and the German infantry had reached Souville fort.

"Our armies, having resumed the offensive, did better than the enemy. They drove him back nearly to the line from which he started.

"On the immense battlefield today the reserve armies are only beginning to enter into line. The French troops, which are at the right wing of the British Army, have relieved our allies and are at this moment disputing with the enemy the possession of the heights which dominate the west bank of the Oise in the neighborhood of Noyon.

"On their part the British troops west of the Somme have succeeded in driving to the other bank of the river the German infantry who had crossed the stream near St. Christ, between Licourt and Brie.

"It will be the intervention of the reserve which, as at Verdun, will bring about the denouement.

"On the other part of our front only artillery combats are reported, violent in the Champagne and in the Coucy districts. It is possible that the Germans, generalizing their offensive, will extend it to other sectors, and not restrict their efforts to the battle now raging. We have sufficient forces available to send to any threatened point without weakening other portions of our front."

PARIS UNDAMAGED BY LONG-RANGE GUN

Explosion of the Shells Is Not Powerful Enough to Wreck Buildings or Cause Havoc.

FAILS TO ALARM THE PUBLIC

Rumor at the French Capital That the Gun Has Burst or Was Otherwise Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, March 25.—At 6:55 o'clock this morning Paris was aroused by the now familiar boom of explosions from the German "Telegraph Cannon," as THE TIMES' correspondent heard a gamin call it yesterday. A few minutes later gendarmes made their appearance somewhat sheepishly beating small drums along the thoroughfares. They so exactly resembled the town crier in a French provincial town or the "barker" on a platform of one of the booths at the Neuilly Fair, that everywhere they were greeted with laughter and jokes. Besides, every one so welcomed the change from the nerve-racking shriek of the sirens that what the Germans imagine to be a signal of horror to the French capital actually became for Parisians an occasion of mirth and good humor.

Life this morning is absolutely normal. All public services are working as usual, and it is literally true that Paris is taking no notice of the bombardment. In point of fact, the bombardment has done Paris morale no small service. To begin with, it had a general tonic effect on the whole population. Secondly, it has given Parisians a new thing to talk about, which certainly has been useful in keeping their minds off the offensive. It is incredible how little every one has been affected by the news of the British withdrawal. Nowhere in the city were there any traces of alarm noticeable when it was necessary to give ground during the first days at Verdun. The people simply don't think of it at all—arguments pro and con on the long-range gun are the sole topic of conversation.

Confident It Is a Gun.

Although one still hears theories of German airplanes dropping shells from so high overhead as to be invisible, or of a veritable air torpedo moving by its own propulsion as in the water, the idea of a gun is generally accepted in expert and official circles. It is rather definitely agreed that the enemy has utilized some form of the system which is being studied here in the Government laboratory by Professor Hugenird and its inventor, the Russian savant, Chilowsky, whose principle consists in a special form of fuse in the nose of the shell which emits hot air during its passage and thus diminishes the resistance enormously. The extreme thickness of the shell in proportion to the charge or explosive it carries seems to establish beyond doubt that it is in the shell rather than the gun that the basis of novelty consists. Moreover, artillery experts are unanimous in the opinion that shell modification along these lines presents far less difficulty and improbability than the solution of ballistic problems required in the production of a cannon of such vastly increased power.

Shells Do Little Damage.

Thousands of persons this morning made a tour of the places where the new German missiles had fallen. The most striking impression seems to be the small amount of damage done by these shells in comparison to the ordinary airplane bombs. At one place I saw a hole made by a shell which was not more than five feet in diameter. At another where a missile fell plump on the edge of a roof above the street no sign of damage was visible from the roadway, except a heap of splinters and broken glass. At a third point where a shell fell inside the parapet of a roof a jagged hole in the stonework of the sixth and fifth stories marked the spot, but the damage was so insignificant that two women this morning were calmly sewing and occasionally leaning out of a window of the fourth floor immediately below the shell hole and gazing with interest at the large crowd assembled on the other side of the boulevard to inspect the damage.

A curious feature is the fantastic shape of the holes made by the explosions in window glass, quite unlike the wholesale wreckage resulting from airplane bombs. The shells generally appear to be powerless to wreck more than a portion of any one story of a building, and when they fall on the ground the holes made in the roadway are insignificant.

Only four shells fell this morning, mostly in a new direction at the eastern end of the city. The first arrived at 6:55, followed by three others at intervals of ten minutes. Then came a long pause and the clear "all" signal was sounded at 11:45, announcing the end of the bombardment. There was a mysterious rumor that the gun had burst or otherwise had been destroyed, but it is impossible to confirm this report at present.

PARISIANS NOT ALARMED

But Will Not Soon Forget Palm Sunday Bombardment by Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sunday, March 24.—Paris will not forget Palm Sunday, 1918, when, with monotonous regularity for six hours, the Germans dropped flying shells upon the French capital. They were the same sort of shells that were dropped yesterday, but then Paris thought it was an aerial raid and today Paris knew it was being bombarded from a distance of seventy-five miles. Doubt as to the possibility of such a thing was followed by a feeling of anger, which gave way to good spirits mixed with speculation as to what might happen if the boche used fifty such guns instead of the one supposed to have been at work today.

One might well think that the newest child-killer of the Germans had larger possibilities. The results of the first two days' work of the new German tool of war were negligible. Fewer people were killed than in an early morning trench raid and a few thousand francs of damage is all. If the Germans thought the new invention would hurt the morale of the French people they are wrong. I have just come from a spot where one of the flying shells fell. It tore a hole three feet in diameter in the pavement and wrecked the fronts of buildings for half a block, killing several people and injuring some, but it was not a large damage for a ten-inch shell.

It is freely admitted that the new German engine of destruction, shooting three times as far as any other cannon, has large possibilities, for it is considered that seventy-five miles is probably not the limit of its range, and that it might be able to reach London from Belgian ports in possession of the Kaiser.

Gun 150 Feet Long.

While the Government has not given out any details of the new gun, it is said to be more than 150 feet long and to weigh eighty tons. The cost of firing each shell is said to be $5,000. It is a complicated and delicate piece of machinery and cannot shoot more than twenty-five times without repair. This is supported by the fact that it fired at fifteen-minute intervals today for six hours and stopped. At 7 o'clock the first alarm was given and the bombardment ceased about 1 o'clock.

When the shells explode they fly into small bits, leaving little for examination, but experts say that they are driven by a propeller and a wing arrangement, which gets into operation after the shell has traveled an initial distance by the velocity given by the cannon. The cannon is of Austrian invention. It was thought by some that simple flying torpedoes were falling on Paris, but an official of the municipal laboratory says the pieces of shells show conclusively that they were fired from a rifled cannon barrel.

The shells fell in many parts of Paris today, doing no great damage in any one place. German planes tried several times to get through the barrage to discover the damage done, but were easily beaten off.

Calls It a Torpedo.

S. S. Wheeler of the Crocker-Wheeler Company of New York, said today that, from what he could learn, the new shell was an adaptation of the principle of the aerial torpedo long advocated by Rear Admiral Fiske.

"No doubt this shell is made like a torpedo and driven by a propeller and supported by wings, much like the aerial torpedo Admiral Fiske advocates," he said. "Such a shell could probably be sent almost any distance with the margin of error of hits increasing with the distance. It is easy for the Germans seventy-five miles away to drop shells regularly into Paris and so, I believe, they could be sent a far greater distance with less chance of an exact hit. This is a tremendous advance in warfare, probably the greatest single accomplishment, and not second to the U-boat. America and the allied nations must do something to meet a menace that would allow an enemy battleship to lie far out of reach of our best guns and shell New York at will."

A French communiqué says that measures are being taken to combat the menace. But no announcement of the nature of these measures has been made. American officers here are deeply interested and the newspapers give the bombardment of Paris more prominence than the great German drive on the British front.

The bombardment has impressed Parisians in a different way from the aerial raids, when they went by tens of thousands into the cellars. Today the Ritz Salon was crowded and the streets were filled with promenaders. The Madeleine was crowded for services this morning, while flying shells were knocking regularly in many parts of the city.

SAY SECRET IS IN THE SHELL.

Novelty of Long-Range Gun Attributed to the Projectile.

GENEVA, Monday, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The long-range guns bombarding Paris, according to a Vienna dispatch received here, are of Austrian manufacture, having been built at the Skoda factory. The gun itself is not new, but its novelty comes from a new type of shell and the explosive gases used in the gun. There are said to be only two or three of the guns.

LONDON, March 26.—In the "mystery gun," the name generally given to the weapon with which the Germans are bombarding Paris, it is frankly conceded by experts, the enemy has sprung one of the greatest surprises of the war.

General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, formerly President of the Army Ordnance Committee, says of the German gun:

"The projectiles must have been fired from longer and heavier guns and with a more powerful propellant than we have any knowledge of."

From Paris has come the suggestion that the extraordinary range of the gun is due to the projectile being provided with a second charge which explodes when the first stage of the flight is completed, giving it a fresh impetus. This theory is scouted by General O'Callaghan, as is also the variant of it, that the projectile is fitted with a propeller enabling it to continue its journey when it is no longer driven by the projecting force from the gun.

"It would seem," says General O'Callaghan, "that a new departure in ballistics can alone explain the enormous range, which is three times that of anything hitherto accomplished."

One expert estimates that the weight of the projectile is about 380 pounds, and that it leaves the gun with a muzzle velocity of about 4,000 feet per second, the gun having an elevation of about 65 degrees, "which very quickly takes the projectile into a stratum of rarified air in which resistance is greatly minimized." The strain upon the gun, he says, must be enormous, and probably it would be unable to survive more than a hundred rounds at the most, the cost of each being nearly £1,000.

All the experts agree that at such a tremendous range even approximate accuracy is out of the question, and, therefore, the gun is only of use where a target is presented on a vast scale, like Paris. The object aimed at, they say, is rather more moral than material, but in both respects the gun is likely to prove less effective than airplane raiders.

GUN A SURPRISE TO GERMANS.

Secret of Cannon Kept from Public Until It Was Used.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says:

"The bombardment of Paris by a long-range gun was as great a surprise to Germany as to other parts of the world. The Berlin Vorwärts says that had the statement not been officially confirmed it would have been considered an unusually big war lie.

"The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, which, like the other German newspapers, is unable to give any information about the construction of the gun, says the cannon must be provided with very long bores, as the shells travel one and a half kilometers per second."

OUR GUNS LEVEL ENEMY TRENCHES

Continued from Page One.

American reconnoitring patrols and new enemy listening posts.

Bombarded with Gas Shells.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The American positions on a certain part of the Toul front were bombarded with mustard-gas shells at the rate of six a minute last night, but ineffectively. The American artillery replied with a heavy fire and demolished segments of the German front lines and other points.

A German airplane flew over the American lines during the night and dropped a shell which did not explode, but dug a deep hole. At noon today a French airplane brought down a German machine opposite the American trenches.

American observers find increased activity behind the enemy line. Many horses, vehicles, and bicycles are moving along the roads. The usual patrols were active during the night, and an American party found a camouflage suit abandoned by a German sniper.

American gunners have bombarded the mouth of a tunnel inside the German lines and an observation post recently discovered.

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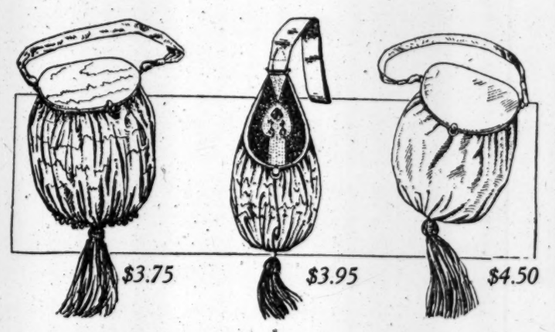

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Latest Photograph of Rheims Cathedral.

New picture of the war-worn Cathedral of Rheims, as it appeared after a recent fall of snow, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Twenty-four pages rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONFIDENCE STILL FIRM IN WASHINGTON

Belief That Allies Will Launch New Move at the Opportune Moment.

PERSHING CABLES DELAYED

Hope of Learning of Americans' New Part in Battle Is Disappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—While no official reports had reached Washington up to a late hour tonight dealing with the status of the great battle along the western front at the end of today's fighting, official and diplomatic Washington saw no developments in the situation to shake confidence in the ability of the British and French to hold their lines intact against the enemy, and to counterattack in force at the right moment.

Official cablegrams were received from Major Gens. Pershing and Bliss summarizing the battle as it stood last night; but General March authorized the statement at 11 o'clock tonight, when he left the War Department, that General Pershing had sent nothing relative to today's fighting. Although messages from Generals Pershing and Bliss are supposed to have the right of way, Acting Secretary of War Crowell said that there appeared to be considerable delay in American official dispatches from the front.

General Pershing was asked on Saturday afternoon by cable from the War Department to send a daily dispatch summarizing the situation. That this message did not reach him promptly seems apparent from the fact that on the following day General Pershing sent no daily summary, but only his usual weekly summary of the situation. The first of the daily messages from General Pershing in response to the War Department's request came last night. It deals with the situation from noon Sunday to noon Monday, and said that two regiments of American railway engineers were engaged in the region mentioned in a German communique.

Lack Further News of Americans.

Only one message dealing with the situation was received from General Pershing today. It came late in the afternoon and was sent early. General March did not make public the text of this message. He said that it dealt with the fighting up to last night and that the information it contained was confirmatory of the official announcements in the newspapers this morning.

A message came tonight from General Bliss, at Paris, which was confirmatory of much of the information printed in today's papers, but that it had been delayed was apparent from the statement made by General March that the message said the Germans were attacking Nesle and Noyon. General March said that the dispatch mentioned nothing of the capture of Noyon or of the additional participation of American forces in the battle.

Line Will Hold, Says McLachlan.

Major Gen. J. D. McLachlan, the British Military Attaché here, when interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight, asserted his full confidence in the ability of the Allies to deal satisfactorily with the situation presented by the German campaign.

"The line has held intact," said General McLachlan, "and I am confident that it will continue to hold. I believe that the German aim was to crush through the line into open warfare. The Germans have lost enormously and their losses of men are out of all proportion to the territory gained at such cost of life. I am satisfied that they planned to break through at the end of the third day.

"The first phase of the battle is over and they have failed absolutely. Not only is the line intact, but the British right has at all times maintained its connections with the French left.

"The Germans invited neutral correspondents to be present for the battle and were counting on showing these correspondents how Germany could win. German soldiers were dressed in brand new uniforms, just as if they were going through to Paris, to raise the morale of the men."

Gen. McLachlan was asked whether he thought there was any real ground for alarm in the present situation.

"Most certainly not," he replied. "On the contrary I feel that the situation has improved."

Americans May Help on Flank.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—For the people of the United States the announcement by the British authorities that American troops are fighting side by side with French and British defenders brings the battle closer home.

Until General Pershing reports as to the American forces engaged, no one here will hazard a guess concerning the part they are playing. American heavy artillery has been training in England and the men are familiar with British great guns. They may be reaching the front with new guns sent to replace those lost during the retirement.

American tank detachments also have been at the British training camps for months. American engineers are officially reported to be on the battle scene.

It was regarded as not unlikely that American infantry divisions, already seasoned by front-line experience in their own sectors, had come up with French reinforcements. They would be certain to operate with the French, as their equipment is largely French and they must be supplied with ammunition and replacements from the French communication lines. Should this prove to be the case, it is possible, officers think, that American troops will be with French units in an effort to score heavily against the Germans when the moment for that kind of an attack arrives.

There has been some talk during the last day or two of the allied strategic reserves. These forces have not been employed as yet so far as known, although French and American units now being brought up may be included in this general reserve. Such forces are largely under the direction of the Supreme War Council, and if they can be kept out of action until the German effort has worn itself out against the elastic lines of the British, as there is every sign it is doing, they should play a major rôle in the counteroffensive to follow.

German Reports Discounted.

Newspapers in the European neutral countries are not allowing themselves to be misled by German accounts of the battle on the western front, according to official dispatches today from France. The German communiqués at the time of the Verdun assault are recalled, the dispatch says, and Swiss papers are quoted as pointing out that the British line has not been broken, and the number of prisoners taken by the Germans is not surprising in an action of such magnitude.

General Auffenberg, former Austrian Minister of War, is quoted in official dispatches reaching here today as having said that a resumption of the Austrian offensive against Italy was so closely bound up in the development and success of the drive in France that no prediction could be made.

WANT STEVENS BACK ON RUSSIAN RAILWAYS

Bolsheviki Decide to Reorganize Them—To Establish Military Conscription Again.

MOSCOW, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The Council of Commissaries has issued a decree making the Railway Commissary absolute dictator of railway transportation throughout the country. He is authorized to employ the military to enforce his orders.

The Government has asked the United States to permit John F. Stevens, head of the American Railway Commission, to come to Russia immediately to assist in the reorganization.

[Mr. Stevens went to Japan last December. At the time he said that he expected to return to Russia to continue the reorganization work.]

The new dictator will be responsible only to the council and is fully authorized to dictate the policy for the reorganization of the roads and transportation, regardless of the plans of the local Soviets and the organizations of railway employes. This is a concentration of power over transportation far greater than any official has been intrusted with since the first revolution.

In addition to being authorized to employ troops to enforce his orders, the dictator may have all persons who hinder operations tried by military tribunals. In justification of such stringent action the decree says that extraordinary necessity exists for the ending of further disorganization, which would be especially serious at this critical time, when military units are moving and famine is threatened.

All local and district Soviets organizations are urged in the decree to cooperate with the Council of Commissaries in every way and to submit their local plans for the improvement of transportation, although commendable, may hamper the whole national plan and must make way before the Railway Commissary's plans, which are designed to improve the entire railway system.

No successor has been appointed yet for Railway Commissary Elisareff, who recently resigned.

The Bolshevist organ, Izvestia, publishes an appeal, signed by Leon Trotzky, calling upon the people to co-operate in the organization of the army to defend the revolution, and announcing the coming publication of a decree for universal obligatory military training. All former officers are to be called to active service in the capacity of instructors under control of the National Commissaries.

NEW LOAN LIKE OLD, $50 BONDS AND ALL

War Savings Campaign Will Be Eased Up Temporarily, Secretary McAdoo Announces.

SINKING FUND UNDER 4S

Will Support Liberty Bond Market as a Whole—Fourth Loan Not Before October.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Government's general financial plans for the next eight months, disclosed tonight by Secretary McAdoo, provide for a long period of rest from bond issues after the third loan of $3,000,000,000 next month, and for floating of the fourth Liberty Loan next October or November.

The amount of the fourth loan probably will be greater than any of those that have gone before, and to prepare for it the Treasury next Summer probably will start the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in considerable amounts. To clear the way for these certificates the House Ways and Means Committee today tentatively approved raising the authorized limit of outstanding certificates from $4,000,000,000, as at present, to $8,000,000,000.

Loans to allies will be continued during the next fiscal year, which starts July 1, and, although more than $2,000,000,000 authorization for this purpose still remains, Congress, at the Secretary's request, is expected to approve extension of further credits in the sum of $1,500,000,000. Mr. McAdoo estimates that this will be sufficient to fill allied needs until October, and another authorization will be asked of Congress before the amount is used up. Actual credits and payments are made at the Secretary's discretion, subject only to the limitations imposed by the act of Congress.

Secretary McAdoo will appear tomorrow before the Ways and Means Committee to explain further the details of the bill under consideration providing for additional authorization of the issuance of $4,500,000,000 Liberty bonds, of more certificates and allied loans.

Small Bonds Again Assured.

The Secretary tonight explained that he planned to issue third Liberty bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, as in the first and second loans, and that terms of payment in installments would be substantially the same as in the past. For the second loan 2 per cent. of the subscription was due at the time the subscription was made, 18 per cent. two weeks after the loan campaign closed, 40 per cent. one month later, and the final 40 per cent. one month after that.

The Secretary's statement disposed of reports that the $50 "Baby Bond" might be abandoned in the third loan for the sake of encouraging investment of such small amounts in War Savings Stamps.

The function of the war savings organizations throughout the country was clearly defined by Mr. McAdoo in a statement addressed to Liberty Loan and war savings workers. Both are to co-operate, the war savings campaign is not to be slackened, but sale of Liberty bonds is to be the main object.

"In the coming Liberty Loan drive," said the Secretary, "the war savings organizations should continue their efforts in the formation of war savings societies, educational work in the schools, and general thrift propaganda. Their actual selling organizations should, however, be combined and coordinated with that of the Liberty Loan organization, to the end that during this period sales of Government securities, both Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, should be made in the largest amounts possible to each individual buyer; but the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds, rather than war savings stamps, should, during this period, be the main object. To this end, during this period, all donated advertising space should be donated to Liberty Loan offerings.

"The first effort of both the Liberty Loan and war savings organizations during the coming drive should be to sell Liberty Loan bonds, and no member of the war savings organizations should endeavor to divert a purchaser of Liberty Loan bonds to the purchase of war saving stamps. On the other hand, there are persons who are unable to buy Liberty Loan bonds, and all these persons should be urged to buy war savings stamps.

Partial Payment Plan.

"With regard to partial payment subscriptions to Liberty Loan bonds, these should be encouraged, but where employers of labor or others have formed efficient war savings societies which are actually obtaining systematic and adequate subscriptions to war savings stamps, this work should not be interfered with by an endeavor to supersede the war savings societies by the introduction of the partial payment plan for subscriptions to Liberty Loan bonds. Such war savings societies should make every possible endeavor to promote the sale, not only of war savings stamps, but Liberty Loan bonds, during the coming drive.

About $120,000,000 of thrift and war savings stamps have been sold since the movement was started last Dec. 3.

It was decided today to extend the sinking fund plan to the 4 per cent. bonds of the second Liberty Loan issue. The sinking fund of 5 per cent. will come out of the proceeds of the sale of the third issue of 4¼ per cent. It is believed to be possible to buy the bonds of these two issues and of subsequent issues, if any should be put out, to an amount annually to assure the appreciation of the entire series and send them to par and above. The coming issue will be long-term bonds, as have been the other issues.

Among the speakers added today to the army of Liberty Loan workers were Marie Dressler, who will tour the Eastern and Central States, beginning at Washington April 6; Lillian Russell, Derwent Hall Caine, and Ralph Bingham.

Some idea of the extent of our war debt may be had from the fact that when the statement was made up on March 12 for the purpose of estimating the necessities for the pending and prospective program of loans to the Allies the grand total of bonds of the first and second issues, outstanding Treasury certificates, and War Savings Stamps was $8,590,802,062.96, or more than twice the debt incurred by the United States in conducting to a successful issue the civil war.

LIBERTY BOND SALES SOAR ON LOAN PLAN

Unusual Activity and Strength Carries Transactions Up to $26,796,000.

Coincident with the announcement yesterday of the terms of the third Liberty Loan, which met with general approval in banking circles, there developed unusual activity and strength in the bonds of the two previous loans, the sales of which aggregated $26,796,000. The heavy dealings in Liberty bonds brought the total bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange up to $27,774,000, the highest in the history of the Exchange.

That a loan of $3,000,000,000 bearing 4¼ per cent. interest would be a success was the opinion of the bankers who commended the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in fixing the amount of the loan at that figure. Although in many quarters it had been expected that the rate would be 4½ instead of 4¼ per cent., the decision to raise the interest ¼ per cent. was regarded as economically sound and as particularly wise when considered in relation to savings banks and the investment market generally.

Governor Strong's Statement.

In response to requests, Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the New York Liberty Loan Committee, issued a statement in part as follows:

The announcement contains several new features which command instant attention and approval.

First, the amount at present asked for by the Government is only $3,000,000,000, a figure far below the general expectation of what might be required. Although it is provided that oversubscriptions may be allotted, the community feels much relieved that the Treasury has been able to reduce so materially its estimated requirements for current disoursements.

Second, the higher interest rate of 4¼ per cent., as compared with 3½ per cent on the first loan and 4 per cent. on the second, will broaden the appeal of the issue.

Third, all existing issues of Liberty bonds are convertible into the new 4¼ per cent. bonds, so that holders of these issues may secure the higher interest return afforded by the new bonds. The provision that the impending issue is not convertible into any later issues indicates the Government's expectation that 4¼ per cent. is as high an interest rate as it will be obliged to pay on its long-term obligations issued during the war.

Fourth, the new bonds, and the old bonds if converted, will be available at par in payment of Federal inheritance taxes. This is a provision likely to secure unusually large subscriptions from wealthy individuals whose estates will be subject to the heavily increased Federal inheritance tax, and whose heirs might otherwise be under the necessity of selling for this purpose securities during a period of low prices.

Fifth, the new issue provides for a 5 per cent. sinking fund, which is calculated to operate during the period of the war, so as to afford steady and strong support to the market for the bonds.

Quick Rise of Liberty Bonds.

In lots of more than $1,000,000 each, the market for the Second Liberty 4s swelled upward from the start of business yesterday, and this heavy concentration of purchases, assisted by steady buying in lesser amounts, brought a total of $23,151,000 bonds bought in this issue alone. The previous high record for the Exchange, comprising all classes of bonds with Government issues in a minority, was $15,096,000, established on Nov. 11, 1904.

The complete total for all dealings in bonds yesterday was $27,774,000, of which the three Liberty bond issues, the first 3½s, the second 4s and the conversion 4s, accounted for $26,796,000. The natural product of the increased demand was a substantial upward movement. The seconds 4s at the closing price of 97.80 were up 0.60 for the day, the 3½s at 98.76 were higher by 0.56, and the conversion 4s moved up 0.52 with a final quotation of 96.78.

The firm of C. D. Barney & Co. bought $10,000,000 Liberty bonds, all of the second 4s, and executed the largest single order ever filled on the Exchange. It was for $2,000,000 bonds. All of the $10,000,000, it was learned, were obtained by the firm at prices between 97.30 and 97.92. While the last price of the day was 97.92, the insistent demand when the market was under its fastest impetus carried the quotation to 97.96 before a reaction occurred. All the Liberty issues scored gross gains considerably larger than the net advances mentioned.

The dominant factor in the day's expansion of buying appeared, however, to be grounded in the belief that the Liberty bonds would rise toward par and stay close to that level. This expectation had its roots in the sinking fund arrangement for the pending loan.

Previous Sales Compared.

Whatever the array of influences behind the sudden outburst of buying, the record operations attracted a great deal of attention in the Wall Street district. The ticker recorded the extraordinary sale of $1,700,000 of the Second 4s in a single block, and another lot of $1,100,000 and a third of $1,000,000. The largest single transaction record in the 3½s last year was $1,000,000 on Oct. 19, and the biggest transaction in Government bonds before that was $1,000,000 2s on Nov. 22, 1915. There have been sales of $1,000,000 New York City bonds in the past, a block of this size in city 4½s being reported on Jan. 30, 1911. A sale of $1,000,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s sold at 105 on June 3, 1911.

These are some of the largest totals for single sessions of the Stock Exchange over a period of years:

$10,858,000	June 4,	1909
10,304,000	June 3,	1909
10,870,000	Dec. 22,	1908
10,888,000	Nov. 24,	1904
10,361,000	Nov. 21,	1904
10,712,500	Nov. 18,	1904
10,794,000	Nov. 17,	1904
10,520,000	Nov. 16,	1904
11,927,500	Nov. 15,	1904
15,066,000	Nov. 11,	1904
12,936,000	Nov. 10,	1904
18,977,500	May 9,	1904
11,774,500	May 1,	1901
10,250,000	Nov. 10,	1898

Last year's dealings brought no unusual turnover, as the railroad and industrial bond market was quiet and the interest in Government issues had not yet risen to substantial proportions, outside of a growing scale of transactions in foreign Government bonds. The largest day's turnover was $8,406,000 on Nov. 10.

In the event that Secretary McAdoo's recommendations in respect to the nonconvertibility of the new 4¼ per cent. bonds are adopted by Congress, only the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan will be convertible into subsequent loans should the fourth or fifth be issued at a rate higher than 4¼ per cent.

AMERICANS DOWN GERMAN AIRPLANES

Baer Credited with Second Victory and a Third May Be Added—Baylies Also Wins.

PARIS, March 20.—The bringing down of another German airplane has been credited to Paul F. Baer of Fort Wayne, Ind., a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron. He toppled over a two-seated biplane Monday.

Friends say that Baer brought down two machines on that day. Only one of these has been credited to him officially, but the case of the other is under investigation. Baer is now officially credited with two machines shot down, the other victory having been achieved last week.

Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., a former member of the American Field Ambulance, shot down a German machine Monday.

RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT.

Massachusetts House Turns Down Report Favoring a Referendum.

BOSTON, March 26.—The House late today ratified the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of 145 to 91.

This action was taken after the House had turned down on a rising vote a report of the Federal Relations Committee in favor of a referendum, and had substituted the ratification resolution. The resolution now goes to the Senate.

Reports Motion-Picture Bill.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Motion Picture bill to legalize Sunday exhibitions at the option of the governing bodies of municipalities, was favorably reported by the Assembly Codes Committee today.

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STORM IN SENATE OVER WAR DELAYS

Continued from Page One.

going on. I would rather see my party perish than fail to tell the people the truth about this war."

Senator Lodge commended Senator Thomas for what he called his courage in "frankly bringing the truth out."

"The fate of the war is trembling in the balance," said the Massachusetts Senator. "Our gallant allies are holding back the German advance at enormous sacrifice and with a courage that goes beyond the range of eulogy. In this dark hour it is a crime to keep from the American people facts well known to our enemies, but about which our own citizens are misinformed.

"We know here and we have known for weeks, as the Germans have known, that we have no fighting airplanes in France. The Secretary of War spoke a short time ago of our beginning to send fighting airplanes to France. He said the number was small, but we had begun to send them. We returned at that time the two French models which we had here. Since then, I believe, one American airplane has gone; it may be on the water now, it may have been landed.

"The heavy Liberty motor, according to the best information I can get, may be developed so as to furnish adequate power for bombing airplanes. The light motor does not show capacity for fighting airplanes. We have not a fighting airplane in France. The front where our men are is not defended in the air. The French and the English have use for every airplane they can bring up, and our men are not defended at all.

Money and Words Not Enough.

"We have spent $840,000,000 for airplanes in the last year, and we have not a fighting airplane in France. I was shown a statement from the Aero Club of America, saying that what was needed was money—three thousand million dollars to build airplanes. We have granted powers and we have given money without stint; but appropriating money and granting powers will lead to nothing unless the money is wisely expended and the powers are efficiently exercised. The idea which some persons seem to have that all that is necessary is to appropriate money and utter brave words in order to end the war is one of the worst delusions which ever tempted a people to destruction.

"The facts I have recited in regard to airplanes are known to Germany. It is time our people understood them.

"We have no guns in France except a few old coast guns which we sent out early, and for which the French are making carriages. We are using French guns. That is the hard fact. We decided to make 75-millimeter guns. We got the French plans; they gave us everything, including the secret of the recoil, and six months were wasted while we were trying to improve the best recoil of the best gun in the world, and now we have no guns. We have gone back to the French plans, with six golden, wasted months behind us.

"We have turned out two American ships, according to the best information I can get. The country is told about twenty-six, or whatever the number is. We have been finishing some commandeered foreign ships; we have commandeered other ships, but we have got only two American ships, and yet the Shipping Board has been in existence since September, 1916. Two American-ordered and built ships is our whole contribution to the new tonnage of the world.

"It is to the last degree painful to say these things, but they are the truth. The facts are there to be dealt with. I have the deepest confidence in the American people, and I believe they should not be misled with tales of what we are about to do and not be told what we have done and what we have failed to do.

Except for Men, a Wasted Year.

"The world looked to us a year ago and said we had come to the rescue of the situation. If the situation is ultimately to be saved, it can only be saved by the resources and the man-power of the United States. We have a good draft law; it has been well administered. We got the men; we can get more men; but, apart from that, what have we to show in accomplishment? A wasted year!

"The only relief that I can see is to appeal to the spirit of the American people. You cannot do that if you deceive them. Tell them the truth. Let them know the dangers and the perils in which they are; that we are fighting for freedom, for civilization, for all that makes life worth living, and that we may be fighting before very long for our very existence as an independent nation.

"It is no time to deceive ourselves. Let us look facts in the face. I for one have held my peace a long time, but the day has gone by when it is right to hold our peace. What I have said is well known to Senators on both sides of the chamber; just as well known as it is to me—better known, by far, to the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, which has done such great work during the last Winter. But, Mr. President, I for one will no longer stand by in silence."

Senator Hitchcock, as a member of the Military Affairs Committee, told the Senate that the President had appointed a committee that was investigating aircraft production and that a statement of the progress in airplane building had been promised for next Saturday, when the Military Affairs Comittee would meet with the War Council.

Errors Now Being Cured.

"I am not combating in any degree the statements made by the Senator from Massachusetts," Senator Hitchcock went on. "The Military Affairs Committee has been criticised already in certain quarters for what it has done and is doing at the present time to cooperate with the War Department, the organization of which has been immensely improved since the investigations of the Military Affairs Committee commenced.

"I believe I am safe in saying the committee will give to the Senate as rapidly as possible any information of value regarding this aircraft matter. The Senator from Massachusetts and the country will be gratified when that investigation has progressed a little more. There is no disposition to conceal it. Whatever the mistakes of the past may have been—and they have been enormous—I believe they are in course now of being cured."

"It is encouraging to hear the Senator assure the Senate that there is a prospect that next Saturday or some other time in the future the United States may get information as to what is being done in regard to the production of airplanes," interrupted Senator Poindexter. "That is quite a considerable progress for the United States to have made, after it has been engaged for a year in the most desperate war that the world has ever seen. The substantial fundamental fact in the situation is that we have been engaged in this war which the Senator from Massachusetts says may ultimately result in a struggle for the independence of this nation, and that we have no airplanes. That's all there is about it.

"I should like to know if the Senator is informed of this fact—that the plan of those who have been made responsible for the expenditure of about a billion dollars which Congress appropriated for the production of this essential of modern warfare is that we are not going to have any airplanes at all at any time, so far as fighting battleplanes are concerned? Does the Senator from Nebraska know that that is the deliberate purpose and plan of this Administration?"

Conflict of Information.

"Substantially, we are not behind time in the matter of the training airplanes, of which we have about 2,000," replied Senator Hitchcock. "When I stated that an investigation was being made, I meant an investigation to develop who is responsible for the present delinquency of combat airplanes. We have every assurance in the Military Affairs Committee that a certain number of combat airplanes will be ready for delivery July 1. I mean the highest type of combat airplanes."

"The Senator does not seem to have the understanding of the term that the Aircraft Production Board has," replied Mr. Poindexter. "If I am correctly informed, we never shall be able, under the administration of this board, to see as the product of American genius the spectacle of a battle plane such as that exhibited to us here on Sunday afternoon, because it is not the intention of this Administration to make those planes."

"The Senator is in error, unless the committee is entirely misinformed," rejoined Senator Hitchcock.

"The committee has been misinformed," insisted Senator Poindexter.

"Last Summer the Aircraft Production Board, in an excess of sanguine expectation, promised the country an enormous number of combat planes for a certain date of this year," explained Senator Hitchcock. "There were to be 20,000 of them early in 1918. Later this contemplated output was reduced to 17,000, then 15,000, and now it is 2,000 by July 1."

Some Mysterious Blight.

"A gentleman high in the Aircraft Production Board told me that some mysterious, unknown influence was putting a blight on the efforts of the board," replied Senator Poindexter. "He could not explain it. Now there was difficulty in getting spruce, yet there are quantities of it in my State and in Oregon. I, personally, have presented to the board offers of producers to deliver all the spruce the Government wanted, yet no notice was taken of it. The Government did not have the spruce, and it needed it to make the airplanes. It could have had it at its own price.

"I know something about the reason for the delay and the failure to have ships. In my State there are great harbors, men with organizations of skilled workmen at their disposal, and with great resources of capital, who were ready to build ships months ago for the Government. I made offers in their behalf to the Shipping Board months ago. They were given no contracts, and it was months before they got any reply from the Shipping Board. In the meantime ships that were carrying the life blood of the nation across the sea were being destroyed by German submarines. In September, 1916, men who were authorized to produce ships quibbled about preparations; they wasted month after month in quibbling."

Senator Overman sprang from his seat, and, advancing to the aisle, interrupted the Washington Senator.

"Does the Senator think this is the proper time, admitting everything he says is true, to discourage the American people in the saddest hour of our history during the war?" demanded the North Carolinian. "Does he think it the proper course to take on the floor of the Senate? Sometimes silence is golden."

"I infer from what the Senator says," returned Senator Poindexter, "that if these things are true we should remain silent. I remained silent a long time."

"But the Senator is taking this opportunity when I say we are in great distress to discourage the American people, when we need to be enthused instead of disheartened," urged Senator Overman.

"This isn't going to discourage the American people," insisted Mr. Poindexter.

"It discourages everybody," argued Mr. Overman. "Now is the time for all men to be true and to be silent about these matters that we admit to be true."

"I don't agree with the Senator," retorted Mr. Poindexter. "I think there comes a time, after a while, when silence and forbearance are a fault. I will tell you that it is the duty of the Senator from North Carolina and of every other patriotic citizen not to be silent, but to exert ourselves to improve the administration and the efforts of the Government in this war."

"The Senator is here criticising the Administration for its mistakes while it is doing the best it can to carry on the war," said Senator Overman.

"Undisputed, Scandalous Failure."

"I am here to point out what the Senator is seeking to cover up—an undisputed and scandalous failure of the Administration," Senator Poindexter retorted.

"I admitted that what the Senator had said was true," conceded Senator Overman, "but I asked the Senator, admitting it to be true, if this was the proper time for the Senate to be throwing it out to the American people when they ought to be enthused. I say we ought to correct these mistakes, but in the proper way. Every man on the floor wants to correct them. Every man here, I think, is a patriot. Why does the Senator stand here at this time, when we are in a serious condition, to make the people of America unhappy and discourage them? This is not the time."

Senator Poindexter—How can everybody get together and correct the errors, if everybody does not know about the errors?

Senator Overman—The point I make is that the Senator from Washington is stirring up trouble in the country.

Short Road to a Remedy.

Senator Poindexter—If it stirs up trouble, in order to point out the actual situation we are in, with a view of remedying that situation, with a view of remedying this policy of nonproduction and removing the secret influences and mysterious blight that have thwarted the efforts of the Administration, then it is time to understand that situation in order that everybody, as the Senator from North Carolina says, may unite to bring about a successful issue of the war.

Senator Overman—My point is that the Senator is not going about it in the right way. I do not beleive, if he will allow me to say so, in the best way to do it at this time.

Senator Poindexter—I have as much interest in the success of the war as has the Senator from North Carolina, but when we read from day to day the utterances of soldiers in the trenches to the effect that they see German bombing and gas planes flying over their lines and back or their lines, and they have no means of protecting themselves, except such as may be afforded them through the friendship and common interest of our French allies, I think that devotion to that cause demands that I exert any effort that I may be able to make in the way of publicity or otherwise to lead to the production of airplanes to accompany the other branches of our military service in France.

"One thing to which I object is the explanations and excuses which are made by those officials responsible for the production of the equipment for our army. I have here a statement recently published in the newspapers, in which these officials say that they have been successful because they have spent so many billions of dollars and have employed so many clerks in their offices. I do not think that is a proper standard of success. I admit that they have spent billions of money. I admit that they have employed thousands and tens of thousands of clerks, but I say that, when they have expended that money and employed this army of employes and assistants, and after the expiration of a year, when we are confronted with the facts, which I believe are not denied, that we have no machine guns, that we have no cannon, except those that are supplied by our friends and allies in France, it is time to give public utterance to those facts and to call the attention of the country and the world to them."

Senator Poindexter wanted the Senator from North Carolina to know, he said, that he had not gone searching for material with which to criticize the Administration.

"On the contrary, I have searched for evidences of good administration, rather than bad," he declared. "Only when things have come to such a pass as to be a scandal to the entire world, in my judgment, have I felt it necessary to call attention to them."

Refers to Borglum's Report.

Senator Borah of Idaho interrupted Senator Poindexter to advert to what he called the "report of a confidential agent of the President" on America's aircraft production.

"You mean Gutzon Borglum?" suggested Senator Poindexter.

"Yes," replied Senator Borah. "I understand he was a confidential agent of the President."

The Idaho Senator read from Mr. Borglum's report commenting on aircraft production, under date of Jan. 2, in a letter to the President: "The situation indicates a terrible state of confusion and irregularity, as reports show, due to self-interest and intrigue, together with a predetermination of thwart the efforts of the nation."

Senator New of Indiana interjected the remark that the "airplane situation had not been exaggerated" by the Senators in the debate.

Senator Johnson of California asked Senator New if the latter, as a member of the Military Affairs Committee, could tell the aircraft program up to July 1 of this year.

"I think, while I had not intended to mention it, it is fair and just to say," replied Mr. New, "that the original program called for delivering in France 12,000 combat planes by the first of next July."

"Then I ask the Senator," urged Mr. Johnson, "if he can answer, if it violates no confidence, how many were delivered, or how many will this Government deliver on the first day of July in France?"

"Thirty-seven," replied Senator New.

A gasp ran through the galleries.

"One of the statements made today," Senator Johnson proceeded, "is that it is in testimony before the Military Committee that the condition of our boys in the trenches today is such that, without let or hindrance, German planes are flying over them, and flying so low that our boys are shooting at them with revolvers. I want to know whether that is the testimony before the Military Committee?"

"It is," assented Senator New.

"Then," said Senator Johnson, "in answer to the animadversion of the Senator from North Carolina and others, I say that there is just one way to correct this sort of outrage upon American youth, and that way is, in the language of a distinguished executive, 'pitiless publicity.'"

Senator Sherman of Illinois wanted to know why America should "delude itself with hopes, while the facts were against them."

"When our Secretary of War returns, with the bursting of shells and the roar of guns in his ears, I hope he will cease to be the pacifist he was in the early days of this war," said the Illinois Senator. "This country was in a state of lamentable unpreparedness when we went into the war. We slumbered under the delusion of universal peace. This generation may not see the conquering of the brute force of German aggression, and, if it does not, the next generation will have to fight it out. Hindenburg foresaw conditions when he said the west line of battle lay on the American coast.

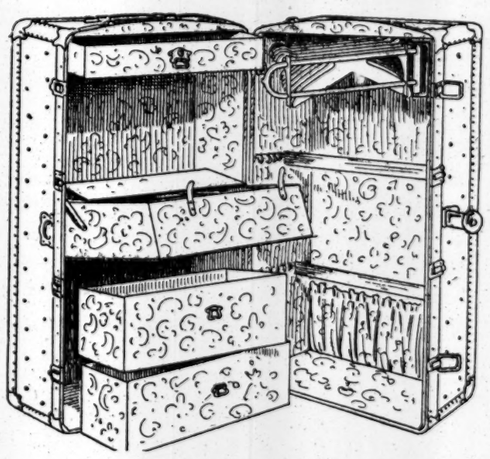
"For myself, I want to say that, so long as I live and have a vote in this Senate, I intend to help put my country in a condition of defense against Prussianism. So long as Prussianism lives, democracy is menaced."

No toasted bread for me—says Bobby when I can have sweet crisp POST TOASTIES (Made of Corn)

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Are now featuring in the Luggage Dept.

Neverbreak Taxi-Size Wardrobe Trunks, $28.75



¶ All round-edged hard vulcanized fibre covered trunk, studded throughout to insure lengthy service. Fitted with top drawer equipped with special lock, centre drawer suitable for men's and women's hats, two deep bottom drawers, and special shoe pockets.

¶ Swinging trolley has six hangers.

Full size Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunk to match, Special $32.75

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Very Special

Easter Display and Sale of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

¶ For this special event we have endeavored to present a greater number of styles than at any previous time. Each hat shown is new, and the collection in its entirety is truly representative of the smartest and most individual creations introduced for Spring.

Large and small hats in Lisere Straw, Transparent hair and Net, Leghorn and other materials

are included, tastefully trimmed with flowers, Ostrich novelties, Wings, Quills, and Ribbons. Unquestionably the most wonderful hats at the price ever shown anywhere!

Three models *pictured*.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — A&A — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

THAT we have the finest ready-to-wear footwear procurable is known to many. But the great variety of moderately-priced, thoroughly good shoes carried at our stores may surprise some who do not reflect that so large a business must depend on meeting the needs of many people.

Men's dark brown or black lace, $6

HURLEY TELLS HOW WE BUILD SHIPS

Now Have 26 More Steel Ship Ways Than Exist in All England.

HE POINTS OUT HANDICAPS

Makes No Apologies for "Long Years of Neglect," but Insists on Victory.

ANSWERS SENATOR LODGE

Nation's Program, Chairman Declares at Marine League Dinner, Is 28 Per Cent. Completed.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, laid his cards on the table "face up" last night at a speech in Delmonico's, in which for the first time he gave the American public full facts as to the country's shipbuilding program, the present degree of its accomplishment, the hopes for the future, as well as the difficulties in the way. Addressing the National Marine League at its annual dinner at Delmonico's, Mr. Hurley delivered a summary of achievements and aspirations bristling with statistics which, he said, gave him ground for the prediction of a "continuous program of producing and launching."

He confessed that at times he had been discouraged at the doubt of human ability to accomplish the stupendous work in the short time allowed, and he recounted many difficulties and delays which had beset the shipbuilders. His tone was, none the less, one of confidence that the "race with submarine" would be won by the United States. In answer to a declaration yesterday afternoon by United States Senator Lodge that the United States had "produced only two American ships" though the Shipping Board had been in existence since 1916, Mr. Hurley declared that the steel shipbuilding program for the year already is 28 per cent. completed. Mr. Hurley said:

"If by the exercise of magic a bridge could be thrown across the Atlantic over which our armies, their artillery and supply trains could move rapidly and unhampered to the battle lines in France, would any military man in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris, London, or Washington have any doubt that the world would be made safe for democracy before the year goes out? We have the men, we have the guns, we have the supplies. But without means of getting them to the front we might as well be without them. And unless we get our men to the battle line we will not win this war.

"So it all comes back to ocean transportation—to the vital need of ships. Fail there and we fail utterly. Upon the Shipping Board has devolved the responsibility of supplying this need, and supplying it under the most extraordinary conditions that ever existed—supplying it at the most crucial period of the war's history, at a time when every other industry is being taxed to its utmost capacity in the matter of materials and labor to provide war necessities. The problem of providing tonnage, such as is required by the exigencies of the existing situation, would in itself be an enormous task, even in normal peace times. The difficulties are quadrupled when all branches of the military service are struggling for enlargement, struggling for the same materials and labor, and when we must, at the same time, give unprecedented aid to the Allies, both in furbishing labor to them for the manufacture of what they need in this country, and in furnishing them materials.

"The handicaps have been many. We were not a maritime nation. Our flag had almost vanished from the seas, and with the exception of a few widely scattered shipyards, merchant marine construction had almost become a lost art with us. Then came this sudden call to outdo the rest of the world in the upbuilding of a merchant marine; a call coming at a moment when the navy was undergoing the greatest expansion in its history—when, most, if not all, of the established yards were feverishly engaged in rush construction on dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, fuel ships, tenders, and other auxiliary craft, and when munition makers were absorbing that part of skilled labor which had not been called to Government navy yards or private shipbuilding plants. So it was a case of not only working from the ground up, but of first securing the ground upon which to make a start, some of it marsh land which had to be filled in before launching ways could be laid. Therefore we who are engaged in the work appreciate the magnitude of the task. I doubt if its magnitude is generally realized. I am not here to emphasize that magnitude—I am not here as an optimist glorifying an outcome, I am not here as a pessimist saying the task cannot be accomplished. I am here to tell you of the situation as it is—to deal with facts as they exist—to lay all of our cards upon the table—and face up.

No Shipyard Available.

"It is only recently that America awoke to the vital need of ships. At a belated hour came the realization that constant supplies must go to our boys already on the firing line, that we have a numerous army in training camps and millions yet to be called to the colors—that without ships we can neither keep up the line of supply nor get our new armies to the front. So there is a nervous tension and a spirit of impatience is extant among us. You sense it everywhere. I hold no brief for our long years of neglect; have no apologies to make for the causes that led to this condition—for I had no part in their making. But I wish to remind you, gentlemen, that ships are not built overnight. You cannot order a ship as you would order a suit of clothes and expect it to be ready for you in a couple of weeks. And please keep in mind this basic fact:

"When we took hold of this job of shipbuilding we found there was no shipyard in existence with which we could place an order. The old yards, with their trained force of shipbuilders, were filled to capacity. Seventy per cent. of their space was taken by the enlarged naval program. The remainder of the space was taken by the orders which had been placed by American owners and by foreign owners, who, pressed for more ships, had filled the yards of America to overflowing.

"We were faced with the necessity of creating an entirely new industry. We had to undertake a job that would have daunted any one but America. We had to locate on waste ground many new shipyards if we were to meet the need for constructing new ships. This was the first and the biggest part of the job that faced us. It is easy to build ships if you can go to a trained shipbuilder who has a well-established yard, with an experienced force of riveters, carpenters, and calkers, and place an order with him. There was no yard to which we could go. We had to establish the yards first, get the shipbuilders to take charge of them, and train the men to build the ships.

"There were thirty-seven steel shipyards in America at the time of our entrance into war. We have located eighty-one additional steel and wood yards, while eighteen others have been expanded. Does America realize what this job means? Does it realize what a tribute is paid to its own initiative in this achievement?

"We are building in the new and expanded steel yards 235 new steel shipways, or twenty-six more than at present exist in all of the steel shipyards of England. If we had been content with doing the job in a small way we might have built a few new yards and added a little to our capacity. A few ships might have been finished more quickly; but it was the spirit and will of America to do the job in a big way, and the judgment of the country will be vindicated by the results when all these new ways are completed and are turning out ships. Many of these ways have actually been finished. The new industry we have created will make America the greatest maritime nation in the history of the world.

"It took Germany forty years to build up her military machine. In less than eight months we have built up a shipbuilding machine which, when it gets into full swing, will defeat the military machine of Germany. It took Henry Ford, with all his genius for organization and standardization, sixteen years in which to develop his enormous production. It has required twenty years for the United States Steel Corporation to develop its activities to the point where they represent an organization one-half as large as has been undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The American Government, backed by the American people, has undertaken a far mightier job and will put it through.

"Struggling against something that cannot be avoided is more baffling than struggling against something that can be. You can appeal to striking men to go back to work, but you can make no appeal against zero weather. We did what we could. We told the new shipyards to go ahead and use dynamite in locating their pilings. The men in those new yards fought the bitter Winter. They had the same spirit and demonstrated the same pluck and unselfishness as the men in the trenches. And they have virtually completed the job of building America's new shipyards—the new yards that will make us the greatest shipbuilding nation.

A Moment of Elation.

"It has been an uphill struggle. I am willing to confess there have been times when we have been discouraged, not at the magnitude of the task, but through a doubt of human ability to accomplish the stupendous work in the short time allowed.

"But we have had our moments of elation when we have felt that we were making progress. The record made by the Skinner & Eddy Company of Seattle is a case in point. That company laid the keel for an 8,800-ton vessel, which was launched in sixty-four days. She was delivered to the Fleet Corporation on Jan. 5 and started on the first voyage on Jan. 14. This record accomplishment shows what can be done in live, wide-awake, efficient American shipyards.

"Then a few days ago we received a telegram from the Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, Cal., announcing the successful launching of one of their large vessels. Twenty minutes later we received another telegram from the same company announcing the launching of a second ship of the same type, and forty minutes afterward a third telegram saying that a third vessel of similar character had gone overboard. This was the record of one American shipyard. The launching of three 9,400-ton vessels in a single afternoon—an accomplishment which I believe is unrivaled in the world's annals of shipbuilding.

"There are two methods for computing the construction of tonnage to show what is accomplished. One is by showing the tonnage in the water. The other is by showing the tonnage under construction. But when a great many ships are put under construction at the same time, the question to be asked is, how are they all progressing; how near to completion is the vast program?

"In the late afternoon papers 'here is a Washington dispatch which credits Senator Lodge with saying: "We have turned out only two American ships, although the country has been led to believe there were thirty-six ships. Some of these were ships obtained by foreign countries and completed by the Shipping Board, which has been in existence since September, 1916.

"This recalls to me those lines of Kipling:

"'If you can keep your head when all about you
"'Are losing theirs, and blaming it on you.'

Answer to Senator Lodge.

"Here are the facts: The total amount of our steel construction on March 1 was 8,205,708 deadweight tons. This was made up of 5,160,300 deadweight tons under contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and 3,045,408 deadweight tons of requisition vessels. Of this total steel construction, 2,121,588 deadweight tons, or approximately 28 per cent. has been completed. That means that in addition to the building of our new yards we have also been building ships. That is, the program for steel ships has advanced 28 per cent. toward completion. Of the amount of steel ships under contract and under requisition, 655,456 deadweight tons, or approximately 8 per cent., were actually completed and in service on March 1 of this year, nearly a month ago. This amount of floating tonnage exceeds our total output in 1916, including steel, wooden and sailing vessels, by approximately 50 per cent.

"In the yards which we have already completed and those which are nearing completion the progress will be cumulative from this time on. Thus while we have been building the yards and training the new forces necessary to construction, we have also been building the ships. Notwithstanding the difficulties of organization, the handicaps of bad weather conditions, transportation embargoes and railroad congestion, nearly as much tonnage has been constructed in American waters in the last three months as by all the other maritime nations of the world combined.

"We have had to build up a tremendous administrative organization, with expert ship architects, expert traffic and operating heads, and at a time when the demand for such talent greatly exceeded the supply. We have had to negotiate for neutral tonnage. We have had to requisition and provide for the operation of the entire existing American merchant marine; we have had also to provide skilled supervision for the repairs of interned German ships which were seized.

"The Germans thought that by crippling their own vessels in American waters they would be able to prevent us from using them. American ingenuity and resourcefulness gave the answer by restoring these vessels to efficiency. With the expenditure of a little less than $8,000,000 we have succeeded in placing in our war service and in the service of the Allies 112 first-class German and Austrian vessels, representing a carrying capacity of nearly 800,000 dead weight tons.

"I have referred to the necessity of providing additional facilities for the building of ships. That is, for the creation of new shipyards, for enlarging old ones, for the education of new shipbuilders, and I may now add, the necessity of providing increased means for obtaining engines, boilers, turbines, and other equipment. At the outset the 37 old steel yards began increasing their capacity until they now have 195 ways as against 162 eight months ago. Other parts of their plants have increased proportionately. We then made provision for additional new steel yards, some of which have been given financial assistance by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Thirty additional new steel shipyards are thus being erected, with a total of 203 shipbuilding ways. Thus we now have in the aggregate 67 steel shipyards either wholly or partly engaged in Fleet Corporation work. These yards will have a total of 398 steel building ways. Of these, 35 yards with 258 ways, are on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast; 19 yards with 66 ways are on the Pacific, while 13 yards with 74 ways are on the great lakes.

"Our program for building wooden ships has been beset with many difficulties and handicaps which could not well be foreseen. A year ago, wooden shipbuilding in the United States was almost a lost art. We found 24 old wooden shipyards, with 73 ship ways. The capacity for wooden shipbuilding has been increased until we now have 81 wooden shipbuilding yards, with 332 ways completed or nearing completion. Assuming that these ways will each produce two standard ships per year we should turn out about 2,300,000 deadweight tons of wooden ships annually. These 332 wooden shipbuilding ways, now nearing completion, added to our 398 steel building ways, will give us a total of 730 berths upon which to build steel and wooden vessels. When you consider that we had only 162 steel building ways a few months ago and 73 wooden shipbuilding ways—a total of 235—an increase is shown of 495 wooden and steel berths on which we can build ships. With our total of 730 wooden and steel ways, we will have 521 more berths than Sir Eric Geddes in his recent speech stated England has at the present time.

Held Up by Embargo.

"Our program on wooden ships was delayed by the fact that we were unable to provide the necessary big timber in sufficient quantities from the forests east of the Mississippi River. We found ourselves obliged to go to the West Coast and arrange for the transportation of hundreds of carloads of Douglas fir, which it was necessary to substitute for long leaf yellow pine for keels and other heavy timber. Here, again, we encountered a serious phase of the transportation problem. Our shipments were held up for weeks by the railroads' embargo. The scarcity of ocean tonnage prevented the use of water transportation in moving our ship timbers to any great extent, and we were obliged to depend on the railroads to move fully 65 per cent. of these materials. The extraordinary burden placed upon the railroad carriers by the war situation thus had a very serious effect upon the movement of ship timbers to the wooden shipyards.

"Since the Spring of 1917 the carriers have found it necessary to place embargoes on the movements of various kinds of freight, owing to accumulation. These have had the natural effect of slowing up the movement of materials for the Shipping Board. The Railroad Administration has just passed through the most severe Winter in railroad history and we are all hopeful that the coming of warmer weather will result in speeding up of the deliveries of material so urgently required at our yards.

"Substantial assistance has been rendered the carriers by the Shipping Board by reason of our ability to concentrate the ship timbers from the Pacific Northwest in trainloads at central points near the sawmills. Sixteen solid trains of Douglas fir are now en route to North Atlantic wooden shipyards. Similar arrangements have been made for the movement of steel wherever it is practical to do so. During the railroad embargo, however, there was a period of many weeks when there were actually nearly 9,000 cars of steel and wood shipbuilding material, loaded and waiting on sidings, to be transported to our shipyards. This situation which has been a serious handicap, I am happy to say, is steadily improving.

"Our figures indicate that the shipbuilding program at its height will require approximately 3,000 separate shipments of material daily. Many of these, however, will be small lots to concentrating points, which are being established throughout the country for the purpose of combining the fittings for a complete ship into carload lots; in this way saving the expense and effort in transportation, as well as reducing the labor of assembling in the yards. From the transportation standpoint, we must expect absolute freedom in the movement of our materials; otherwise the speeding up of manufacture is wasted, and consequent delays in finished ships will result. We look to the Railroad Administration with full confidence that they will supply our needs in this respect.

"The situation giving us the most concern is the completion of turbines and engines. The very rapid expansion of the shipbuilding program caught the turbine and engine manufacturers totally unprepared. In the past the engines for ships built in this country had been manufactured at the shipbuilding plants. As contracts for new shipyards were given it became necessary to increase the turbine and engine building capacity at the same time. Special tools of all kinds were required for the engine builders' shops, and these tools had to be secured from manufacturing shops already overcrowded with war orders. In addition to this, the severe weather and the transportation tieup seriously delayed the construction of some of our largest turbine building plants. We anticipated delay during the earlier months for lack of the turbines and engines, but expect to make up for the early shortage.

Hope in Concrete Ships.

"The proposal to build ships of concrete was first regarded as a fascinating absurdity. On March 14 there was launched from the yards of the San Francisco Company the first concrete steamship, a vessel which the builders christened Faith. We hope she will exemplify her name. The builders believe she will, for in the telegram announcing the successful launching of the vessel were added these words: 'Appearance after launching warrants us in saying to you that we believe this form of construction may be safely depended upon.'

"Now, as to labor—our strong right arm!. There has been much talk of conscripting labor, of forcing it into shipyards as our soldiers have been brought into the camps. I am fully aware that I am flying in the face of a growing popular sentiment that men should be drafted into the industry which supports the battle lines, but I wish to put myself on record as being opposed to the conscription of labor. I do not believe conscription necessary, for I believe labor itself will produce conditions which will render idle all thought of conscripting workmen. The vast majority of our workmen are men of intelligence, and when they come to a full realization of the fact that any defection on their part now will not only imperil the nation, but will injure their fellow-workers in almost every field of industrial activity, I feel sure they will respond to all demands made upon them. Unless they fully do their part, their brothers will suffer.

"It would be useless to manufacture material and supplies and pile up the products on the wharves if there are no ships to transport them. So, unless our ship workers do their best, other industries must slow down or halt completely, with the result that thousands of workers throughout the country will suffer for lack of employment. I believe that labor has begun to realize that fact, but I want to drive it home to them; for there are some, I regret to say, who do not yet sense their responsibility. There are many who are not working to their full capacity. There are many who, because of the high wages they are earning, are prone to take too many holidays. Labor generally throughout our shipyards is today receiving the highest rate of wages ever paid for similar work in the history of the world. The additional cost of our ships, due to increased wages in shipyards covering the program we have mapped out, will be in excess of $300,000,000. We expect, and we have a right to expect; the country has a right to expect, that labor will render for this increase of wages a corresponding increase in production—that is, the output of ships.

"All has not gone smoothly in the labor situation, and there have been times when this phase of the problem was enough to cause discouragement. The vast majority of laboring men are patriotic; the leaders whom I have known through close contact in Washington, especially Mr. Gompers and his immediate associates, have my confidence, and the country recognizes their patriotism. With only one exception, the leaders of the shipyard crafts generally have shown a spirit of co-operation, ready to sink their personal differences in the common pool of patriotism.

"We have established a labor adjustment board whose complete fairness cannot be questioned. The scale of wages awarded by this board has been most liberal. We have not blamed labor for the reduced average output in various yards. There are some labor restrictions which we would like to see removed — restrictions against output. We would like to see the whole body of labor put forth its maximum effort, encouraging each individual workman to do his best, without any fear of establishing new average standards when they increase the output. When all the leaders and all the men take this view of the national emergency, the efficiency of all the yards will be measurably increased.

After Inefficient Owners.

"There have been inefficient shipyard owners, as well as inefficient workmen. Where there is an inefficient owner, who does not understand the viewpoint of labor and who thinks only of his profits, labor has a right to complain. In the speed which was necessary in the early days, when the plans were being made and the first contracts were being let, some of the work was given to men who have not proved their ability to get results. As we have strengthened our contracts and distributed the work with greater deliberation and care, we have likewise had in mind the weeding out of the employers who are not getting the results which experience has shown us we should get from efficient men. We intend to know what the costs and the profits are in every yard. We feel that the public is entitled to this information.

"We have felt that it was our duty to see to it that the problem of housing the workmen in these vast new plants we have been creating was solved with care. We have not rushed into this work with closed eyes. Our duty is to guard the public expenditures; to see to it that there is no abuse of the liberality of Congress in the matter of appropriations. Every dollar expended must bring a dollar's worth of return to the Government. The cost-plus system has been banned by Congress in the housing operations, because Congress itself, as well as the rest of us, have felt that there should be a greater check, not merely upon profits, but upon the actual cost of all work done for the Government. The new yards have been established, wherever possible, away from the congested districts, and while this was necessary, it brought with it the problem of transportation, as well as of housing. We are arranging now for proper transportation, as well as for proper housing.

"Training of new workmen for the yards has, in itself, proved a difficult task, but we are accomplishing it. We have established a large training school at Newport News to which 247 skilled mechanics, selected from twenty-two yards, have been detailed for a six weeks' course of intensive training to fit them as instructors for recruits brought into the various shipyards. Our latest report shows that 115 of these have completed the course and have been sent out as instructors. These men represent sixteen trades. The men who are taking this instruction now will be capable of training an industrial army of 37,000 men. A department for training electric welders has also been established.

"We have recruited a volunteer force of 250,000 highly skilled mechanics who have, with a patriotism that has made us all proud, agreed to hold themselves in readiness for our call. These men are being held in reserve, remaining in their present employment until such time as in the development of our yards the demand arises for their services.

"As a further evidence of the organization which has already been effected, let me say that in 1916 there were less than 45,000 men employed in all the shipyards of the country and on March 2, 1918, we had increased this number to 286,000, of which 250,000 were working on actual ship construction and the remainder in yard construction and other branches of the industry. Thousands of others are employed in taking out the timbers for our wooden construction and at the scores of inland steel plants which are fabricating the parts for steel vessels

"This brings me to the point where I desire to make a brief reference to what have been popularly termed our three fabricating shipyards. The term is more or less a misnomer, for these yards, located at Hog Island, Newark Bay, and Bristol, Penn., are in reality assembling yards. The shipbuilding materials which will go into the making of vessels launched at these yards are being fabricated in scores of steel plants, scattered throughout the country as far west as Omaha, Neb. In some instances 95 per cent. of the work on these materials is being done at points far remote from the shipyards. The so-called fabricated ship is almost a new method of ship construction—almost as new to England as it is to us. But from the progress of the work as it has thus far developed, we are confident that it will be the means of adding millions of tons to our merchant marine.

"These three assembling yards, with their 50 ways at Hog Island, 28 at Newark Bay, and 12 at Bristol, will, when they are in full operation, produce in a single year more ships than England, the greatest maritime nation of the world, has ever been able to turn out in the same length of time. Already at the yards of the Submarine Boat Company at Newark Bay, 15 keels have been laid, and 13 more will be put down as soon as the remaining ways, now in course of construction, are completed. By the time the last way is finished the vessel on the first way will be well on toward completion; and as soon as it is slipped into the water another keel will be laid in its place, and we will thus have a continuous series of vessels dropping into the water from this yard at the rate of two a week. Even greater tonnage will be produced at Hog Island, with its larger number of ways and the bigger type of vessels which are being constructed there.

"When the high point in the curve of production finally is reached, and the magnitude of America's shipbuilding program is realized, it will be a continuous performance of production and launching. If you will take a glance at the map of the world you will see that three-fourths of it is covered with water. Great Britain long ago made it her policy to maintain control of this greater part of the world's surface. But we also have taken first rank among the powers, and our first need now is for a great merchant marine. Our gigantic program for ship construction will place us in a position where we can rely on native resources, rather than be dependent on the fleets of our competitors, as it has been very largely in the past. No nation can be great commercially unless it has its own manufacturing and its own shipping, and this is the goal which will be passed in peace if we can reach it in war.

"There is no doubt but that we are destined to be one of the leading shipbuilding nations in the world. We will have the largest number of shipyards, the materials and the labor, and when our shipbuilding plants are completed and are well organized on sound business lines so as to produce ships cheaply and rapidly, we will not only produce sufficient ships to become the leader in the commerce of the world by furnishing transportation at reasonable rates, thereby performing a service to the rest of the world, but we will build ships in such large numbers and at such fair prices that we will become the Mecca of the shipbuilding trade of the world.

"I have outlined the entire situation—in utmost frankness—concealing nothing, for we have nothing to conceal. Shipping is the essence of the struggle in which the world is now engaged—the central beam in the whole war structure. If that fails, all else fails. We are engaged in a race with the submarine. We of the Shipping Board are alive to the needs of the situation. The whole Government in Washington is alive to it, and there is complete co-operation to bring success in this greatest task to which America has set herself. I know that the public is intensely interested in the great program which we have undertaken, but I fear that its magnitude is not at all times fully appreciated. We may make mistakes, but we will make progress. Rest assured we cannot go far wrong, for we are receiving the direct and constant guidance of that great American, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.

Major Augustus Belmont, U. S. A., who presided at the dinner, said:

"Because we see this great merchant fleet grow and prosper let us not lose sight of the fact that some day we must be prepared to enter the lists equipped with both proper maritime laws and rational labor regulations if our venture is to survive in the world's economic struggle. That we will have educated and placed in service a fine set of officers and men, I earnestly believe, but can we keep them in that service, and if not, where will our ships go, and into whose hands will they fall? Certainly not those of our friends; surely those of our rivals. Then will follow a commercial vassalage not more creditable to us than a submission to force.

"Navigation schools which now are established for intensive training, should be planned for permanency, so that a never ending line of young officers and men will be in waiting as the older ones drop off at the other end. Our laws must be even more encouraging and sustaining than those of any other nation. For this the all-dominating need of public opinion to formulate and execute them must be cultivated and the necessary propaganda must be pushed with money and brains."

J. H. W. Ross, President of the league, urged the development of private initiative in perpetuating the maritime upbuilding which is being given its initial stimulus under Government auspices. The work of the recruiting service of the Shipping Board was reviewed by Henry Howard, head of that service for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He said that the goal is 8,000 deck and navigation officers for the first year, and that already 6,000 have been trained.

"Instead of opposing our work," he added, "the unions are co-operating to the utmost. Members of the unions are receiving our newly trained men in the best spirit and assisting to break them into their actual duties at sea. Whatever troubles there may have been on land, there have been no strikes whatever among the men who are operating our merchant marine. An agreement was signed last August by the Seamen's Union, the American Steamship Association, and the United States Shipping Board to last one year. It has been strictly lived up to by all concerned."

SHUTS OFF 6,000 ALIENS.

Chicago Soon to Deprive Them of Business Licenses.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Six thousand aliens will lose their right to conduct business in Chicago May 1, when the new ordinance passed by the City Council refusing licenses to all persons not United States citizens takes effect.

Brewers, saloon keepers, restaurant keepers, tailors, bakers, junk dealers, and others for whom a license from the city is required will be affected by the new law.

SAYS JAPAN WILL HAVE WILSON'S APPROVAL

Senator King Predicts Policy Toward Siberia — Recently Conferred with President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Poindexter of Washington, in debate in the Senate today, attacked the Administration's attitude toward Japan and the proposed intervention in Siberia. He expressed disappointment that the United States had not encouraged Japan to step in to Russia's relief.

Senator King, who recently conferred with President Wilson on the Russian situation, said, in reply to Senator Poindexter, that, when military exigency demanded, Japan would go into Siberia "with the approval of the Allies and this Government."

In his speech Senator Poindexter referred to Trotsky and Lenine as "German traitors masquerading under the guise of Russians who sold out their country."

"Not long since," he went on, "we have seen official utterances from the President in which he offered encouragement to this misnamed Government of Russia, which has sacrificed the Russian people in the name of Liberty to the most tyrannical autocracy perhaps that any Government has ever developed.

"We have an ally in whom we are very much interested on the Pacific Coast, an ally that has scrupulously kept her engagements in this war, an ally that has lived up to the best conditions of western civilization. The great Empire of Japan has been a faithful ally to the United States and the other democracies of the world in this war. And yet, in the face of the advancing German influence in Russia, instead of offering a hand of encouragement, instead of showing our gratitude, we offer discouragement, we indicate thus, in the face of all the good faith that Japan has displayed, that we doubt her intentions in Siberia.

"This policy on the part of Japan is disinterested because it would be to the interest of Japan to conserve her forces, to keep her army intact, to maintain undiminished her supply of guns and powder. She offers to use them for the allied cause. From the statesmen of France and England come words of encouragement and good faith, but from the American Government comes only dissent and refusal, not only to assist, but to permit Japan to engage in this undertaking.

"Japan must expand in some direction. She must find food for her people, room for her increasing population somewhere on the face of the earth. We have said to her, 'You cannot find it in America.' Yet because of an unfounded doubt as to her intentions on the mainland of Asia, we refuse to accept her assistance in meeting the German menace in Siberia. I say that it is a mistaken policy."

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

SPRING HATS For Father For Son

A good assortment of new blocks and new colorings from which you may choose the hat that best becomes you—one that smacks of the conservatism of middle age or the dapper smartness of youth.

The "Lansdowne" Hat at $3.74

has made many friends because of its unfailing good quality and correct style. It is made specially for us, of fur felt, in blocks that are in keeping with fashion's demands for Spring 1918.

The colors—all of them fast—include light and dark brown, myrtle and several shades of gray.

For dependable materials, good workmanship and timely styles of the Lansdowne sort you will pay much more elsewhere.

N.B. The name "Lansdowne" registered in U. S. Pat. Off.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

D. A. Shopping Ward's Off Debt

It holds out no tempting invitation to buy now and pay later as the charge account privilege does. It does not ask you to pay more for the things you need that you or others may earn a burden of debt by mortgaging the future.

When you shop on a D. A. you buy dependable merchandise at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices for cash and cash only, with all the conveniences of the charge account.

There is no red tape attendant upon D. A. Shopping. You deposit any sum you desire, receive a card bearing a D. A. number to facilitate shopping. Then you shop as usual, giving your name and number to the sales person. The amount of your purchase is deducted from your balance on deposit—and in addition you receive 4% interest per annum on your daily balances.

Begin to shop the D. A. way today.

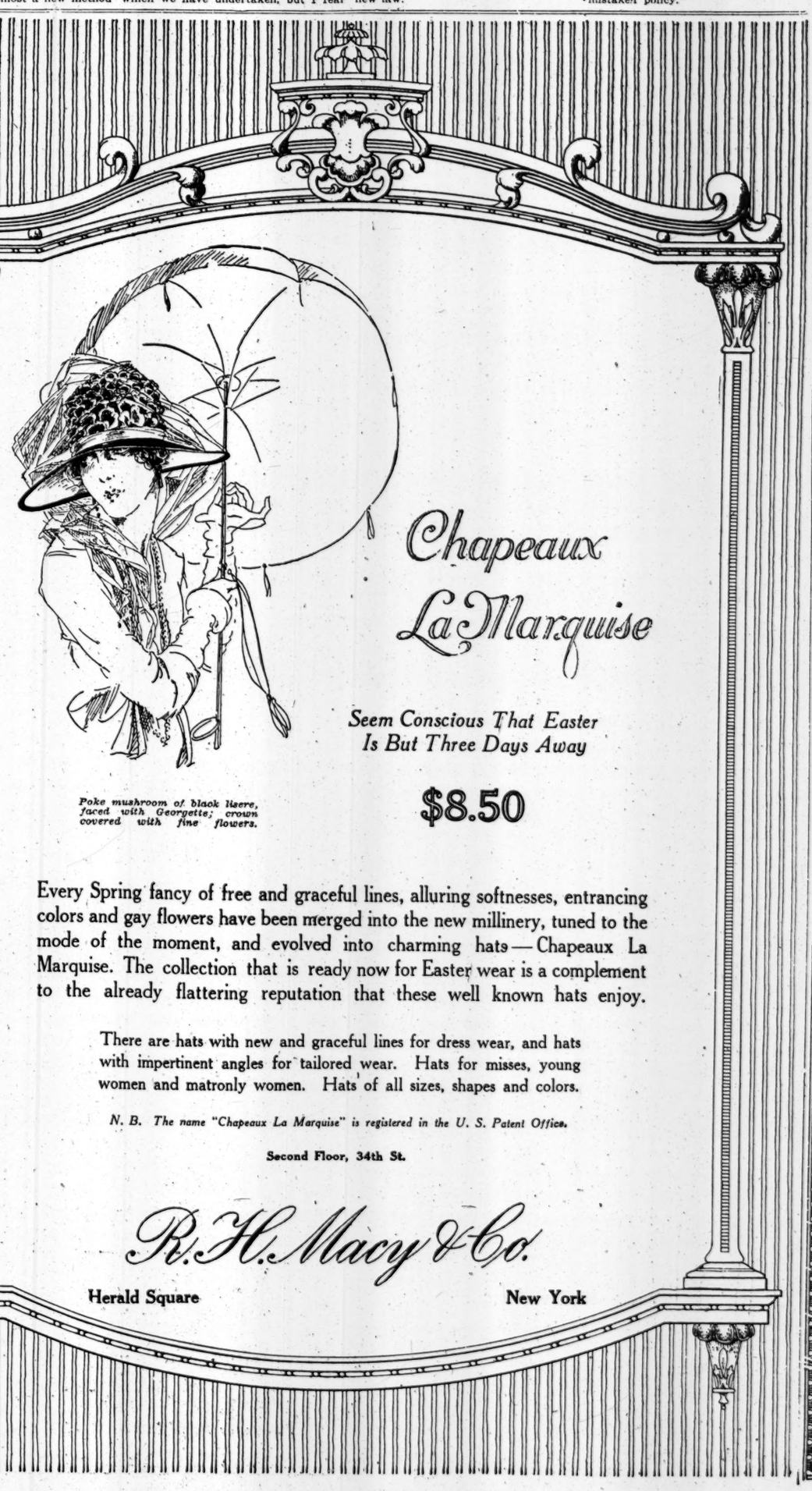
R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios, artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to them.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.



Chapeaux La Marquise

Seem Conscious That Easter Is But Three Days Away

Poke mushroom of black lisere, faced with Georgette; crown covered with fine flowers.

$8.50

Every Spring fancy of free and graceful lines, alluring softnesses, entrancing colors and gay flowers have been merged into the new millinery, tuned to the mode of the moment, and evolved into charming hats—Chapeaux La Marquise. The collection that is ready now for Easter wear is a complement to the already flattering reputation that these well known hats enjoy.

There are hats with new and graceful lines for dress wear, and hats with impertinent angles for tailored wear. Hats for misses, young women and matronly women. Hats of all sizes, shapes and colors.

N. B. The name "Chapeaux La Marquise" is registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

Second Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Gifts

If you have been mixing the pleasure of sending a gift with trouble in selecting it, you have not yet experienced all the satisfaction of giving.

Come to Ovington's today where an all year 'round specialty is made of the gift—and where shopping is consequently as easy and agreeable as the range of selection is wide.

Ovington's

314 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

ROSEHILL FARM EGGS

are all produced on my farm in Monmouth County by white leghorns, fed on clean and wholesome food, and housed under the most sanitary and hygienic conditions. Delivered by parcels post day after laid.
W. H. ELLIS.
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 4000.

PASSOVER FESTIVAL BEGINS THIS EVENING

First and Seventh Days of Celebration Observed as Holidays.

ZIONISTS ORGANIZE PARADES

Demonstration to Celebrate Establishment of Jewish Government in Palestine.

The Jewish festival of Pesach, or the Passover, will begin at sunset this evening and the celebration will last a week. The first and the seventh days of the festival, according to the original Biblical injunction, are celebrated as full holidays, the intervening days being regarded as semi-holidays. The orthodox Jews, however, following later rabbinical prescription, couple the second day with the first as a full holiday also, and observe likewise an additional eighth day.

The festival of Pesach was ordained to recall to the Jews the long bondage to which their ancestors were subjected in Egypt under the Pharoahs. It stands out in the Jewish religious calendar as the anniversary of Israel's redemption from Egyptian bondage under the leadership of Moses, regarded by the Jews as the great liberator and lawgiver.

One of the principal features which distinguishes the Passover festival from all others in the Jewish calendar is the eating of Matzoth, or unleavened cakes, instead of bread, in orthodox households. This symbolizes the haste with which the ancient Jews were driven out of Egypt, when at last Pharoah had finally determined upon their release from bondage. They were unprepared for their hurried departure and had not time to bake the necessary bread for the journey, so they took their unleavened dough with them and baked it during their travels. Pesach was also one of the three great festivals among the ancient Jews, on which they made a pilgrimage to the Holy City of Jerusalem and brought with them their offerings for the Temple sacrifices. It is the first festival of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning on the fourteenth day of the month of Nisan.

The first night (among the orthodox the second night also) is signalized by a quaintly beautiful home service. This is known as the Seder, and is conducted by the head of the household, with the other members of the family gathered about the table. The head of the household reads the service which recounts the Biblical story of the bondage of the Jews in Egypt, and their deliverance under the guidance of the prophet Moses. This is followed by the bountiful repast prepared for the holiday.

A Jewish demonstration will be carried out by the Zionists of New York City, on Monday evening next, to celebrate the establishment of the Provisional Jewish Government in Palestine, as constituted by the Zionist Commission, which is due to arrive in Palestine on the eve of the Passover, and which has been officially mentioned by the British Government.

The demonstration will be in the form of parades of organized Zionists in all sections of the city culminating in a huge mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. The Zionist Council of New York City is directing those parades and has designated certain points in the various sections of the city from whence the parade will begin. It is expected that about 100,000 will participate.

The mass meeting in Carnegie Hall will be addressed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and other Zionist leaders. Open-air meetings will be held in the vicinity of Carnegie Hall to accommodate overflow crowds.

Advances Anti-Primary Bill.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Senate advanced to the order of final passage today the bill of the Special Primary Law Committee to repeal the direct primary law and restore the old system of party nominating conventions. There was no debate, the opponents of the measure agreeing to its advancement with the understanding that the fight would be made on third reading.

SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS COUGH REMEDY
Coughing, tickling, irritation, hoarseness and voice strain relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches.—Advt.

SEND YOUR OLD CLOTHES, SHOES, ETC., TO THE FRENCH AND BELGIAN RELIEF STATIONS, CARE THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-388-390 Fifth Avenue, at 36th St.

PRESENT

Fashions from Europe

including an important collection of models from

Callot and Cheruit

(Received via S.S. Espagne)

Introducing Many Style Features New to America in Gowns—Wraps—Suits Coats—Blouses Millinery and Summer Furs

Warner's

Rust-Proof Corsets

$1.00 to $5.00

They Fit

Every Corset Guaranteed
Not to Rust, Break or Tear

Warner's for Every Woman
Back-Lace — Front-Lace

An Average Figure Model

This is the last day in which you may secure a

Saks-Made Spring Topcoat

Very Special at

$21

¶ Twenty-one dollars represents quite a saving on the regular price of these coats, and a saving in price on a coat of unquestionable merit is something quite unusual these days. The models afford plenty of latitude for choice, each being the product of our own tailormen.

Shown in rich Oxford Greys and smart mixtures—skeletonized, half or full Silk lined, with choice of Plain or Silk lapels.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

FURS STORED

Repaired or Remodeled At Moderate Rates

RUGS & DRAPERIES

Cleansed, Repaired and Stored at Minimum Cost

Estimates Furnished ***Phone Vanderbilt 3100.***

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street.
Established 1879.

Best Fashions for Women
express the War Time demand for
SIMPLICITY, QUALITY, THRIFT

Easter Sale of Women's Suits 27.50

A group of new high grade serge suits just purchased and shown now for the first time—to which a limited number of serge suits from our own fine stock has been added.

The long lapel lines now so fashionable, new worthy conceptions of the semi-belt, various fine details relating to detachable collars, fastenings, and hand-finishing, will be found as distinguishing features by discriminating women who come to purchase these suits.

A New Easter Topcoat
45.00

We shall feature specially this morning a
New Silver-tipped Bolivia Coat

suitable for street, motoring and traveling wear. New bordered reveres, crushed girdle, fine satin lining, plain or figured. Taupe, Old Blue, Rookie. **Third Floor**

Women's Silk Dresses—Simple New Lines
Only 29.50

Such dresses the woman of taste chooses. Their gracious lines compliment her dignity, yet they are frocks that she will find singularly satisfying for the trip downtown on her day at the War Relief.

We instance four from the group:

A chiffon taffeta in old blue with a four point overskirt and tailored surplice.

A champagne and navy dress simulating the Russian blouse in crepe de chine and georgette.

A foulard and georgette with side surplice. A particularly charming pattern of foulard combining georgette.

A tailored dress of foulard with smart collars and cuffs embroidered in colors.

Women's Sport and Walking Skirts
Priced Low

The number of charming and practical Spring Skirts at moderate prices will surprise you. We mention:

At 7.95, a new Spring model in a smart Scotch plaid. Blue-black-and-white.

At 9.75, a walking skirt of blue serge—smart semi-belted; trimmings of bone buttons.

At 14.95, an assortment of skirts in soft colorings, broken and two-tone plaids, simple and straight lines. Styles very happily chosen for early Spring and Summer sport.

Women's Easter Hats

10.00

NEW ribbon treatments will be found in evidence for the many who care for them. Smart feather trimmings continue the vogue, with new departures in burnt ostrich and wing fancies.

For real ostrich there is no peer—new models are shown. Flower treatments of a certain sort are in high favor.

Never to repeat is one of the secrets of the popularity of Best 10.00 hats.

French Hand-Made Blouses
Moderately priced, 5.00 and 5.95

In the section of French Blouses upon the Main Floor, we are featuring new French hand-made blouses at *low prices.*

There are four new models showing variously collars and cuffs finished with hemstitching; a charming new conceit worked out in collars with veining, val lace, and hand-embroidery; and exquisitely hand-run tucks.

The execution is the very best French work in designs exclusive to France, upon a fine grade of batiste.

WOMEN'S UNDERSILKS

A New Sleeveless Model Satin Nightgown, pink or white, Empire style, lace trimmed, 5.75

A Crepe de Chine envelope Chemise of charmingly graceful lines, 1.95

Satin Bloomers in pink with hemstitched ruffle, 2.95

Bodice of Georgette crepe and satin made with floweret trimming for daintier waists and dresses, 1.95

Correct Easter Footwear for Women

Besides the two new models shown at the left—examples of the walking shoe and street pump correct this year—there are new dressy models of great diversity.

Shown here, walking oxford in tan Russia calf, 8.00; in black calf, 7.50; pumps, black and tan, 7.00.

A complete assortment of Spats, 2.50

You Never Pay More at Best's

LAUDS FRANCIS FOR STAYING IN RUSSIA

Paris Temps Says Entente Diplomats Never Should Have Left the Country.

URGES THAT THEY RETURN

Wilson Asked to Consider Japanese Question with Same Clearsightedness as if He Heard Foe's Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—Exceptional attention has been paid here to the recent statement by David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, in reference to the United States Government being ready to help any Russian Government which will organize sincerely and energetically resistance to the German invasion. The Temps tonight devotes its leading editorial to the subject. It says:

"We don't regret the American Ambassador remaining in Moscow. We believe the Entente Governments ought never to have ceased to be represented in Russia. They could have remained in Russian territory without recognizing the Bolshevist Government, as that has been their attitude ever since the revolution of November last. They might have remained there in spite of the peace signed with Germany, since they remained there in spite of the armistice, in spite of the presence of Count Mirbach in Petrograd, and in spite of the evident complicity of Bolshevist leaders with the Germans.

"They might have continued to stay in Russia without living in Petrograd, just as the Entente Ministers to Rumania went to Jassy when Bucharest was threatened. Their personal security, at any rate, probably would have been better secured by remaining in Russia rather than by going to Finland, seeing that the train which should have reached the Swedish frontier Feb. 28 has not yet reached that part of the country which is under control of the White Army of General Mannerheim. Seeing that that army is now under the orders of the Germans, it is probably better for them to go back to Russia.

"Clearly, the United States Ambassador was right in not leaving Russia. Mr. Francis was right also in declaring that his Government and fellow-countrymen are too deeply interested in the prosperity of the Russian people to abandon the country to the Germans, and the Governments and peoples of the Entente will share this sentiment."

After pointing out the absurdity of Lenine's proposal to organize resistance to the Germans, the Temps concludes:

"The Americans will not countenance such a proposal any more than we shall. Russia can only be saved when she works out her own salvation. No outside aid, however powerful, can entirely bring about her national resurrection. There must be a patriotic reaction, but can such patriotic reaction come without the centre of patriotic action being organized somewhere? Can such a centre exist if no material help comes from the outside? Has not the history of Russia during the last twelve months shown that this immense country is dying because of its isolation?

"If the American Ambassador exercises some influence in Moscow, which would certainly be legitimate and may also be very useful, we hope it will be in the direction of preparing the public mind for Japanese intervention. Guided by the word of the Allies, and by that of the United States in particular, Japan could more easily and more rapidly carry out her work, which becomes more urgent every day. We ask the President to consider the question with the same clearsightedness as if he heard in his ears the guns on the western front or the airplanes which fly over Paris."

PASSES POSTAL PAY BILL.

House Ratifies Increase for Practically All Employes in Service.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House tonight passed a bill granting permanent increases of 10 to 20 per cent. in the salaries of virtually all postal employes, providing for "postal savings stamps," appropriating $300,000 for experiments in motor truck service, principally to transport food to the larger cities, and setting 24 cents an ounce as the maximum price to be charged for delivery of mail by airplane.

The following salary increases are provided:

Rural letter carriers receiving $1,200 or less, 20 per cent., with $25 a year for every mile more than twenty traveled by the carrier on his regular route.

Clerks in first and second class Post Offices divided into six grades, with increased salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,500.

Railroad postal clerks are divided into ten grades at increased salaries, ranging from $1,100 to $2,000.

In first and second class offices all employes not otherwise provided for, from Assistant Postmasters to charwomen, get 15 per cent. increase if receiving $1,200 or less, and 10 per cent. if receiving from $1,200 to $1,800.

BARS ALIEN TEACHERS.

Assembly Passes Amos Bill—Only Socialists Oppose It.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Amos bill to provide that all teachers in public schools must be American citizens or must have signified their intention to become citizens, was passed by the Assembly today over the vigorous opposition of the Socialists.

The Socialist delegation cast the only negative votes.

Lotos Club to Dine Lord Reading.

The Lotos Club will entertain the British Ambassador, the Earl of Reading, at dinner tonight. Only members and officially invited guests will be present. Besides Frank R. Lawrence, the club's President, who will make the addresses of welcome, the speakers will be Governor Whitman, ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, and Colonel George Harvey. Among the other invited guests will be Sir S. Hardman Lever, Sir H. Babington Smith, and Majors C. Craufurd-Stuart and Hubert Montgomery.

Ask Loyalty Pledge at N. Y. U.

Candidates for offices in fraternities and other student organizations at the New York University College of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Science at University Heights hereafter will be required to sign a loyalty pledge, it was announced yesterday. The pledge originated from a spontaneous movement among the students in the recent election for Phi Beta Kappa. The fraternity members decided that no student could become a candidate unless his loyalty to his country were fully assured. Every candidate signed.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases made this week will appear on bills rendered May 1st.

New Blouses Arrive

And Demonstrate Anew Their Importance in the Scheme of Spring Fashions.

How successfully have Paris and American designers solved the problem of creating Blouses that will enchance the vogue of the Tailored Suit! View in this collection the result of their art and ingenuity. Here are the newest versions of the

Slip-on Blouse, Tunic Blouse, Sleeveless Blouse, Coat Blouse, modish to a marked degree, and, in keeping with the spirit of the times, serving each to foster economy in Dress.

There are Batik Blouses in brilliant color harmonies picturesque for sport wear and equally smart for afternoon. New collar effects, round youthful yokes, soft, frilly fichus, clever conceits in vestees and waistcoats, novel style touches without number.

Lingerie Blouses

Lovely hand made ones from Paris and the best America produces. Handkerchief linens and batistes with drawn work; sheer voiles, organdies, novelty cottons in hosts of styles, simple or elaborate with real filet laces and embroideries.

Paris Blouses, $5.95 to $48.50
American Blouses, $1.95 to $28.50

Georgette Crepe Blouses

in delicate tints, with frills or embroideries; braided tunic models; tucked and hemstitched styles. Crepe de Chine Blouses too, and Satin Foulards, very smart in line and with dainty finishing touches.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $5.00 to $75
Crepe de Chine Blouses, $3.95 to $18.75

Net Blouses—Washable Satin Foulard Blouses—Sport Blouses in Tub Silks and Crepe Silks, in Most Complete Assortments.

Special Values in Blouses—Today

At $4.95
A Lingerie Blouse of sheer voile, tucked and cross tucked. High stock collar effect.

At $5.00
A new frill model in Crepe de Chine, another in Georgette crepe edged with striped silk.

At $6.95
A Georgette Crepe Blouse with tucked collar, long pointed revers and deep cuffs.

Third Floor.

FOUNDED-1880-LONDON

DE PINNA

Simplicity must be the dominant note in the dress of girls of 6 to 16 years who attend our most select schools, and whatever is worn must be of the tailored type.

To be effective, attractive, and, above all else, smart in appearance, it is essential that untiring care be given to the selection of models, that the tailoring be of exceptional quality, and that the fabrics come from abroad.

Since it has been the privilege of De Pinna to furnish the dresses, coats, blouses, hats, shoes and the like to the girls who attend our most select schools, it is quite evident that we have a full understanding of their requirements.

Girls' regulation Middy Blouses, in imported fabrics, sizes 6 to 16 years. From $2.75. Bloomers and skirts to match.

Girls' Coats in full length and reefer models in imported woolens and worsteds, for girls of 4 to 16 years.

"Anniped" Shoes.

Girls' Dresses, in imported washable materials for girls of 3 to 14 years, from $5.50.

Tailored Hats for girls are especially designed by De Pinna to be worn with our own models in coats, suits and dresses.

Girls' First Suits,—Imported tweeds and heather knit.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce an Important

Sale of Children's and Misses' White Buckskin Shoes

¶Smart lace and button buckskin shoes, in "Saks always Korrect" lasts—designed to insure proper development of the child's foot.

Sizes 6 to 8.....Very special value $4.50
Sizes 8½ to 11.....Very special value $5.00
Sizes 11½ to 2.....Very special value $5.50
Sizes 2½ to 7.....Very special value $7.00

FOR EASTER--- QUARTER-SILK-LINED SUITS AT $30

CUT in trustworthy all-wool suitings which have withstood the Kirschbaum acid test. . . . Infused with lasting shapeliness and robust serviceableness by the ardour and skill of Kirschbaum tailors . . . . Garnished with skeleton linings, silk pipings and iridescent silk sleeves . . . . These quarter-silk-lined suits offer men an opportunity to practice a genuine economy while enjoying a pardonable luxury - - - - - $30

Next Sunday is Easter! To prevent an eleventh-hour hurry, select your suit to-day!

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

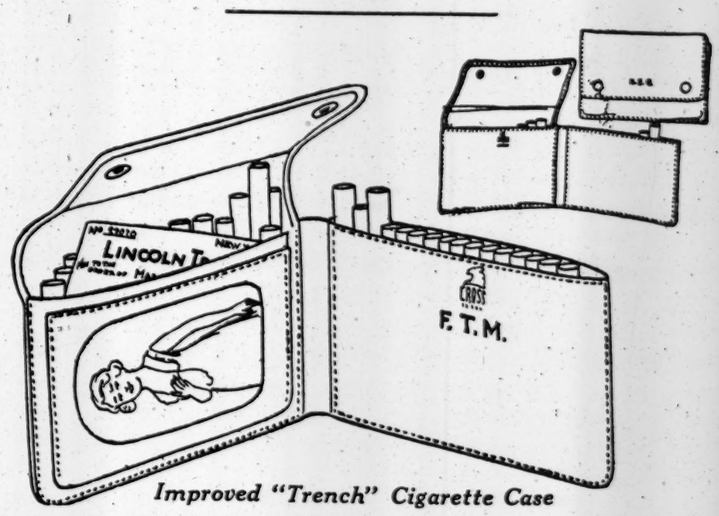
Young Men's and Men's Clothes,
Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

The Light Invisible

"The Optimist looks into the Darkness and sees a Light—that is not there—and the Pessimist blows it out."

We who walk in the darkness of this great war have seen a great light. We have seen the sublime self-sacrifice of our men and women, disseminating help and cheerfulness as spontaneously as flowers shed perfume.



Improved "Trench" Cigarette Case

Holds 30 cigarettes—a full day's supply—made with or without place for Photograph and Paper Money

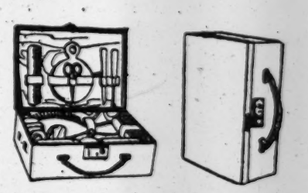
Case folded measures 5⅞x3¼ inches. Of finest English pigskin, $7.75. Black or tan striped military leather, $6.75. Pig goat, $6.00. Tan hide, $5.50. Case without place for photograph and money, pigskin, $6.50. Military leather, $5.50. Black pin morocco, $4.50. Khaki, with leather binding, $3.00. Initials stamped on case 25c extra.

EASTER GLOVES

For women: real kid in all white, self and black embroidery, piqué and overseam; also an attractive assortment of gloves, in mode, beige or castor shades, to contrast with the latest dress goods, from $2.50 to $3.00 the pair

Shopping bag, black or colored moire silk, silk lining, covered frame, 7 inches long, 10½ inches deep, stiff bottom, mirror, $5.50

Envelope purse, black patent leather, moire silk lining, framed coin compartment, mirror, strap handle on back, 8⅝x4¼ inches, $5.00. Gold plated monogram, two initials, 75c.



Motor case, of colored morocco, silk lining, fifteen complete white celluloid toilet, manicure and sewing articles, ample space in centre, lock and key; 10⅝x7⅞x3¾ inches, $39.00. Initials stamped on case without charge.

"Knitting-Shopping" bag, of fancy check or faille silk, covered frame, silk lining, twelve inches deep, stiff bottom, attached silk purse inside. $7.00

Service writing case, military leather; pockets for stationery, correspondence, postal cards and stamps; stiff blotting pad self-sharpening pencil, transparent map pocket; 8½x6½ inches (initials stamped, 25 cents extra) $9.00

Victoria bag, for women, colored morocco, moire silk lining, 12 white celluloid toilet and manicure articles, 16-inch, $33. Monograms, to order, from $2.00. As shown, $3.50

Candlestick holders, of solid mahogany, glass top, 10¼ inches high, each $2.75
Decorated Candles, each 15c.

Fruit Bowl, solid mahogany, removable glass lining, 8½-inch diameter, unfitted, $5.75

Knitting stand; base of silver plate, colored enamel staff, grass-seed basket and shirred silk bag, ribbon handle; 28 inches high; unfitted, $8.75

Tea wagon, of white enamel, wicker, removable tray and lower shelf of cretonne-under-glass, rubber-tired wheels, 26 inches high, unfitted, $23.50. Tea Set, earthenware, solid colors, comprising: tea pot, sugar basin, creamer, 6 cups and saucers, $7.00
Service plates, each, 50c.

New York
404 Fifth Ave.
(at 37th St.)
253 Broadway
(opp. City Hall)

Mark Cross
Hundred Page Illustrated Catalogue
For Special Mail Order Service
The World's Greatest Leather Store

Boston
145 Tremont St.
London
89 Regent St.

FILM USED TO SELL STOCK TO INVESTORS

President of Standard Industries Company Arrested on Prosecutor's Order.

CAUGHT IN NEW ORLEANS

Movie of Concern's Plant Indicated Profits Would Be $1,000,000 a Day, Swann Says.

Louis B. Jennings, President of the Standard Films Industries, Inc., was arrested last night in New Orleans, according to a message received last night at Police Headquarters. Jennings's arrest was caused by a telegram sent yesterday afternoon to New Orleans by District Attorney Swann asking that he be apprehended. The prisoner's concern was at 69 and 71 West Ninetieth Street and was capitalized for $10,000,000. The attention of the District Attorney was called to Jennings recently when an investigation of bogus stock promoters was started.

Assistant District Attorney Brogan, who is conducting the investigation, said yesterday that Jennings's concern had sold $300,000 worth of stock in the last two years. The message received at Police Headquarters said that the promoter would return to this city without requisition papers.

Mr. Brogan yesterday viewed the exhibition of a motion-picture film he said was used by the promoters of the Stand- "They went out of business last Fall, ard concern. The film made it appear that the capacity of the plant was 2,000,000 feet of film a week, and the story was told in such a way that the prospective investors received the impression that the company would make a million dollars a day. What the film really did, according to Mr. Brogan, was to claim that a million dollars a day was made in the moving-picture industry of the country.

A prospectus in the possession of Mr. Brogan is called "The Leviathan of Modern Industry," and was issued by the company. It contains many claims, all of which Mr. Brogan says are false. As Directors the company, according to the prospectus, had George J. Hurty of Henry Clews & Co., Anthony J. Drexel, Philip O. Mills, Alexander H. Jackson, and Eliot Norton. These names were used without the permission of the men, Mr. Brogan said, and when the company's attention was called to the matter the names were taken off the literature.

"This concern did absolutely no business at all," Mr. Brogan declared: having obtained $300,000 from business men in various cities by means of the film they used as bait. This film is a pure fake. It shows the exterior of the building on Ninetieth Street, actors entering it, and the methods of making films. The concern really owned nothing but a few books, which are now in our possession. Prospective investors were led to believe that the company would earn $365,000,000 a year, when only that much money is the income of the entire moving picture industry of the country."

Two arrests were made yesterday in connection with the stock fraud investigation, and according to Mr. Brogan three indictments are expected today.

The prisoners were Horace D. Byrne, a lawyer, of 31 Nassau Street, who was one of the four promoters indicted last week, and Charles W. Partridge of 162 West Sixty-fourth Street. Byrne was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions and held in $3,000 bail for trial. He was taken into custody in Stamford, Conn., and is charged with the larceny of $1,000 given him by Jose Zerillo, President of the Universal Steel Export Company, for investment in a garage business.

ROUNDS UP DISLOYALISTS.

More Than 200 Arrested in One Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 26.—More than two hundred men were arrested in Chicago today in the Government's campaign against disloyalists, enemy aliens, slackers, and deserters.

Several of them, it is said, will be interned.

BOYCOTT INTERALLIED LABOR MEETING HERE

British Seamen and Firemen Will Refuse to Sail on Any Ship Carrying Delegates.

LONDON, March 26.—The Seamen's and Firemen's Union has decided that its members shall refuse to sail on any ship conveying delegates appointed to the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in the United States. An official of the union said:

"Our opposition to these men is the same as that against Ramsay Macdonald. We will take no one who is opposed to the doctrine that Germany must make compensation to dependents of our murdered merchant seamen."

Camille Haysmans, Belgian Socialist leader, and the French delegates to the conference have deferred their departure in view of the pending visit of American delegates to Europe.

When the Inter-Allied Labor Conference was held in England last month no American delegates were present. It was accordingly decided to send a delegation of workmen and Socialists from England, France, and Belgium to the United States to explain the position of labor in those country. Another purpose of the mission was to clear away a misunderstanding arising from the fact that through an error in the transmission of a cablegram sent by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announcing that the United States would not be represented, there was attributed to Mr. Gompers a statement to the effect that American labor believed German influences had inspired the London conference, and that it would avoid the conference until this was disproved.

Aids British Red Cross.

The War Council of the American Red Cross announced yesterday an appropriation of $1,193,125 as an additional contribution to the British Red Cross. The first contribution, made on Oct. 16, 1917, was $1,000,000.

BAND STOPS RADICALS.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum Boys Start War Savings Rally.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, led by two policemen and three women from the War Savings Committee, marched upon the soap box radicals of Madison Square yesterday and turned their meetings into a series of war savings rallies. Enough policemen were at hand to assure the war savings promoters that they would have every possible assistance in making themselves heard against the soap box propagandists. But they did not need the help of the police. The band, composed of fifty young boys, formed a circle and worked away at their drums and wind instruments until they had completely drowned out the voices of the leather-lunged speakers.

After selling about $100 worth of stamps the band marched back to the war savings booth in the Flatiron Building. Thomas Diven, the Boy Scout messenger who left Baltimore at midnight on Monday with a consignment of 10,000 Easter Thrift Cards, arrived in this city yesterday and was met at the Pennsylvania Station by a delegation of Boy Scouts, who immediately started to distribute the cards over the city.

JAPAN AGREES ON SHIPS.

Government Chartering Vessels for American Use.

TOKIO, March 26, (By The Associated Press.)—The question of a supply by Japan of shipping for American uses virtually has been settled. Mere details are awaiting conclusion. The Government is engaged actively in chartering vessels for this purpose.

The War Board has 150,000 tons of vessels chartered. All shipbuilders are contributing to the cause, even incurring heavy losses, which the Japanese Government will make up.

QUALITY, SPEED AND ECONOMY

There are four things absolutely essential to the success of a building operation—Quality, Speed and Economy—and a contractor competent to supply them.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Vaughan's Seeds For Hotbeds

Delicious crisp Radishes and Lettuce on your table in six weeks, and other vegetables ready to plant out. A temporary structure will do. Our Bulletin tells you how.

For 30 years New York's Popular Seed House. Catalogue FREE.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE,
41 and 43 Barclay St. Both Corners.

Paris Shelled By German Gun 60 Miles Away

Read how it was done in Arthur Train's

The Man Who Rocked the Earth

The story of how one man stopped the World War. Get it to-d. at

The Liberty Tower Bookshop
55 Liberty Street New York City

WINTER SPORTS
in the
Pocono Mountains
For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write
Hotel Advertising Company,
90 West Street, New York.

Hall's Bedding
The Standard of Quality

This Mattress is not like the ordinary. You'll get many years wear out of it and then, when made over it's as good as new. Only pure horse hair of which it is made and the quality of the workmanship can produce the standard "Hall" mattress. Comfort, quality and durability are combined in all of Hall's Bedding. Sold by your dealer or call at our retail store—Prices moderate.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

WOMEN'S DRESSES

ready for immediate wear

are now on sale at

$17.50, 22.50, 25.00, 29.50 & 32.50

IN THE

Women's Apparel Section of the Sixth Floor

(Thirty-fifth Street Elevators)

Smart Colors
that are the vogue
in Easter Gloves

are all here—a veritable bouquet of colors and *shades* of colors for your selection to complete the color scheme of your Easter costume.

Amber, beige, cafe au lait, ivy, primrose, ultramarine blue, African and Malay browns, sable, pearl, taupe and battleship gray—these are the smartest, and the gloves, either overseam or pique sewn, are made of superb quality French *Nationale* Kidskin. The embroidery effects are particularly fetching.

Should you prefer gloves of suede, there are the exquisite French grays and the new sable shades.

Pay your Easter gown the compliment of a pair of these beautiful gloves.

2.50 to 3.00

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
(Between 36th and 37th Sts.)

Society Brand Clothes
FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

FOR your guide and safeguard when buying clothes rely on the Society Brand label. It is the pledge of the makers.

No garment is a genuine Society Brand model unless the inside pocket bears the label. Go to "Style Headquarters"—where Society Brand Clothes are sold.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
Chicago New York Montreal

Invariably correct for all ages. Society Brand Clothes typify the modern trend toward youthfulness, in business, in thought and in dress.

© A. D. & C.

AT church, in society, in business, everywhere—Society Brand Clothes. They are authoritative in style and proportioned to fit all types of men without tedious measurings and fittings.

The New Spring models are on display
At Leading Clothiers

Walk-Over
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
SHOES

Look at the Toe

LIKE the nose of a diving submarine, the toe of the shoe below has length. And the heel? Well, this shoe was built upon an English last, so the pointed toe recedes to a broad, flat, truly military heel.

It is the new word in Walk-Over Shoes—a shoe with a low, flat, attractive toe, yet holding the bulk of your weight well back on the heel.

Walk-Over Stores are waiting to show it to you in all leathers. It offers you a soldier's comfort along with a business-man's style. It is essentially a shoe for the young man of today.

Walk-Over Shoes are manufactured at Campello, Brockton, Mass., are sold in all the important towns and cities of the world, and the world over bear the same trade-mark.

A complete line of shoes at $6, $7, and $8. Economy lines at $5. Special lines, $9 to $12.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

179 Broadway, New York City.
1173-5 Broadway, New York City.
1429 Broadway, Bet. 40th & 41st Sts., N. Y.
252 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.
622 W. 181st St., Cor. Wadsworth Ave., N. Y.
Bronx Store, 557 Melrose Ave., Junct. of 149th St. & 3d Ave., N.Y.
144 Bowery, New York City.
1355 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
565-7 Fulton St., near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5406 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Under the management of The Greater New York WALK-OVER STORES
Yonkers, N. Y., 9 N. Broadway.
Newark, N. J., 795 Broad St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 297 Main St.
Paterson, N. J., 181 Market St.

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Clothes Collection Week
DON'T STORE YOUR CLOTHES!
GIVE THEM
To the Destitute of Belgium and Northern France
THEIR NEED IS DESPERATE
Leave Suits, Underwear, Stockings, Blankets, Shoes, etc.,
at one of the following collection centers:

2 Rector St.	*Madison Ave. and 71st St.
15 Washington Pl.	2608 Broadway
13th St. and 5th Ave.	104th St. and B'way.
154 5th Ave.	*111th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
29th St. and 5th Ave.	*308 West 122nd St.
6 West 57th St.	15 East 125th St.
*359 West 24th St.	1569 Amsterdam Ave.
*34th St. and Park Ave.	*520 West 155th St.
255 7th Ave.	*174th St. and Wadsworth
35th St. and B'way.	*493 West 207th St.
873 4th Ave.	*141st St. and Convent
60th St. and 3rd Ave.	*187th St. and B'way
17 East 59th St.	*43rd St. and 5th Ave.
746 Madison Ave.	723 5th Ave.
361 East 88th St.	36 East 48th St.
77th and Cent. Pk. W.	170 West 74th St.
*55th St. and Park Ave.	
86th St. and Amsterdam Ave.	

Or At Any Laundry
*(Church—all others stores)

Ladies' Wrist Watch
Exquisitely Designed, Containing
32 Fine White Brilliant
Cut Diamonds,
with a 15 Jewelled dependable adjusted movement,
$150.00
WILLIAM REIMAN
328 5th Ave., Between 32d & 33d Sts.

Selden Trucks
1 to 5 Ton Models
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Immediate deliveries from New York with bodies attached. Tax free.
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UNTIL EASTER
CANARIES
Guaranteed Singers
$6.00
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THE HOLY COMMUNION
By Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D.
50c Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
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EARLY COPY REQUIRED.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

MUCK SENT TO JAIL WHILE INQUIRY IS ON

Boston Symphony Conductor Locked in East Cambridge Cell After Long Questioning.

TO BE HELD INDEFINITELY

Father's Residence in Switzerland Not Regarded as Removing Him from Enemy Alien Class.

BOSTON, March 26.—Dr. Karl Muck, Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who was taken into custody last night as an enemy alien, was lodged tonight in a cell in the East Cambridge Jail after he had been questioned at length by officials of the Department of Justice. It was announced that no decision as to the final disposition of the case was reached and that Dr. Muck would be examined again within a few days. The officials continued to maintain silence as to the specific reasons for his detention.

For six hours Dr. Muck was the center of interest at the Federal Building. From mid-forenoon, when he was brought from the Back Bay Police Station, where he spent the night, until late in the afternoon when he was taken to jail, hundreds of persons, including many women, walked to and fro in the corridors outside the office of the United States Marshal hoping to catch a glimpse of the prisoner. Among these was Mrs. John L. Gardner, who waved her hand to him in friendly greeting.

It was not deemed necessary to keep Dr. Muck in the prisoner's cage in the Marshal's office prior to the examination, although when he first arrived the iron door of the cage clanked behind him. It was opened after a short time, however, and he was allowed to pace about the detention room. While apparently calm and nonchalant, the prisoner betrayed a certain nervousness, for in less than three hours he had smoked several packages of cigarettes.

"This is the biggest predicament I have ever been in in my life," he said, when asked by newspaper photographers to pose for a picture. "I am not inclined to pose for anything."

Judd Dewey, Assistant District Attorney, gave orders that Dr. Muck was to see no one, but an exception was made in the case of Charles A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra, and Mrs. Muck. Husband and wife greeted each other affectionately and they chatted together briefly. Mrs. Muck impressed those who saw her as very confident that her husband soon would be released from custody. She accompanied him to the elevator before his departure from the jail and threw a kiss to him as the car descended.

Letters and other papers seized at Dr. Muck's apartments during the day will be inspected probably before he is again questioned by the officials.

A representative of Major Henry L. Higginson, the founder and patron of the orchestra, who has defended its conductor in the attacks against his alleged pro-Germanism, tried unsuccessfully to have him admitted to bail. The arrest came on the eve of what the conductor considered to be his master effort in America, the production of Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew." In the absence of Dr. Muck the opening performance here today was conducted by Ernest Schmidt, assistant conductor. During his automobile ride to the jail, Dr. Muck several times remarked to the Deputy Marshals who accompanied him that he keenly regretted his inability to take part in the concert.

NICOLL BILLS DEBATED.

Health Insurance Measure Urged Before Committee at Albany.

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 26.—Passage of Senator Courtlandt Nicoll's Health Insurance bill was urged on the Senate Judiciary Committee at its hearing on the measure this afternoon. Proponents of the bill emphasized its immediate need because of the great extent of physical disability revealed in the draft and because of increased sickness hazards arising out of the pressure of war on industries. The bill had the unanimous indorsement of the State Federation of Labor, the Woman's Municipal League, the Woman's Trade Union League, and the Consumers' League of New York.

Senator Nicoll's bills designed to place protective moral barriers about young men and women employed as messengers and prohibiting the employing of women under 21 years of age in the operation of any street, surface, elevated or subway railroad, and restricting the hours of labor for women so employed to ten hours a day, and between 10 P. M. and 7 A. M., were also discussed. The Messenger bill was opposed by the Western Union and the American District Telegraph Company. While representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Interborough, and the New York City Railways Company appeared against the Transportation bill, Nellie Swartz, Secretary of the Consumers' League, and Dr. S. Josephine Baker of the New York City Health Department were among the many women who spoke in favor of the bill.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS THREATENED L. F. LOREE

Two Boys Arrested for Demanding $10,000 from President of Delaware & Hudson.

Two students in the High School of Commerce were arrested by detectives last night upon the charge that they had attempted to extort $10,000 from L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, on the threat that they would make "sensational disclosures" about the life President Loree's son, Major James F. Loree, whose engagement to Miss Elizabeth Leary of 621 Fifth Avenue, was announced on Saturday.

A letter for Mr. Loree was delivered at his apartment in the Chatham Hotel, at Forty-eighth Street and Vanderbilt Boulevard, on Monday night by a boy who refused to give his name. Mr. Loree was away and Mrs. Loree sent the letter to District Attorney Swann at once. It demanded that Mr. Loree meet two men at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street at 9 o'clock last night with $10,000 in bills. The letter asserted that failure to comply would be followed at once by the circulation of stories about the life of Major Loree, now on the staff of Major Gen. O'Ryan with the 27th Division at Spartanburg, S. C.

Three detectives from District Attorney Swann's office rode to the appointed place in the Loree automobile last night, and immediately they were accosted by Isadore Gerstein of 67 East Ninety-ninth Street, who said that two Secret Service men in Harlem had ordered him to receive the package of money from Mr. Loree. After the detectives had arrested him he said that the men had ordered him to hide the money under a rock in Central Park, near 110th Street.

While Gerstein was leading the detectives to the rock in the park he attempted to escape by leaping over a twenty-foot cliff near the drive, near 110th Street. The detectives followed him over the cliff, but Gerstein had disappeared. In a few minutes they saw him leap over the fence into 110th Street and they gave chase, firing their revolvers at him. He was caught on the roof of a theatre in Lenox Avenue, near 112th Street.

Gerstein said that Morris Bernstein of 19 West 105th Street had ordered him to hide the package under the rock, and the detectives went to Bernstein's home to arrest him. After the detectives had compelled both boys to write copies of the letter Gerstein admitted that he had written the original letter and had taken it to the Hotel Chatham. Both boys were held at Police Headquarters.

NEW KIND OF LAXATIVE

BOAL'S ROLLS are made with REAL FRUITS—Nature's own laxative foods. They are delicious to eat. Taste like a dainty, fruity, after-dinner sweetmeat. Gentle action. Cleanse the system and keep it clean. Box of 6 rolls, 15c, at drug stores. The genuine comes ONLY in box shown below.
"Start the Day with a Smile."

Paris Hats

Across Half-the-World They Come To Help the Artists in Gimbels Own Workroom

And Then,
To pass themselves on to you at just about what you would pay for them if you were in Paris.

See the Gimbel Windows Daily!

Easter approaches. Buy your Hat now so that you may have ample, leisurely attention, and plenty of time to "try on, and try on," so that your hat will "fit your head and frame your face." Buy your hat today!

From Paris Hats, wonderful copies and adaptations at $8.75 to $22.50, are the talk of New York. They are so beautifully made. They are so correct, and so exactly in the mode. Materials are the best obtainable—some imported, some American.

Infinite variety characterizes this 1918 showing. Small, close-fitting hats; large, luxurious picture-hats; chapeaux much bent and twisted; some hats very severe and tailored; others as coquettish as a debutante; and some hats that are hand woven, and others "quilted."

Plumes, wings, flowers, beads.
Transparent fabrics superimposed over flowers.
A World of other novelties.

Exquisitely made mourning hats.

Hats—unusual, for the unusual dainty mature woman who likes a simple hat such as the mature matron of Paris wears. Those who have been to Paris know this toque-type that Parisienne gentlewoman simply loves.

In short, there's no hat wanted but can be found here—either already made, or can be made quickly, easily, and inexpensively. Just try Gimbels.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor

1837 1918

One More Hour Of Daylight

THE new Daylight Closing gives you one more hour that you may enjoy at home. An hour you may profitably spend with music—music of your own creating that will inspire your whole day. You need a Player Piano to complete your home.

NEW PLAYER PIANOS $465 of Reliable Makes

Special For Today Only

Of superb tone quality, containing a player action of the finest type, encased in beautiful woods, of distinctive Colonial designs, these instruments present the highest standard of value at a moderate price and will give you enthusiastic satisfaction for a lifetime.

All Bear the Full Knabe Guarantee
Easy Terms to Suit You
Pianos and Players Taken in Exchange

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JORDAN
Suburban Seven

THIS year there are four Jordan open models.

The standard four-passenger Sport Model.

The standard seven-passenger Touring Car.

The Sport Marine—a snappy four-passenger model

And the new Suburban Seven—a touring car on the Sport Marine lines—very smart and racy—and, like the Sport Marine, fully equipped.

One-third of our allotment of Suburban Sevens has already been sold.

Demand for good cars is greater than ever in comparison to supply.

Freight embargoes are going to surprise the automobile buying public this spring.

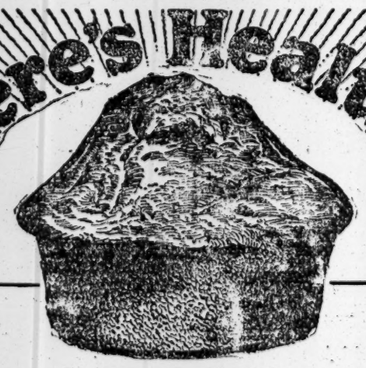
Are you going to be surprised or will you have your automobile?

CARL H. PAGE and COMPANY
1895 Broadway, at 63rd Street
Phone Columbus 6812

JORDAN

THE JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Here's Health!



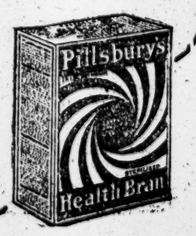
—Health without drug-taking. If you need a natural, gentle laxative, just eat, each day, a delicious bran muffin made from

Pillsbury's Health Bran

The larger, cleaner, coarser flakes of this better bran supply the right amount of roughage to accomplish the desired laxative effect. Then too—the Pillsbury recipe, printed on the Pillsbury package, produces a breakfast muffin that is really delicious! Don't doubt it—try it—use PILLSBURY'S HEALTH BRAN and bid good-by to constipation.

Big Package 15c At Your Grocers

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.



Why Shouldn't Shoe Manufacturers Back Up Your War-Economies?

THE American woman wants *style* in her foot-wear. She must dress her feet properly without extravagance. She works hard these days to save food and fuel in her household—making sacrifices on every hand. Prices of the things she has to buy keep going up and she wonders if she is the only one doing her bit—if *business concerns* are giving her the co-operation they should. Right now, with Easter close at hand, shoes have her attention.

Everyone knows leather and labor cost more.
Where is a saving possible?

The Regal Shoe Company has demonstrated many ways to cut out the customary waste in the shoe trade. For example, our great factories are concentrated on fewer styles and lasts—in the smart, wanted leathers. Less kinds of shoes—more of the right kind.

It is good to know you can get a Regal Shoe in the style you want—made to meet your war-time needs.

To harmonize with this season's slender silhouette in clothes, we have designed the "Mineola"—(illustrated here)—a shoe of unusual smartness—with sturdiness built in to give you good service. In Mahogany Brown Calf-skin, with straight tip, or in black Kid-skin . . . $6.75

Find Your Regal Store

NEW YORK		BROOKLYN
*Nassau and Ann Street	St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st St.	4 Flatbush Avenue
175 Broadway	14th Street at 3rd Avenue	1049 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street	6th Avenue at 21st Street	1375 Broadway
*Broadway at Spring Street	40 West 34th Street	*357 Fulton Street
Broadway at 10th Street	125th Street at 7th Avenue	301 Broadway
Broadway at 27th Street	2929 Third Avenue	466 Fifth Avenue
Broadway at 37th Street	991-993 Southern Boulevard	

NEWARK, N. J.: 825 Broad Street
JERSEY CITY: 108 Newark Ave.

*(Men's Shoes Only)

Onyx Hosiery for Men and Women

War Thrift Stamps on sale in every Regal Store

REGAL SHOES

for Women, $5.50 to $10.25
for Men, $5.50 to $11.50
for Children, $1.00 to $6.25

FOR SALE—A Complete Plant

THREE CURTISS TURBINES

¶ Directly connected to General Electric generators, two giving output 625 amperes at 240 volts, one giving output 417 amperes at 240 volts; all machines can be used at half voltage, provision being made for wiring on 3-wire system.

FOUR SCOTCH BOILERS

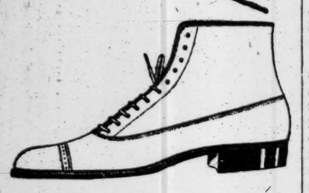
¶ Length 16 feet, diameter 9 feet 6 inches, shell 1⅛ inches; two furnaces each boiler; working pressure 150 pounds; feed pumps, pipe connections from boiler, valves, etc., ready for installing.

¶ Plant at present running in perfect condition and open for examination to prospective purchasers.

¶ All further particulars will be supplied and arrangements made for the examination of plant on application to The Superintendent Engineer, Room 5, 8-10 Bridge Street, New York City.

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, for The New York Times, and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES



Conserve Your Energy

Health is not to be wasted these days. You are helping the government by staying well.

In calling your attention to the health value of DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES we are helping, too. Fitted in this footwear, each step you take is pillowed by the comfortable cushion just beneath your foot. These layers of felt and cork are the enemies of headache, backache and exhaustion.

Most styles $7 to $9.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

For Men Made by J.P.SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

MASS MEETING OF THE LIGHTER CAPTAINS' UNION

Local 847, Series 2; Harbor Boatmen, Local 847, Series 1, and Tidewater Boatmen, Local 847, and International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 379, at
PROSPECT HALL,
5TH AND PROSPECT AVS., BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY EVG., MARCH 28TH,
at 8 P. M., for the purpose of discussing the recent wage scale made by the Board of Arbitration of the New York Wage Scale Adjustment Commission.
AFFILIATED LOCALS PLEASE ATTEND THIS MEETING.

"Turner for Concrete"

FOR EASTER
THE HIGH CALL
By Ernest M. Stires, D. D.
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES ROCK JERSEY CITY

Continued from Page One.

of explosives, they have notified us and have obtained permission to run it through this city.

"I am quite certain that the military authorities have not stored any explosives in the Jarvis warehouse without notifying us. The explosion was an explosion of trinitrotoluol, or something of about the nature. Gasoline, which is reported to have been stored there, could not have produced an explosion at all resembling it in violence.

"Either the high explosive must have been smuggled into the warehouse in violation of the law, by somebody who wanted to hurry through a shipment, or else it was planted there on purpose for the explosion. We are investigating the latter theory. We are trying now to find a number of men who were sent to act as 'weighers.' They were strangers at the warehouse and came from Manhattan, representing themselves to be official inspectors, as I understand it. They were in the south end of the building in the afternoon, which is where the fire started. We have not cleared up their part in this business."

Reports were in circulation yesterday that persons connected with the Jarvis Company and with the Union Terminal Cold Storage Company, which is across the street from it, had received letters threatening such an explosion. Mayor Hague said he could not find any basis for the report, and Jersey City detectives, who are investigating the fire, report that they had not been able to get a trace of any threatening letters.

One theory which was advanced last night to account for the explosion as an accident was that four carloads of chlorate of potash had in some manner become mixed with other chemicals, producing a compound of a high explosive character.

E. J. Jarvis, who was stunned by the destruction of his warehouse by an explosion, which he was sure must have been produced by substances which he understood to be non-explosive, opened his books to Inspector of Combustibles John Connolly of Jersey City. One of the items listed in the warehouse inventory was four carloads of chlorate of potash and another was twenty barrels of peroxide of hydrogen. Various other chemicals, which were non-explosive in themselves, were in the building. Accepting the inventory as a true record of the contents of the warehouse, Inspector Connolly could see no other explanation except that the chemicals were in some manner combined in the warehouse

Fire Preceded Explosion.

The strongest point against the theory that German agents caused the explosion was the fact that, instead of being detonated by a fuse or a time clock, the explosion came after the fire had raged in the warehouse for some minutes.

Patrick Curley, a newcomer at the warehouse, who had been engaged in weighing chlorate of potash before the explosion occurred, was locked up by Lieutenant of Detectives John Beggins last night. Curley, who was at work near the south end of the building, where the fire started, said:

"I saw a puff of smoke in a corner of the room and ran and jumped out of a window to the ground a few feet below. Several other men were at work there and they dashed away in all directions, feeling that a fire among chemicals was an extremely dangerous thing. They gave the alarm throughout the building and every one was able to clear out. I had no idea how the fire started and I don't think any of us did. It looked to me like a slight explosion, but I could not make sure."

Curley was locked up after the military and local detectives who questioned him had decided that he was an unsatisfactory witness. They asserted that their main reason for arresting him was that he could not tell his story clearly because he had been drinking after the explosion, and that they did not want to run the risk of his disappearing with the information he had.

About three minutes intervened between the discovery of the fire and the great explosion, according to Engineer John Good of the Henderson Street fire station, which is a little more than a block away from the Jarvis Warehouse, which runs for about 1,000 feet from Provost Street to the Erie yards, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. He said:

"The bell had begun to hit, and I was standing counting it, when I heard the first explosion, which was slight compared to those which followed it. We had driven out of the firehouse and were rounding the corner, when the second explosion, which was a terrific one, occurred. We reached Provost Street and were across from the warehouse which was spurting up smoke, when a third explosion, and this was a big one, too, occurred. The cornice of the building fell, and bricks began to drop into the street. I could see the wall was soon to fall. I cut loose the three horses as quick as I could and ran them to safety, and then, with several firemen, wheeled the engine a short distance away. We had hardly got it away when the five-story brick wall crashed down, burying the spot where we had been."

Force of Explosion Eastward.

The great propelling force of the explosion seemed to be directed eastward, for while hundreds of tons of burning materials from the interior of the building were scattered over the Erie yards comparatively little damage, except the breaking of glass, was done to buildings lying inland from the warehouse.

The office force of twenty-five persons heard the alarm and ran out of the warehouse in time to escape the explosion, and Foreman John Durkee, in charge of the workmen, said that all of his hands, most of whom had been loading and unloading motor trucks, had been warned in time to get away and had been accounted for.

Burning timbers, flung by the explosion from the interior of the building, were found on the Erie tracks 500 yards from the warehouse. The roofs of two great machine shops were loaded with burning debris.

Several hundred persons were at work in the shops, including ten women of foreign birth, clad in overalls, operating drill presses. The Erie fire-fighting force went to work at once to save the shops and yards, but oil, timber, and woodwork were present in such quantities and the fire started in so many quarters at once that they were soon driven off. All escaped.

Twenty loaded freight cars were burned and thirteen engines in the machine shops were either destroyed or badly damaged. Erie officials estimated the damage to the company last night at $1,000,000. General Manager J. J. Mantell said that the direct damage, however, was not the greatest which the company would suffer. "The worst of it is that we are deprived of the use of the machine shops at this time when our need for them is very great," he said. "Our nearest shops are at Susquehanna, 146 miles away. The delay in repairs to much-needed rolling stock is the most serious feature."

The destruction of the Jarvis Building involves loss, including the structure and contents, of more than $1,000,000. Goods stored there belonged to the United States War Department, to the Allies and to private customers.

Soldiers and marines who have been on duty guarding the waterfront were thrown in a wide circle about the burning area within half an hour after the explosion and kept any except firemen, police and Government officials from approaching.

Women and children who had relatives employed in the Erie yards or the Jarvis warehouse came in great numbers to learn their fate. Most of them were sent to Hamilton Park, just outside the military cordon, to wait for information.

Ambulances from six hospitals hurried to the scene and rescuing parties of soldiers, policemen, and firemen dashed into the Erie yards, hearing that scores of workmen had been stunned or otherwise rendered helpless by the explosion. The ambulance surgeons found no one to treat except a few persons who had suffered slight lacerations from flying glass in the streets near the explosion.

Even after the search for injured had produced no hospital cases, it was believed that many had been killed outright by the explosion and their bodies burned in the fire, and the Jersey City authorities were slow to be convinced that with such destruction not a single life had been lost among the hundreds working near.

Robert Jarvis, 12 years old, a son of one of the owners, was playing in the warehouse when the fire started and barely escaped with his life.

Major Tunney of the Army Intelligence Service, who was formerly in charge of the Bomb Squad in New York, and several officers under him, began an investigation within an hour after the explosion and took affidavits from fifty employes of the Jarvis Company. William D. Jarvis, one of the principal owners, professed to be as greatly mystified as his brother as to the cause of the explosion.

"There was no fire in the building," he said. "There was no light of any kind that could have caused a fire. There was no gasoline or ammonia in the warehouse. I do not know how much of the merchandise was owned by the Government. The merchandise came to us in the names of individuals who may or may not represent the Government.

"I know that there were two carloads of salmon and other food in storage for the United States Government Commissary Department. The company had taken every precaution that could be devised to prevent such a thing. There was nothing that could have caused spontaneous combustion. I do not see how the potash could have had anything to do with the explosion, since I understand that it was in steel kegs."

The Union Terminal Cold Storage Warehouse had a narrow escape. The explosion of the Jarvis warehouse across the street darted shafts of flame through the windows of the Union plant, causing fire to start inside the building. These blazes were put out by the Jersey City firemen, with the help of the fire-fighting force of the cold storage plant.

SPARKS START FIRE HERE.

Old Erie Ferry House Burned and Lighter Cargo Damaged.

Sparks from the Jersey City fire, blown across the river, started a dangerous waterfront fire in New York. The old frame ferryhouse of the Erie Railroad, at the foot of Chambers Street, was destroyed. The building nestled between two modern piers loaded with merchandise of all kinds, and at one time it looked as though the fire would spread. When the first of the firefighters arrived the ferryhouse was spouting flames, and the sparks, wind-driven, were scattered far, to the danger of piers and shipping. Battalion Chief Binns saw the seriousness of the situation and sent in a second alarm. When Chief Kenlon came a third alarm was sounded.

The Southern Pacific Company's lighter Congress, loaded with general merchandise consigned to Boston, was lying in the slip beside the ferryhouse to the south. The skipper of the lighter discovered that some sacks containing grain were on fire. He ran to the pier, and turned in an alarm. When he and persons on the pier ran back to the lighter they discovered that the roof of the ferryhouse was on fire.

Gypsy Smith to Open Campaign Here

One of the first speeches of Gypsy Smith, the evangelist, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., will be given tonight, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, with the Rev. J. H. Jowett, D. D., the pastor of the church, presiding. "Just Behind the Firing Lines in France" will be the theme, and Gypsy Smith will tell of his personal experiences in the trenches, and a few yards away from them, where he preached with shrapnel falling around him. On Sunday afternoon, at 3:30, Gypsy Smith will give another talk on the same subject at the Century Theatre, Central Park West and Sixty-second Street.

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CLEAR AS A BELL

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LIBERTY SIX

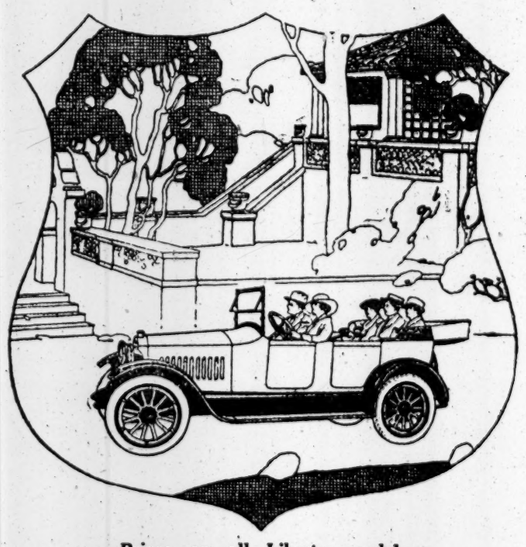
A VERY real difference in its riding and driving qualities begins to impress you the moment the Liberty gets into action.

You see that it follows the road almost without direction from the driver.

The quickness with which it settles down after passing a rough spot is unusual and delightful.

It is as steady and sure with one passenger, on the rear seat, as with three.

This difference is most uncommon in a car of modest weight. It proves the high calibre of the engineering ability which has produced Liberty cars.



Prices on all Liberty models will advance on April 1st, 1918

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Important

At the request of many of our friends who wish only the very finest Clothes-we have added an entirely new line of Blue Label Monroe Clothes

These Clothes made of the finest fabrics-all silk lined will create a real sensation at $25.

—HAPPINESS—
Easily attained—buying Monroe Clothes for Easter at $17

TRIBUNE SERVICE

Happiness is an art in these days of tense strife—still there are many minor things that give cause for happiness. And may we not submit Monroe Clothes at $17 for Easter as one of them?

Monroe Clothes this Spring are indeed wonderful at our $17 price. Every new model is shown in both Suits and Top Coats—in an array of fabrics that elsewhere are priced considerably higher.

And while there is considerable mystery about the gun that is bombarding Paris at a 74-mile range—there is no mystery why Monroe Clothes outvalue the world at $17.

Here are the facts:

You buy Monroe Clothes direct from the makers.

You buy Monroe Clothes in our low rent, upstairs shops.

You are only one of over 140,000 men who regularly buy Monroe Clothes, and it's because of the advantages our method of doing business and our volume give us that we are able to give you the quality and value we do in Monroe Clothes at $17.

MANHATTAN
42nd Str. cor. B'WAY
50 E. 42nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY
14th " opp. ACAD MUSIC
23rd " cor. B'WAY
34th " " "
59th " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " cor. 7th AVE
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ALL MONROE SHOPS UPSTAIRS
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9
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America's Largest Retail Clothiers
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

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in your old kit bag, or any other kind of a bag that happens to be handy, and acquire a new interest in life by dining at Shanley's.

The menu is unsurpassed, the service perfect and the big twenty-act cabaret a stunner.

It's as handy as it is pleasant to keep Shanley's on your list for luncheon—90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

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BROADWAY AT 47TH ST.
NEW YORK'S FINEST DINNER
$1.25 Served 6 to 8:30. EIGHT GENEROUS COURSES Each Course Carefully Prepared with the Market's Best Grade Foods $1.25 Served 6 to 8:30.
ALSO A LA CARTE AND AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES.
ALL STAR BEAUTY REVUE AT 7 P. M. AND AFTER THEATRE

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
Milkfed Chicken, Waffles, Maple Syrup, Corn Fritters and Sweet Potatoes
Janssen wants to see you
30TH ST. & BROADWAY
Also Excellent Table d'Hote and a la Carte
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th Street
No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

HOTEL SAN REMO
CENTRAL PARK WEST
74th TO 75th STREETS
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK'S MOST PICTURESQUE LAKE.
Especially Attractive During the Spring and Summer Months.
Rooms and bath, $3 to $4 per day.
Parlor, bedroom, bath, $4 per day up.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.
Please write for Illustrated Booklet.
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Per Week
Parlor, bedroom and private bath with meals for two..... $40
Room with private bath and meals for two.... $35
Room with private bath and meals for one.... $24
Room with hot and cold water, easy access to bath, with meals for two..... $31
For One Person, $20.
Hotel Arlington
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44th ST. THEATRE BLDG.
Monsieur ARMAND KALISZ (IN SONGS)
Mr. A. BALDWIN SLOANE (AT THE PIANO)
Miss DOROTHY KLEWER (HOSTESS)
BEGINNING EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 1ST, DINNER WILL BE SERVED FROM 6:30 TO 8:30.
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TRANSIENT RATES
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RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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For permanent or transient occupancy.
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No Hat Checking
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147-149-151 West 43rd Street
One Door East of Broadway
Seating Capacity 600
SPECIAL PLATE LUNCH .45
Served 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Good Food Good Service
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Pleasing the Palate.
Every morning a Breakfast like this 50c:
Grape Fruit,
any Cereal and Cream,
Picked up Codfish in Cream,
Eggs, Baked Potatoes, Cream Rolls,
Coffee.
Other combinations at 40c, 60c and 75c.
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A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH AND SHOWERS.
Single Rooms.....$1.50 Day
Large Rooms, Private Bath, $2.50-$3
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SPECIAL RATE ON A 3 ROOM SUITE TO SEPT. 1.
Restaurant, Club; a la Carte or TABLE D'HOTE. Moderate prices.
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26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH.
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
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$40—$45—$50 per week,
Including meals for 2 persons.
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Smartest of Motor Resorts
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Rooms, single or en suite, With private bath, $2 up.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
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LENROOT GETS AID OF DEFEATED RIVAL

Republicans Doubt La Follette Man Can Swing Many Votes in Wisconsin Race.

GAINS FOR DAVIES CLAIMED

Loyalists Urge Example of Minnesota, Where Democrats Back Two Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 26.—Apparently the efforts made by the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion to effect a coalition against Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate in the special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Paul O. Husting have failed. From now on until the polls open a week from today it will be a three-cornered contest with Berger making his appeal frankly to the disloyal and pro-German element on an anti-war and anti-Administration platform and Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic candidate, and Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, dividing the support of the voters who are standing behind President Wilson for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Official figures made public today by the Secretary of State give the majority of Congressman Lenroot over James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, as 2,414 in a total vote of 143,058. Joseph E. Davies won in the primaries over his Democratic rival, Dr. Charles McCarthy, by 43,498 in a total vote of 71,066. The total vote for Berger, who ran without opposition in the Socialist primaries, was 38,564.

Strong influences are still at work in an attempt to solidify the opposition against Berger, but no one here is optimistic enough to believe that they will prevail. Mr. Davies is being urged as the most available coalition candidate because, both as a Democrat and as the warm personal friend of President Wilson, he is regarded as the one most likely to live up to the slogan which has been adopted for this extraordinary campaign:

"Stand behind the President."

Berger in his campaign is making the charge that the demand for continued warfare until victory shall perch upon the banners of the Allies is sponsored chiefly by the big corporations which are wringing enormous profits out of the war. Through his speeches he stands pledged in the event of his election to introduce forthwith in the United States Senate a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from France. One plank in his platform reads:

"I demand, and if elected shall work for an immediate, general, and permanent peace."

Those who are urging the Wisconsin loyalists to forget party differences and insure vindication for Wisconsin against charges of a "fifty-fifty Americanism" by uniting behind the candidacy of President Wilson's personal friend, are pointing to the example set by the neighboring State of Minnesota, where the Democrats are preparing to give vigorous support to Senator Knute Nelson, Republican, as a candidate for reelection on his war record, and not only that, but are ready also to get behind Governor Burnquist, Republican though he is, should he seek a second term because of the loyal support he has given the war policy of President Wilson.

Thompson Supports Lenroot.

When the official returns from the primaries were made public today Thompson pledged his support to Lenroot. The combined vote of the two Republican candidates in the primaries, it is estimated, would prove sufficient to elect the Republican candidate in a three-cornered fight. But even Republican supporters of Lenroot's candidacy frankly admit when talking confidentially that they have grave doubts whether the defeated candidate will be in a position to swing any considerable proportion of his vote to his successful rival. Senator La Follette himself, though his popularity with his own following is beyond question, is generally able to get votes for himself, but has never displayed any marked ability in lining up votes for other candidates of his own party.

La Follette so far has not injected himself into the fight in the State of which he so recently was the all-powerful leader of the Republican forces. Nor, according to persons who are in a position to speak for him, is he likely to bring any influence to bear in favor of Congressman Lenroot.

Supporters of Joseph E. Davies are making a vigorous fight for their candidate and assert that he is making gains in some of the Republican strongholds. The administration at Washington is supporting the fight. Vice President Marshall opened a speaking tour of the State tonight at Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, before a large and enthusiastic audience. Senator Lewis of Illinois has also taken the stump for Davies.

Senator Lewis tonight said support of Mr. Davies was the logical course for any one anxious to see President Wilson upheld in his war policies, regardless of party affiliation.

Senator Lewis's Plea.

"What would be the practical result of electing an anti-Administration candidate—and as such we must necessarily regard a Republican, no matter how loyal he may be in his attitude on the war," he said. "He could not render implicit obedience to demands coming from the President for war measures because he would be compelled to consider the leaders of his own party. Mr. Davies, on the other hand, both as a personal friend of the President and as a member of the President's party, would not be confronted with any conflicting claims on his loyalty. Only by electing Mr. Davies can the people feel sure that they will send a supporter of President Wilson to the United States Senate from Wisconsin.

The supporters of Mr. Davies were greatly cheered today when the Germania-Herold, the most influential of the German language newspapers in this State, came out for their candidate in an editorial.

"We cannot deny the right of the free ballot even in war time, but we can and do most earnestly urge upon every voter of this State the beneficent effect that the hearty support of the indicated wish of the President will have in strengthening the position of this country before the outside world," the editorial read in part.

The Germania-Herold last gave its full support to Democratic candidates in the first Cleveland campaign, when Wisconsin sent a Democratic delegation to the Electoral College, elected a Democratic United States Senator, and elected nine Democratic Congressmen out of a total Congressional delegation of ten.

Names Must Stay on Ballot.

Whatever may be the result of future moves to bring about a coalition of loyalist forces during the remaining days of the campaign, the names of Davies and Lenroot must stay on the ballot.

The time for withdrawal of candidates expired at midnight.

Both Davies and Lenroot are campaigning vigorously. Davies and McCarthy, whom he defeated in the primaries, spoke at Oshkosh tonight. Lenroot spoke at Kenosha. Berger, too, is on the stump.

It was predicted here tonight that 350,000 votes at the most would be cast next Tuesday. Wisconsin's record vote is 470,000. This is approximately 100,000 above the number cast at the primaries.

How will that 100,000 divide as among the three candidates, and what proportion of the vote cast for La Follette's candidate in the primaries [Thompson] will go to Lenroot? And what proportion to Berger? The outcome on Tuesday hinges on those questions on which the Badger State politicians are not prepared to commit themselves.

LENROOT TALKS ON EMBARGO.

Denies He Favored Barring Munitions Exports to Allies.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 26.—Congressman Lenroot, Republican candidate for United States Senator, in a speech here tonight explained his attitude on the arms embargo matter, which has been brought up against him in the present campaign. He said:

"I never at any time or place advocated an embargo upon munitions of war to the Allies. The question was never voted upon in Congress or discussed upon the floor. The only foundation there is for the claims that I was in favor of embargo in the European war grows out of an academic discussion of international law by me before the Madison (Wis.) Lunch Club in March, 1915.

Congress was not in session at the time this speech was made, and when it did meet it became very clear that the embargo propaganda was for the purpose of injuring the Allies and helping Germany. Then, whatever merit there might be upon the humanitarian side of the proposition as a general policy, I was not in favor of applying the embargo under the circumstances that existed in the European war."

SAYS WE MUST TURN TIDE.

Chairman Hays Urges All to Cooperate to Accomplish This.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—William H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a speech before the Union League Club tonight urged all citizens to unite in making the war the one overshadowing job of the day. His speech rang with patriotism from start to finish, no mention being made of politics.

"There has never been anything like this moment since time began, and there never can be again while time shall last," said Mr. Hays in the course of his speech. "The hour is here when, in the scheme of things, a universal democracy of men governing themselves may rule the world.

"The conflict has progressed to a point where the issue hangs in the balance, so that only by the interference of this country, with its unselfish purpose, and a Government built solely on the idea of equality and full freedom, can the tide be turned and the world won. If this nation can do this then the mission of America will have been accomplished.

"There must be such industrial peace in this country as will make certain that every throb of a machine, every ounce of brawn, and every atom of brain will go to the fullest where needed for the common cause. And this is not a charge on labor solely. There must be less profiteering and more volunteering.

"The employer who would take advantage of his country's emergency for improper personal gain from Government or employe is not better than the laborer who would take improper advantage of his employer's emergency to force concessions to which he is not entitled."

Mr. Hays was a guest at a luncheon given at the Chicago Club at noon by Fred W. Upham, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Prominent Republicans of the State, representing all factions, attended. Mr. Hays made a patriotic speech at this gathering, urging all present to do all they could to help win the war.

Mayor Thompson, when called on for a speech, delivered an oration on old-fashioned Republicanism and never mentioned the war.

OVERCHARGED FOR POULTRY

Food Director Will Prosecute Dealers Who Exceed Fixed Rate.

George L. Bennett, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution of the Food Board, said yesterday that a number of complaints had been received by the board that certain retail poultry dealers were charging in excess of the prices fixed last month for fresh-killed poultry. Offending dealers will be prosecuted.

Mr. Bennett said that consumers should not pay more than 44½ to 44½ cents per pound for fresh-killed poultry, and he declared the board would appreciate any information from consumers regarding higher prices than this being charged.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday allowed the Central Purchase Committee the sum only of $3,000 with which to purchase supplies of flour for the Department of Charities and the Department of Correction, although the committee, through John J. Daly, Acting Director, had asked for $115,000.

JAMESTOWN WOMEN VOTE.

Turn Out in Force—Woman Prohibitionist Elected City Clerk.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 26.—Women voted for the first time in the city election today; 9,894 votes were cast, of which nearly half were by women. Samuel A. Carlson, Republican, indorsed by the Democrats, was re-elected Mayor for a sixth term by 1,539 plurality, over Edward L. Buchanan, Prohibitionist.

Miss Mary A. Bargar, a teacher in the high school, was elected City Clerk on the Prohibition ticket, by 248 plurality, over Gustav H. Segerstrom, Republican. The other Republicans on the city ticket were elected. Four Republican Aldermen were chosen, one Prohibitionist, and one Socialist, indorsed by the old parties. The council will stand Republicans, 10; Socialist, 1; Prohibitionist, 1.

Dutch Sailors Leaving, One a Suicide

The Holland-America liner New Amsterdam is expected to sail from this port today with most of the officers and men of the seized Dutch liners as passengers. Very few of the crews have elected to remain in the United States, the officials at Ellis Island said yesterday. There were about 1,000 officers and men from the Dutch steamships in the corridors of the Custom House yesterday morning waiting to have their passports visèd.

One sailor chose death rather than leave his ship. While suffering from melancholia yesterday Peter Eckelbloom, 35 years old, a sailor on the Dutch freighter Marcurius, anchored in the North River off 135th Street, ended his life by jumping overboard.

Reorganize War Fund for French.

The American Committee for Devastated France, formerly the Civilian Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded, was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Delehanty. The new body will carry on the reconstruction work in French villages, leaving the American Fund to devote all its energies to the care of the military wounded. The incorporators include Colonel Roosevelt, Anne Morgan, Freda Frasch Whiton, Elizabeth Scarborough, Mariella Y. Markoe, Elizabeth Parkins, Emily B. Hedden, Fulton J. Redman, Philip A. Rollins, Maude Wetmore, Henry W. Taft, and Herbert L. Satterlee.

Indorses Mrs. Story's Acts.

A resolution of confidence in Mrs. William Cumming Story, President of the National Emergency Relief Society, was passed yesterday at a meeting of the organization held at 238 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Story was present, but did not occupy the chair. The resolution praised her efforts in behalf of the war work of the organization. There was a full discussion of the contract of the society with William Garland Brown of 15 East Fortieth Street, who raised considerable money for the organization on a commission basis.

On Flight to Washington.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 26.—Captain Hamilton H. Salmon, Jr., of Brooklyn, a member of the Aviation Corps, left here this afternon in an airplane for Washington.

To Exhibit Girls' Work.

Specimens of the work done in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls will be exhibited between 1 and 6 o'clock today in the home of Adolph Lewisohn at 881 Fifth Avenue.

WISCONSIN ON TRIAL, MARSHALL ASSERTS

Vice President, at Madison, Asks Republicans to Help Send Davies to Senate.

SAYS THEY MADE THE ISSUE

Lenroot Bids for the Vote of Pro-Germans, Traitors, and Pacifists, He Declares.

MADISON, Wis., March 26.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall opened his speaking campaign in behalf of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Wisconsin here tonight by appealing to Republicans to cast their votes for Davies.

"I come to Wisconsin to learn whether 100,000 Republicans will not count the loss of partisanship cheap if thereby Wisconsin may be saved to the Union," the Vice President said.

The text of Mr. Marshall's speech follows:

"The world was amazed when German bayonets entered Belgium. America was aghast when German ballots entered Wisconsin. More than a half million men counted life a cheap loss to save Verdun to France. I come to find out whether a hundred thousand Republicans will not count the loss of partisanship cheap if thereby Wisconsin may be saved to the Union.

"I have no prejudice against the Republican Party. Except for its errors I would not now be enjoying the languorous ease of Vice President of the United States. I have great, personal regard for many Republican leaders, and for the rank and file of the party everywhere. I should be ashamed of myself if I made any wholesale charges of disloyalty against the party as an institution or against individual members thereof, not based upon specific statements of fact.

"Individual criticism, stripped of party backing, may be constructive in its character, but criticism which comes from political organizations cannot be constructive in its character. The Republican Party cannot tear down Democratic work and erect in its place Republican work without detriment to the plans of the Commander in Chief, now being carried out.

"Your State of Wisconsin is under suspicion. The law of politics is that, so far as usefulness is concerned, you may as well have a bad character as to have a bad reputation. You Republicans have made the issue here in Wisconsin. If the vote at the primary is based upon the charges and counter-charges which you have made, each against the other, you are about half for America, half for the Kaiser, and all against Wilson. Your self-appointed leaders are now trying to convince the loyal half that the really important thing is not loyalty or disloyalty but party success. Having purified the stream in the primary you welcome the sewage to help you over the election.

Democrats in Civil War.

"I think there are large numbers of you who will not want to rest under such a suspicion. You will find yourself in the attitude of many Democrats in the North during the war of the rebellion, who voted the Republican ticket rather than rest under the odium of the statement of Horace Greeley that he did not say that all Democrats were horse thieves, but that he did say that all horse thieves were Democrats. Old dog Tray not only adorns a tale, he points a moral.

"It makes no difference how pure and patriotic the purposes of the Republican candidate may be, to be elected he is now bidding for the vote of the German sympathizer, for the vote of the traitor, for the vote of the seditionist, for the vote of the pacifist, for the vote of the men so ill-bound in politics that he rejoices at every mistake made by the President or his advisers, for the vote of the man who is willing to make an inglorious peace, for the vote of the disappointed profiteer, and the vote of the man who wanted our citizens and our ships to stay off the high seas, and who wanted an embargo placed upon the sale of munitions of war in the markets of the world. By these votes and these alone can the Republican candidate hope to be elected. For Mr. Davies does not seek them and would, I believe, scorn to receive them. It is up to you, Mr. Loyal Republican, to answer whether you are for the party or whether you are for the State.

What Wilson Needs.

"Woodrow Wilson is and will be until the 4th day of March, 1921, the Commander of the army and navy of the United States. Some of you may believe this unfortunate, but there is not one of you who loves his country and hopes for the speedy termination of this war who can do otherwise than support the Commander in Chief. So-called constructive criticism and round-robins will not remove him. They will only serve to hinder, impede, and delay the successful prosecution of the war. No one believes that the President does not want to win it and want to win it as speedily as possible. Even his most vindictive enemy will not accuse him of stupidity.

"It is neither personal nor party criticism that he needs; it is private and patriotic advice and help. These are the things which Mr. Davies proposes on behalf of the State of Wisconsin to give to him. The opponent of Mr. Davies proposes to prosecute this war from a Republican standpoint. There is a worse thing than mistakes and errors, and that worse thing consists in lessening the confidence of the people in their Commander in Chief at a crucial period. It tends to still further make our enemy believe that it is not a whole-hearted, consistent, cohesive, and determined American people who propose to see to it that the House of Hohenzollern shall not rule the world.

Quotes Root's Advice.

"The Republicans of Wisconsin made this contest; submitted this issue. Let them be brave enough to meet it like patriots rather than as partisans. Let their votes at the polls ratify the statement of the greatest living Republican, Elihu Root, when he said:

For four years to come the Democrats will be in control in Washington, and, if we love our country, we must give to that party our whole-hearted, honest, sincere support, just as if every man there was a Republican. That is the only way we can prove, not only our love for our country, but that the Republican Party loves its country more than place and power.

"I mean no disrespect in asking you if you are a patriot, nor to impute that you are not, but in the hour of war patriotism differs from that sentiment in the hour of peace. It does not consist in singing 'The Star-Spangled Banner'—it will take more than a thin tenor voice to command the respect of the German Emperor. It is not necessarily disclosed by unfurling the American flag over your residence—one floats over every penitentiary in America. It is not put beyond peradventure by subscribing to Liberty bonds, which are the best investment, financially and otherwise, that a man ever made. It takes positive virtues, rather than negative ones.

"Are you a patriot? Now answer truthfully, by the memory of the dead, by the hope of the unborn, to your country in her hour of travail. Can you, dare you, will you be a partisan in such an awful hour?"

EDITORS ACQUITTED.

Court Orders Verdict in Philadelphia Tageblatt Case.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—On the ground that no evidence had been presented to make out a case, Judge Oliver B. Dickinson in the United States District Court today directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Louis Werner and Martin Darkow, editors of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, who were charged with treason in the publication of certain articles, headlines, and alleged news dispatches in the German newspaper.

The court, in directing the defendants to be acquitted of the treason charge, said that not only intent must be shown in adhering to the enemy, but an overt act must be proved in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. There was nothing in the case beyond the fact of publication of the alleged seditious articles, the court said.

NO INCREASE TO MUSICIANS

Managers' Answer to Terms Submitted for Next Season.

The new terms presented to theatrical managers by the New York local of musicians were discussed at a meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association yesterday afternoon. Announcement was made following the meeting that the managers were unwilling to grant any increases, and that the results of the conference would be put up to a meeting of the union today.

Ligon Johnson, counsel for the managers, declared that the situation is in no way critical and that no strike is in prospect, as the terms submitted are for next season. It is the annual custom of the musicians and managers to hold a wage conference, he stated, and it is expected that any differences will be peaceably adjusted.

Get an energetic partner for your tooth brush

Use the dentifrice that not only cleans your teeth but counteracts "Acid-Mouth," which is thought to be the greatest cause of tooth decay.

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was made to counteract "Acid-Mouth."

It was also made to keep your teeth white and shining and to make your whole mouth feel clean and refreshed.

The daily use of this real dentifrice and a visit to your dentist every six months will help you keep your teeth for life.

Get a tube of Pebeco today and see how delightful it is to use.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

"OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND"
John & Fink New York

DALE PLAY ACTORS IN COURT

Insist "Madonna of Future" Is Moral —McAdoo Postpones Hearing.

Oliver Morosco, producer of "The Madonna of the Future"; Emily Stevens, its star, and Alan Dale, the author, were among those who appeared before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, in his chambers at 300 Mulberry Street, yesterday morning to insist that the play as it is now being presented is thoroughly moral. Moses H. Grossman, counsel for George Broadhurst, said that the Chief Magistrate had been furnished with an unexpurgated manuscript, and that all of the lines to which objection had been made had been eliminated. Included in this number was a speech of the heroine in which she said that her "highest ideal of maternity was that of a cow."

The hearing was postponed until tomorrow afternoon, so that briefs may be submitted and a revised manuscript furnished the court.

NEW GRIFFITH WAR FILM.

"Hearts of the World" to be Shown at 44th Street Theatre April 4.

David W. Griffith's new film, "Hearts of the World," is announced to begin an engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Thursday night, April 4. This is Griffith's first film since "Intolerance," and many of its scenes were photographed in France during a recent visit of the director to the front. The film is of a semi-official nature, as Mr. Griffith worked in association with the British War Office. The first performance will be before an audience of Government representatives, and the general public will not be admitted until Friday.

'Maytime," at present at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, will be moved to the Broadhurst next week.

Liberty Loan Tablet for the Palace.

The services of the Palace Theatre in connection with the Second Liberty Loan, in which it lead all other playhouses by securing $750,000 in subscriptions from its patrons, were recognized yesterday morning by the formal presentation to the theatre of a bronze tablet by the Liberty Loan Committee. An honor roll, containing the names of thirty-seven Palace employes in the service, was also unveiled. Borough President Riegelmann, of Brooklyn made the principal address.

Anne Morgan to Speak at Strand.

Miss Anne Morgan, who recently returned from France, will make an address at the Strand Theatre at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Rosen to Play at Opera Concert.

Max Rosen, the violinist, will play at the Metropolitan concert next Sunday night, when the singers are Perini and Lazaro, and the conductors Bellezza and Rothmeyer. Caruso will sing in a special matinée of "Aida" on Thursday afternoon, April 4. Other operas of the week will be "Le Prophète" next Monday, with Caruso; Wednesday, "The Barber of Seville," with Barrientos; Thursday, "Tosca," with Farrar; Friday, the American "Shanewis," "The Dance in Place Congo," and "L'Oracolo," and Saturday matinée "Cavalleria" and "Le Coq d'Or." Two weeks later, April 20, the opera season will close.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Next Mon. Night, 8:15. Seats Now
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Play
The RAINBOW GIRL

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC COCOANUT GROVE New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St. TONIGHT 11:30.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. M. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY
TOOT-TOOT
New Military Musical Comedy
"Bubbles over with catchy music."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
SICK-A-BED Biggest LAUGH-maker in Town.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 43 St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 7410. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Opening Next Monday Night. Seats Now.
Henry Miller's Theatre Company in
"The Fountain of Youth"
A Comedy by Louis Evan Shipman.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c TO $1.50
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY
GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ROCK & WHITE in "Let's Go" An Intimate Revue

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY WITH A PAST

VANDERBILT W. 48 St. Phone 194 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
OH LOOK! with HARRY FOX
Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Today
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Theatre, Col. Circle. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:20.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen will address the Audience Tonight.
MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA
7 DAYS LEAVE
PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY. GLOBE Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.

Century Thea., 62d, Near B'way. Tel. 3800 Cols. Evs. 8. MATS. TODAY & SAT. 2
6th Big Month. Pop. $1 Mat. Today
The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage.
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balcony 75c-50c; Fam. Circle 50c-25c. EASTER MON. MAT., APR. 1ST—25c to $1.

MISS ANNE MORGAN and ABBE FLYNN will show official FRENCH MOTION PICTURES OF THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN DEVASTATED FRANCE.
LUCIEN MURATORE will sing "La Marseillaise."
Strand Theatre, Broadway & 47th Street, March 28, 2:30 P. M.
The Honorable James M. Beck will preside.
Tickets $2 to 50c. Boxes $50-$25.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. BESSIE McCOY DAVIS, Nellie & Sara Kouns, Ryan & Lee, Van & Schenck, others & Victor Moore.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. NORA BAYES, The Three Doolers, Santos & Hayes, Camouflage, others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Great Howard, Harry Brooks & Co., Burnham & Allen, Bush & Shapiro, and 8 Others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

YORKVILLE 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. ADOLF PHILIPP'S Operatic Farce Comedy Emilie

LOVE'S LIGHTNING, by Ada Patterson and Robert Edeson. Lexington Theatre, 50th St. & Lex. Ave. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:15. Evs. 8:15. Popular Prices.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Artur Schnitzler's "Professor Bernhardi" Great Comedy

COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | 47th. Popular Prices. MERRY ROUNDERS.

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GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Barnum & Bailey
CIRCUS
Has Set All New York Ablaze with Delight. Public and Press Agree That It Is the Circus Sensation of the Century!
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to everything, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location.
WAR TAX INCLUDED.
CHILDREN under twelve, half price all Mats., except Sat., to $1.00 seats and over
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; R. H. Macy & Co., and Gimbel Bros.

RECITAL at Aeolian Hall (4th floor, 42nd St. Entrance)
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, AT THREE P. M.
Interpretations by prominent pianists will be reproduced on the
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Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
Friends of Music
THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI.....Conductor
Samaroff--Bauer--Gabrilowitsch
Tickets $2.50 to 50c. At Box Office.

HIPPODROME, Sun. Night, March 31.
ALMA GLUCK and EFREM ZIMBALIST
Seats 75c to $2.50 Now at Box Office.
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Knabe Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, SUN. AFT., MAR. 31 (EASTER SUNDAY) at 3 Concert by JOHN McCORMACK
SEATS $1, $1.50, $2. NOW AT BOX OFF.

Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., April 1, at 3. SONG RECITAL
Adele Braden Soprano
Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Knabe.)

Aeolian Hall, Thursday, March 28, 8:15.
VICTOR BOSHKO, Pianist
EUGENE YSAYE
LAST TIME MARCH 28TH, AT 2:30.
STUART WALKER'S Production of
THE BOOK OF JOB
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH
BACH'S "ST. JOHN PASSION"
Free performance to-night at 8:15.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Phone Circle 1566. Mat. Today, 2:30. Last Week Here. Next Week Harris Theatre.
HER COUNTRY
Sat. Morn., 11:15—SARG'S MARIONETTES.
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 2 (Seats Now)
Charles Hopkins Will Present "APRIL" an odd New Comedy By Hubert Osborne.

Motion pictures of the present battlefield, including the towns of Chauny, Noyen, Nesle, and intervening territory, will be shown at the Strand Theatre, Broadway and 47th St., at 3:30 tomorrow, (March 28.) Miss Anne Morgan will relate the story of the rehabilitation of the Aisne. James M. Beck will preside at the meeting, which is held under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France. Abbe Flynn will speak, and Monsieur Lucien Muratore will sing "The Marseillaise." Tickets may be had at the Strand Theatre or at 4 West 40th St. Prices from 50 cents to $2. Boxes, $25 and $50. The proceeds of the meeting will be used for the immediate emergency which will arise from the advance of the enemy. The pictures which are to be shown are the only ones available at this time.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
Mat. Today $1.00 BEST SEATS EVES. AT 8:15.
10 Musical Comedies in one. Belle Story, Vagabel, & 1000 Others.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 West 55th St. Greeley 1522.
Tonight 8:30. Double Bill. "L'Avare"; "Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrement."

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Pan and Young Shepherd A Pastoral Comedy.
Special Pop. Mat. Every Tuesday, 50c & $1.

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COME with the crowds and HISS "THE KAISER" Not a Battle Picture
The Beast of Berlin
It is arousing all America to white heat
BROADWAY THEATRE
B'way at 41st St.
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IT GRIPS YOU FROM START TO FINISH
The Stupendous Photo-play Sensation of Absolute Facts.
"My 4 Years in Germany"
By Ambassador GERARD
Directed by William Nigh. Buy your Seats Now and avoid the Big Line. Twice daily, 2:30 and 8:30, Sundays included.
KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, 38th St. & B'way.

RIVOLI B'way and 49 St. 2d Instal. Official Italian War Pictures. Decorator Dalton, "Lore of Love." Mr. RIVOLI Orchestra.
RIALTO 20-30 & 50c Times Square "THE WHISPERING CHORUS" (All Star Cast). Soloists & RIALTO ORCHESTRA

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Mary Pickford, "Amarilly of Clothes Line Alley," B. Chaplin, 4th Ep., "Sea of Dampness."

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8080
BESSIE BARRISCALE in "Within the Gun." THE EAGLE'S EYE, by Wm. J. Flynn. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. 15-25c, incl. tax. Eve. 30-50-55c, incl. tax.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Pauline Frederick in "La Tosca." 3d episode "Depths of the Sea." Strand Orch.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Double Bill: Lodoletta: Easton, Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Moranzoni. Dance Place Congo. Galli; Bonfiglio, Bartik, and entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, Double Bill: Shanewis, Gentle, Sundelius, Howard; Althouse, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Coq d'Or, Barrientos, Sundelius, Robeson; Diaz, Didur, Galli, Bolm. Cond., Monteux.
Good Friday Aft'n at 2:30 (75c to $3). VERDI'S REQUIEM. Muzio, Braslau; Martinelli, Mardones. Chorus-Orchestra. Cond., Setti.
Fri. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Egner; Diaz, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 2:15, Amore dei tre Re. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Puritani. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Mardones. Cd., Moranzoni
Next Mon. at 8, Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Rothier, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos, Mattfeld; De Luca, Carpi, Mardones, Malatesta. Cd., Papi
Thurs., Spec'l Mat. ($1 to $5) at 2, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer, Sundelius; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Reyndael. Cond., Papi. Seats On Sale Tomorrow.
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Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Mar. 30, at 3. Benefit American Friends of Musicians in France.
FLONZALEY QUARTET
TRIO DE LUTECE
MME. HELEN STANLEY, JACQUES THIBAUD
MAURICE DUMESNIL

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Apr. 7, at 3. An Extraordinary Concert by
Bauer-Casals-Thibaud
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

WHAT WILL YOU DO EASTER NIGHT?
Wouldn't you like to hear Easter carols sung by a choir of One Hundred Men and Boys, trained in the Choir Schools of America, and by Father Finn?
The Paulist Choristers sing on that night, March 31st, at the Century Theatre—sing for you and for French Relief. A programme comprising many of the best known Easter songs. And there will be boy sopranos, boy Galli-Curcis—in solo numbers. Tickets are 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL ORATORIO Society of New York Walter Damrosch, Cond.
Holy Thursday, March 28th, 8:30.
BACH'S PASSION St. Matthew
Bach's greatest work. CHORUS OF 300. N. Y. Symphony Orch.
St. Michael's Boy Choir of 60. Organ, Piano and Mrs. Weidler, Mrs. Alcock, Lambert Murphy, Mr. Tittman and Reinald Werrenrath.
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YVETTE GUILBERT
Last Three Recitals of the Season.
TUESDAY APT., APRIL 2ND, AT 3
FRIDAY APT., APRIL 5TH, AT 3
SUNDAY EVE., APRIL 7TH, AT 8:15
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., April 4, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MARGARET
Matzenauer
FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano.
Seats at Box Office, Mgt. Haensel & Jones (Steinway)

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., April 2d, at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL EDWARD WEISS
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1918.

THE CHARGE ALREADY SLACKENS

It was not to drive the British back that the German resolved on his great plunge; it was to rout them. No ordinary prize would justify at home his gigantic gamble in German lives. He was not looking for victories to boast of, but for a vast result to show. His aim was BROWNING'S "Now! Stab and end the creature! To the hafts!" To do that he threw his men by hundreds of thousands into that fifty-mile furnace. And he has not done it. He is not doing it. It becomes more and more unlikely, as the furious days go by, that he ever will do it.

The fifty-mile line of his rush began in the north at the River Scarpe, and continued from there down to the place where the battle of Cambrai ended. That was its northern end. From there it ran south to the Oise. His aim was to break in between the French and British. HAIG knew the attack was to be made, and was ready. HAIG knew he would have to retreat. The lesson of all the great drives is that in the first few days they are irresistible. The only question was how far the retreat would have to be conducted before HAIG could strike the answering blow. For the German the task was to make the retreat a rout, so that HAIG could not strike any answering blow at all.

The British have not been routed. They have retreated steadily and doggedly. And already the German blow has slowed down in that northern sector. The German is striking as hard as ever in the south, but a drive of this kind has got to be kept up everywhere along the line if it is to accomplish any such grandiose results as HINDENBURG aimed at, as could alone justify his consumption of German lives. Having slowed down in the north, the Germans must either accomplish in the south all that they aimed at in the whole colossal charge or else slow down in the south, too.

Meanwhile the cool, cautious, dogged Scotchman gives no intimation of the counterattack that he is surely going to deliver. He has retreated across a desert, and is now almost back where he was when he started his advance on the Somme two years ago. That he will strike when the initial fury of the German onslaught is spent is certain. He has three armies that he has not brought into action at all; in other words, he has not yet begun to use his reserves. Local reserves have been put in action, but the real reserve is untouched.

The meaning of this is so plain that it should give comfort to anxious hearts. The German set out, not to beat HAIG back over the desert of the Somme, but to destroy him. If HAIG were in danger of being destroyed, he would have to use his reserves to the last man. He is not using them, therefore he does not yet consider himself in danger. If he has not considered himself in danger during the frightful week that is now almost over, he is not likely to be in greater danger now that the whole northern sector of the German advance has slowed down.

When JOFFRE retreated in 1914, it was to deliver the decisive blow of the Marne, and he did not permit himself to be hurried into trying to deliver it prematurely. The taciturn Scot on whom the world's eyes now rest as they rested on JOFFRE then knew that the blow was coming and calculated on everything, his own retreat included. HINDENBURG knew that his own plans were known to HAIG and knew HAIG'S calculations; but he knew, too, that those calculations could be upset if he could smash through the British line as, for instance, BELOW smashed through the Italian lines in the Alps. That was what he aimed to do. He has not done it. He must now be facing, with much disquiet, the problem of the inevitable counterattack.

That counterattack will not come, nor will those unused armies be released from the leash, until the German strength is spent. It is not spent yet, but it is slackening. On the north it is difficult to see how the Germans can go further. If they try it they will have Vimy Ridge to take; they will find it the lion in their path, and to take it they will have to meet fresh troops with their battle-worn ones. They are still pushing ahead in the south, but to say that is to say that this vast charge of a nation, this spectacle of dreadful and infernal splendor, this drama of death on a fifty-mile stage, has already broken up into separate actions; and such an undertaking as this loses its terror and its power as soon as it disintegrates into a string of battles. The imperturbable HAIG is calculating now, not how much further he has to retreat, but when and where he shall strike. He will no doubt retreat further, but a retreat is not a defeat. The British, retreating, are undefeated. And our faith is strong that they are undefeatable. The future of the world rests on them, and the account they have given of themselves makes us believe that it is safe.

TURKS AND CRIMEAN TATARS.

After all, the Turks have a sufficient sense of humor. What could be drollier or more ingeniously ironical than the demand of the Turkish newspapers, inspired, of course, by the Young Turk bosses, young no longer, that the Crimea be restored to Turkey as a fruit of "self-determination," that adroitly guided policy which has just married the Russian Baltic provinces to Germany? The Crimea was annexed to Russia only 135 years ago. No statute of limitations can run, save most discreetly, against self-determination in the hands of great liberal liberating nations like Germany and Turkey.

The Turks grabbed the Crimea in the late fifteenth century. It won't do to go further back than that. Otherwise Greece might claim the Crimea as the ancient Tauric Chersonese, colonized by the Milesians 2,400 years ago or so.

There are or were Greeks, Armenians, Albanians, Jews, Russians, Germans, and what not in this peninsula of farms and gardens, a little bigger than Vermont, with a population a little less than Florida's; but the majority of the inhabitants are Tatars, speaking Turkish, and so the proposed scene of self-determination belongs to the Pan-Turanian play, which has succeeded, with what prosperity it remains to be seen, the Pan-Islam failure.

Seeing how cynically Germany and Turkey are dividing Russia, it may be interesting to recall the policy and prophecy of PAUL DE LAGARDE, a too forgotten Pan-German of genius, forty years ago:

> It is necessary to create a Central European Power which will guarantee the peace of all the Continent from the time when the Russians and Southern Slavs are cleared from the Black Sea, and when we shall have conquered for German colonization large territories to the east of our present frontiers.

"The Russians," wrote another Pan-German, "are today what they always have been, a confused mob." The fate of this more than ever confused mob, the fate of the Pan-German and Pan-Turanian land-and-power grabs, is now being decided, among so many other cardinal questions of the freedom and future of the world, in France.

MILLIONS MAY BE NEEDED.

General LEONARD WOOD, whom the Senate Military Affairs Committee found a ready and well-informed witness, urged that the American forces in France be increased to 2,000,000 men this year, if tonnage is available. When Secretary BAKER appeared before the same committee on Jan. 28 he thought that the prospect of finding the shipping was "not unpromising." Half a million men would be "in France early in 1918," he said, "and we have available 1,500,000 who "in 1918 can be shipped to France." Apparently the total the Secretary had in mind would not quite come up to General WOOD'S, for Mr. BAKER seemed to be counting twice a part of his million and a half available for transportation. There are not really 2,000,000 Americans in the field and undergoing training at the present time, but that number could soon be exceeded. Four months of intensive training would prepare the new increments for transportation. But there is the eternal "if": would enough shipping be available?

So often has the question been answered in the negative by tonnage calculators that only assurances of unexpected activity in the building yards would make the apparition of Hope substantial. Troops can be transported in other steamships than the four-funnel class, which carry from 5,000 to 7,000 men a trip and could accommodate at a pinch several thousand more. Ships will go into the water rapidly from many of the 730 steel and wooden ways which Chairman HURLEY promises will soon be ready. After unconscionable delays, America is going to see a miracle in her building yards. With ships in commission, borrowed, and to be built, it is conceivable that berth space could be found for at least 1,500,000 more soldiers destined for France this year.

General WOOD returns to his old plan of having 5,000,000 men in training, including, of course, those overseas and in camps at home. He proposed it to Secretary BAKER when the United States entered the war. "But, General," objected the Secretary, "we have not the clothes and we have "not the weapons for them"; to which General WOOD rejoined:

> I know that, Mr. Secretary, and they need many things. They need to learn to live together and get used to camp conditions; they need the elemental discipline of camp life; they need to be taught to keep step; they need to know the subordinations of the army; and it will take some time to give them that preliminary instruction.

If there is to be a long war—and that will soon be determined should the great battle in France result in a deadlock—General WOOD'S 5,000,000 men will be needed. If the Germans had our resources in man power they would raise the total without letting the grass grow under their feet. Men of purblind vision and little Americans will declare that camps and equipment could not be provided for 3,000,000 more soldiers. It would be necessary to double the camp and cantonment accommodations. "A large army is in the field and in training," Secretary BAKER told the Senate committee, "so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported." Evidently Mr. BAKER saw no difficulty in furnishing half of the 3,000,000. For the other half the necessary quarters and training grounds could be built by those contractors whose rapid work in 1917 recommends them. As for the equipment, it should be feasible to expand shops and factories engaged in supplying the army.

To organize, equip, and train 3,000,000 additional men would take a year and a half at least. It would be the part of wisdom to assume that they will be needed before Germany is whipped into accepting peace terms composed by the Western Allies to secure a lasting peace. Great Britain, it must be borne in mind, has put 5,000,000 men in the field, and the military advantage is still with Germany.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

The third Liberty Loan, to be formally offered on the anniversary of our entrance into the war, has a baptism of blood on its announcement. That makes it impossible to forget that the loan has a military as well as a financial aspect, and must be judged in both respects. Taking the more agreeable view first, the moderation of the amount asked for is a relief to the money market. The loan has been so much overprepared for that there are now released resources available for other uses. The banks which were able to finance a five-billion offering can take three billions for themselves and their customers, and still have left resources adequate to finance the tax payments which have been a source of some trouble, or fears of trouble, both to the taxpayers and to the Treasury. The funds which are given to the Treasury will be spent quickly, and thus will be at the service of trade and industry almost as soon as gathered.

There still remains enough for the War Finance Corporation to do, but the reduction of its resources will not be felt so much as before the reduction of the loan's total. Practically two-thirds of the loan has already been raised in the form of certificates issued in anticipation, and to that extent has already been spent. There will remain to the Treasury as free funds hardly more than one billion, and that goes but a little way on the modern scale of war. Consequently, the relief now felt is at the cost of further application to the money market, and for that authority is taken in double form. Oversubscriptions will be accepted, and the total to be authorized will include $4,500,000,000 for future use.

The announcement, therefore, is of a minimum, and there remains an option to takers of the bonds to make the total rival any of the great war demonstrations. So much depends upon the battle now raging that the loan appears amid a greater war feeling than its predecessors. Our appreciation of our duty to our allies is stimulated by the demonstration of their sacrifices. They are war weary, and are made so to some extent by the fact that we saved ourselves at their expense by our delay in appreciating that this is a war in which it is impossible to be neutral on the issues and impossible to take a share halfheartedly. The form of the offering is little different from a challenge to the people to say how much interest they take in smashing Kaiserism and whether they wish the job done by loans or taxes. The first loans of two and three billions, respectively, were each oversubscribed by half. No oversubscription was accepted on the first loan, and only half of the oversubscription was taken on the second. If this loan should be only equally oversubscribed, and all should be accepted, its total would exceed the second loan, and would indicate both growing interest in the war and practically a mandate for financing by loans rather than by taxes. It must be admitted that our loans have succeeded better than our taxes, and that the choice is made easier by the comparative lowness of the rate at which the funds are accessible.

The rate of 4¼ per cent. is a compromise. Lenders of money naturally wanted a rate both higher and more convenient in calculations. The Treasury conceded an increase at all with reluctance, and accompanied it with an ultimatum. The rate is not to be increased again, and the conversion privilege is offered for the last time. With each new conversion the increase of rate becomes more burdensome, and the hope of future increases puts a premium for delay on the part of those who like to start at the top. The times and amounts of payment are not settled. All that is announced regarding tax privileges is that the bonds are acceptable in payment of inheritance taxes. That relieves large holders from the necessity of liquidation of other securities, perhaps at a loss, and also offers a discount on the taxes paid to the extent of any discount on the bonds.

A sinking fund of "5 per cent. per "annum for the period of the war and "for one year thereafter" is a surprise and an innovation. Heretofore American sinking funds have been for the redemption of loans at maturity. No sinking fund ever acted as planned. Some have been excessive, some deficient, some have been robbed, and others have robbed the taxpayers, although honestly administered regarding theft. The sinking funds of the United States, New York State, and New York City are no exceptions to this generalization, although above the average in their results. This sinking fund is not for payment of the loan, but for maintenance of the market price. It might suffice if confined to the redemption of the bonds of original takers compelled to sacrifice their investments by unforeseen conditions. As a fund for the maintenance of the general market, it is both inadequate and uncalled for. The Treasury has relations only with the original subscribers. It is without responsibility to those who buy cheap, intending to sell dear, and who now have a reliance in addition to the market with which they are familiar and which is all they are entitled to. The proposal is surprising because Secretary McADOO had condemned the idea.

In the military aspect the smallness of the offering is less pleasing. The amount is small because our productive powers have been unable to use the money provided. We have not built ships or airplanes as intended, or perhaps as we should have done. We have not exported food to our allies freely for lack of shipping, and we have imported even from them some things we ought to have made for ourselves, without burdening them. From this point of view it would be better that we should have had a couple of billions more in the loan, represented by more ships, avions, and men fit to fight. Our allies have been indulgent toward our difficulties, but there is no doubt that their feeling is growing that we are failing them, and more because of lack of appreciation of their necessity than from lack of power. The facts are on the record. On the facts, who can be glad that the loan is so small, looking at the reason and the bearing upon the war?

BAY STATE SIGNERS.

Though Massachusetts is not yet formally blessed with that magical and miraculous State-saver, the Initiative and Referendum, beloved of her Constitutional Convention, she awaits it in hope. Meanwhile, something of its wonder-working power is visible to every eye. Petitions for and against prohibition are circulated and signed multitudinously. Petitions by the thousand, names by the mile, rain upon the Great and General Court.

The excellence of the petition-signing habit, that sweet root of which the I. and R. is the consummate flower, is evinced memorably. Many impartial, careless, or polite citizens have signed both petitions, Wet and Dry. "Several prominent men," taken to task for subscribing themselves among the friends of rum; defend themselves by saying that they thought they were signing a referendum petition.

Small foretastes of millennial joys under the I. and R., when garnering and signing petitions will be the chief pleasure and duty of the citizen.

CANADA'S WHEAT FIELDS.

For our wheat growers in the Northwest there is a stimulating example of energy in the preparation for a great crop on the other side of the Canadian boundary. They have been urged by the Government to plant for the greatest yield on record. Last year we had 18,511,000 acres of Spring wheat; they are told that this year there should be 21,000,000. But recent reports from the Spring wheat States predict a decrease instead of an addition. Canada's wheat crop last year was 232,000,000 bushels. It is expected now that the planted area this Spring will be much enlarged. Manitoba counts upon the greatest quantity ever harvested in that province; Alberta estimates her increase at 20 per cent., and nearly 2,000,000 acres were added last Autumn to the plowed lands of Saskatchewan. Many tractors will be used. The Government has bought 1,000 and ordered as many more. These will be sold to farmers at cost. If the weather should not be exceptionally unfavorable, the coming crop will be much larger than last year's.

There is shortage of labor in Canada as well as in our own country, caused by the withdrawal of many men for military service and the attractions of war industries. It is estimated that the orders which have been placed in Canada for munitions exceed $1,000,000,000. The shipyards now have $60,000,000 worth of vessels under contract. But the farmers are not discouraged. They are confident that their plans for an increase of acreage will be made effective. As in the last two years, aid will again be given by boys from the schools, young men from colleges, and the clerks in business houses. No one predicts failure; all appear to realize how vitally important it is that England, France, Italy, and the soldiers from this side of the Atlantic shall receive from America the food they need. Farmers in our Spring wheat States should take courage and enlarge their acreage. They will have all the help that the Departments of Agriculture and Labor can find for their work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Lenience Invites Lawlessness.

Americans are not by nature at all bloodthirsty, but it is evident that they are beginning to fret over the strange tenderness with which aliens openly inimical and natives as openly disloyal have been and are treated in this country by the various governmental authorities, Federal and State. It is also evident that, unless there is an immediate change of policy in the laws dealing with these dangerous foes, there may be a lamentable outbreak of lawlessness. The inevitable result of that will be the maltreatment in ways more or less serious of many persons who have excited what may be groundless suspicion among their neighbors, and even when the punishment inflicted by irresponsible mobs has been earned by evil acts or evil communication, its infliction as "wild justice" always has other and lamentable effects, including that of creating or confirming distrust and contempt for the law.

From several towns reports of lawless acts are already arriving, and these reprehensible proceedings are sure to increase in number and fierceness unless steps are taken to convince the public that spies, pro-Germans, and plotters of destruction among us can be left to the constituted authorities in confidence that they will be made to realize the gravity of their offenses. Too many of our defiant enemies are paroled in the custody of their lawyers. Too many of them who seem to have deserved long imprisonment, or death itself, escape with short sentences or with internment in camps, where they live well in a leisure that strikes the loyal citizen outside, struggling with the high cost of living, as altogether too pleasant.

This disquieting situation would be helped somewhat if the Senate were promptly to pass the bill now before it, and already passed by the House, removing the absurd distinction made by the espionage law as it stands between men and women of alien allegiance and sympathies. That women as spies can be as efficient as men, and even more dangerous, does not need demonstration here or now. It is a fact of common knowledge, and why it was ignored by our lawmakers is one of the mysteries of these remarkable times.

Now Getting More Than Thanks.

In response to the renewed appeals from Washington for contributions of field and marine glasses for the use of our soldiers and sailors, many people who have hitherto failed to turn in these often highly valued bits of property have resigned themselves to the little sacrifice and are sending them, as requested, to Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. And the department has evidently taken to heart the recent complaints about its occasional failure to acknowledge such favors, for now, immediately on the receipt of a pair of glasses, it mails in a "penalty envelope" to the sender an appreciatively worded letter telling him that the glasses have arrived.

And that is not all. The letter also tells him that as soon as the glasses can be examined they will either be returned as unsuitable for military uses or else another letter will be mailed, expressing the nation's thanks and inclosing the nation's check for $1. For, as the giver is carefully informed, the Government is forbidden by law to take anything for nothing—it must always pay something, even though it doesn't pay full value. In this case the dollar is to be considered rent or purchase price, according to whether the glasses are returned to the original owner at the end of the war or are lost in the course of its progress.

That seems to be entirely all right, and it is safe to prophesy that few of these dollar checks will ever be cashed—that most of them will be kept as mementos of recognized good-will.

PERSONAL BOND APPEALS.

A Plan to Carry the Liberty Loan to Every Individual.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Napoleon used to say of the Austrians that they were always one century and one army corps behind. In this war Italy, Rumania, and our own country have come into action always just too late to check the German advance. But we have at hand at this very moment a means to beat Germany in half the time it will take by any other; the voluntary organization of all American citizens—men, women, and children—on the community or neighborhood basis to throw the vast might of a united people behind our Government for victory.

Let the patriotic workers in each block get together and elect officers; then Captains can be appointed for each apartment house and a census taken by the workers in each block of the patriotic activities of its residents. If each resident makes known the particular work he or she is pursuing, other neighbors will be aroused to make sacrifices also, and those who do nothing will feel as they should feel—shamed before their fellows.

In each Congressional district a central bureau has the names, addresses, and telephones of the Chairmen or block Captains and is able to centralize their efforts and distribute to them the instructions of the Government in regard to a Liberty Loan canvass, Red Cross drive, or other important patriotic activity. There is no reason why the separate blocks should not be stimulated to a healthy rivalry by prizes offered for the sections with the greatest per cent. of patriotic workers, number of Liberty bonds sold, &c., and this competition may be extended in the same way between the different Congressional districts.

This plan as outlined has actually been tried and worked out in all its details by the Patriotic Service League of the Nineteenth Congressional District of New York, the district lying on the west side between Eighty-sixth and 125th Streets. In the last Liberty Loan canvass this district was the banner district and received the well merited praise of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee—and that committee proposes to organize its forthcoming canvass on similar lines.

It is to be hoped that energetic citizens in all parts of this city will come forward to convert this temporary machinery into a permanent organization on a community basis.

The names of those who wish to volunteer to help in this victory organization and the checks of those who wish to contribute toward it should be sent to Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer Patriotic Service League, 916 West End Avenue.

ELLERY C. STOWELL.
New York, March 26, 1918.

A SYMBOL OF FRANCE.

The Statue of Liberty with a Sword in Her Hand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very timid little lady depicted as France in one of your recent cartoons, "While the Shadow Lengthens," is so unlike, in every way, the Warrior Goddess which is France, that I feel called upon, as a Frenchman in the British Army, to protest in no uncertain terms against the encouragement of the offensive sentiment that there is a weak and trembling nation looking wildly for protection from the United States.

Although the aid of your country is a godsend, and is deeply appreciated by the embattled mother countries, yet the French Republic and her allies, Great Britain and Italy, can, if necessary, carry this horrible war to a successful issue without the aid of any extraneous State.

It is to be hoped that the growing assumption that the gallant and rakish United States soldier, on perceiving the hopeless plight of a seared and tatterdemalion old lady, swaggers blithely forth to rescue her, amid shouts and acclamations from Sweden, Norway, and Patagonia (!), will be dropped, in order that the new-born paternity of the Entente and her young ally may remain untinged by such an offensive, presumptuous, and patronizing friendship.

This attitude, which, personally, I foresaw, has already caused rancor on the firing line, and it is to be hoped that the intelligent American will do what he can to squelch such a blighting sentiment.

You might tell the artist that, if he desires a likeness of the French Republic, he will find it in the august features of the Statue of Liberty, and if he will clothe her in helmet and breastplate, placing a naked sword in her hand, he may then presume to go to her aid.

PTE. R. BOISVERT,
Royal Army Medical Corps.
London, March 1, 1918.

The "Battle Hymn."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" belongs to the eternities. As long as the English language is spoken or read so long will it stir the depths of the souls and hearts of men and inspire in them the thoughts' The Eternal is thinking and make them glad, at any cost, to be "workers together with God," and with "jubilant feet" to keep in step with the Infinite.

I can see them still as I saw them in my childhood. The thousands of glorious men and boys from the farm, the forest, the workshop; all from some loved and loving home, who, now nearly sixty years ago, tramped, tramped, tramped, with this hymn stirring their hearts and welling from their lips, on their way to "die to make men free;" and I saw the remnant, their task accomplished, return with their shot-torn battle flags and with the same glorious strain on their triumphant lips. Do you remember it, you gray-haired men? Will you ever forget it? Does it bring back the old thrill and stir your blood to recall it?

And tonight, in the "circling camps" in France, where our sons and our hearts are—our sons, God bless them!—are obeying the call of "the trumpet that shall never call retreat," the trumpet call of the ever-marching-on God. And they, whose souls have been "swift to answer Him," they, the flower, the hope, the promise of America, some in little knots in the tents or in the dugouts, amid the awfulness of the "vintage of the grapes of wrath," are quietly singing the same old hymn as to how "His day is marching on."

This inspired hymn is to thousands a holy thing. For one to touch it is to commit sacrilege. G. I. McK.

Newport, R. I., March 25, 1918.

A Women's Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charge made that suffrage societies are keeping their forces intact and nonpartisan to obtain political power and perpetrate dark political deeds is foolish. The Woman Suffrage Party for one has kept its organization in order effectively to carry on a city-wide and Statewide education of women for citizenship. Its nonpartisan policy was adopted as a temporary thing in order to give its women members time to study, think, and learn about their new duties before they rush forward to assume them. It may be well that after the enrollment of women in political parties in May, an enrollment of which we approve, we may become polypartisan. While we are holding our forces together we are able to do good work also in a humanitarian way. In the city we are championing such measures as school luncheons for children under municipal supervision. In the State we are mothering such bills as the Rural Nurses' bill, which provides nurses at the public expense to care for the sick women and children on isolated farms.

MARY GARRETT HAY.
New York, March 26, 1918.

Increased Car Fares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The City of Cleveland, the home of the original municipally owned and operated three-cent street cars, has raised its street car fares twice within the last few months. It now charges eight cents for a ride that New York City gets for five cents from much-abused privately owned companies. About the cheapest thing in New York City today is its car fares. C. M. B.

New York, March 26, 1918.

Kissing the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once more I note in this morning's issue of your paper where pro-Germans were forced to kiss the American flag. I have often wondered whether this isn't more of a sacrilege to the flag than a punishment to the disloyal parties. A fine or prison sentence proportionate to the offense would be more in the line of punishment.

JEAN WELT.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 26, 1918.

FAITHFUL ALBION.

Queenly through the dusk of doubting,
Steadfast as her guardian seas,
Deaf to barter as to flouting,
Britain waits with soul at ease.

Level-browed before the fretting
Of the fanged, envenomed Hun,
Calm she girds her, ne'er forgetting
All her ancient trust has won.

Throned upon Law's ancient order,
As on her inviolate shore,
Lifting faith beyond her border,
She constrains men to her core.

And the vampire Vandals wonder
At her might of self-restraint,
At the hand as loath to plunder
As the loyal heart to faint.

Through Australia, Ind, New Zealand,
Canada, and Afric's veldt
Rings the clarion of the Free Land:
All her sons the thrill have felt.

And her tardy, grieved consenting
To the scourge of sword and shard,
They have made more unrelenting
Through their filial wrath unbarred.

So, in holy anger baring
Her unsullied, laureled sword,
Less for self than honor caring,
She shall smite War's braggart Lord!

Framed in Freedom's ancient order,
Forth from her thrice-hallowed shore
Faith and Justice o'er her border
Bear her oriflamme before!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

CLOTHING DRIVE IS ON.

More Than 1,000 Tons Offered for Needy Belgians.

The second day of Clothes Collection Week, during which the Red Cross expects to collect much more than the 2,700 tons of clothing asked of it by the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the destitute of Belgium and Northern France, ended with 600 tons of clothing actually at receiving centres and more than 1,000 tons promised. Telephone calls, reports from centres and manufacturers, and other information coming to his desk led Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the committee in charge of the drive, to believe that 1,000 tons a day would be raised during the remaining days of the drive.

Early yesterday morning there arrived from Tuxedo Park two large trunks sent by Mrs. Richard Mortimer, aunt of Victor Chapman, who lost his life flying for France, and mother of Richard Mortimer, Jr., who trained for the aviation service at Oxford, England. Mrs. Mortimer sent all her son's clothes, puttes worth $20 a pair, shirts, pajamas, suits, overcoats, and shoes, that had been little worn. One woman, who has a home on upper Fifth Avenue, telephoned that she had four suits to send, but was having them cleaned and put in good order first.

At the luncheon of the Special Collection Committee appointed under the direction of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, held at Delmonico's yesterday, J. M. Giddings represented the Fifth Avenue Association and Joseph M. Price, the Chairman of the committee, presided. Mr. Price told of the work being done by the many associations and business concerns for the cause of the drive, and mentioned almost every industry in the city.

P. Mendelsohn, representing the steam laundries, said that, while the laundries have little they can give themselves, they are making collections of the clothing. Any one desiring to give can deliver the goods to the nearest laundry and the materials will be turned over to the Red Cross.

GIVES D. S. C. TO FRENCHMEN

Pershing Also Rewards MacArthur, Handy, and Others.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The honor of being the first men outside the American service to receive the Distinguished Service Cross has fallen upon two French officers—Major Jacques Corbaron of the French mission attached to the American forces which were north of Luneville and Lieutenant de la Giglais of the French artillery. Both officers gave assistance to the American troops while they were under heavy fire.

The Distinguished Service Cross also has been awarded to the following Americans: Colonel Douglas MacArthur, Colonel George E. Leach, Lieut. Col. William A. Donahue, Captain Thomas T. Handy, Captain Philip J. McCauley, First Lieutenant W. E. Word, Captain Charles J. Casey, Captain Lloyd D. Ross, Captain Richard Smith, and First Lieutenant J. P. Rosenwald of the Medical Corps. All these officers distinguished themselves in the fighting on the Luneville sector.

General Pershing has sent a special message to the next of kin of Medical Sergt. Peterson, who was wounded in action March 5 and who died later. Notwithstanding his wound, Peterson supervised the care of wounded brought to the dressing station. The cross was awarded him for his devotion to duty.

Colonel MacArthur, who was wounded recently, and Captain Handy were among the Americans who received the French War Cross for distinguished service on the Luneville sector.

DINE COMMODORE GAUNT.

His India House Friends Bid Farewell to Departing Naval Attache.

A farewell dinner to Commodore Guy Gaunt, R. N., C. M. G., the British Naval Attaché in the United States, who is about to leave his post to resume a sea command in the war zone, was given at Delmonico's last night by the men who have been accustomed to meet him daily at luncheon at India House. The hosts, ten in number, were Robert Cairns, Norrie Sellar, E. M. Weld, J. T. D. H. Miller, R. E. Saunders, W. F. Smith, William Mitchell, H. T. S. Green, and G. H. Whigham. The guests included a few of Commodore Gaunt's official friends, among them Major Norman G. Thwaites, Commander Blackwood, and Melville E. Stone.

Mr. Weld was the toastmaster. The menu was briefly listed as "Everything," and the informal talks after dinner were all devoted to wishing good luck to Commodore Gaunt and a return at some time to the United States.

Commodore Gaunt, in a brief speech, expressed good-will to the United States and affection for the congenial spirits he had found here.

As a souvenir the hosts tendered to the Commodore a silver cocktail set, and the guests presented to him a humidor on which was a facsimile of the signature of each.

PROF. EMERY IN GERMANY.

Sent There from Finland with Other American Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The State Department was notified today by American Minister Morris at Stockholm that in response to an inquiry presented by him to the Swedish Foreign Office to ascertain whether Professor Henry C. Emery of Yale was being detained by the Germans on the Aland Islands, the Minister has been informed that Dr. Emery has been removed to Danzig. It is understood that other members of Professor Emery's party have also been sent to Germany.

Several days ago, acting on instructions from Washington, Minister Morris presented to the Swedish Foreign Office a protest against the violation of Finnish neutrality in the seizure of these Americans on Finnish soil.

RELIEF REACHES PERSIA.

Cable Acknowledging $250,000 Describes Wide Distress.

A cable dispatch from Teheran acknowledging the receipt of $250,000 sent recently for relief work in Persia and describing the distress in that country was transmitted to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief here yesterday by the State Department at Washington.

The message, sent through the United States Minister at Teheran by a representative of the committee in that city, follows:

"Accept our thanks for very generous remittances. Appalling distress continues, hundreds dying. Feeding about 20,000 Teheran, but relief work extends to Meshed, Hamadan, Kazvin, Kermanshah, and Sultanabad. Will probably desire additional funds later, but will advise when needed."

HYLAN'S PROGRAM PUT ON SIDETRACK

Senate Refers Municipal Ownership Bills to Committee Dominated by Republicans.

MAYOR HOTLY ASSAILED

Senator Brown Declares Executive's Utterances Tend to Breed Anarchy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Under Senate Leader Brown's resolution adopted today, all municipal ownership legislation, including the Wagner-Donohue bill, will be put in the hands of a committee of seven Senators. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 28 to 20, after a hot debate, in the course of which Mayor Hylan and W. R. Hearst were subjected to scathing criticism by Republican Senators.

The following comprise the Special Senate Committee on Municipal Ownership: Senators George F. Argetsinger of Rochester; George F. Thompson, Niagara; George Cromwell, Richmond; George A. Slater, Westchester, and Albert Ottinger, New York Republicans, and James J. Walker and John V. Sheridan of New York, Democrats.

A second resolution by Senator Brown providing that this committee investigate the subject of municipal ownership through the Summer and Fall, with a view to reporting to the 1919 Legislature a State policy, was defeated, receiving only 25 of the necessary 26 votes.

In his speech Senator Brown warned the Senate against proceeding recklessly to enact so-called progressive legislation which might bring disaster in times as critical as the present.

"You know the British line that is standing in France today has more than one force against it," said Senator Brown. "Not only the German arms are against it, but the Bolsheviki are against it. Agitation for disturbance of established institutions appeals to the selfishness, the greed, and the ignorance of people who do not understand government, but have the right to vote, and is as dangerous today as anything that can be dangerous. Do you want, when the line is wavering in France, to devote all the agencies of the State to overturning our institutions at home that represent the wealth of the community?

"I want this committee to be careful. I want it to lay down a policy that is broad enough to meet all apparent public needs, but I want it at the same time to so safeguard that policy that we will not court disaster. I will not read to you the letter of the Mayor of the City of New York appearing this morning in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is a letter which appeals to the selfish and the mean motives of humanity in pointing out to the people of the City of New York that our Tax Board here at Albany has taken off some of the assessments against corporations in the City of New York, and demanding that influence be used to put those assessments back where they were for the benefit of the little taxpayers. Such a letter tends to breed anarchy. It undermines the confidence of the people in their Government. It destroys efficiency."

Senator Slater of Westchester declared that the Wagner-Donohue bill was "the jellyfish and toad bill born at Palm Beach after conferences between Hylan, Hearst, and Fingy Conners," the purpose of which Senator Slater asserted was to boost Hearst's gubernatorial boom.

Senator Ottinger of New York likened the municipal ownership clamor to a circus with the participants performing in a sawdust ring. Sawdust, he said, was the material with which Mayor Hylan's head was filled.

Senator James A. Foley, Tammany member, interrupted here to object to such criticism of the Mayor of New York.

Minority Leader Wagner attempted to amend Senator Brown's resolution providing for the creation of the special committee, to require the committee to report to the Senate a week from Thursday. This amendment was lost. It is not considered likely that the committee will report out any municipal ownership bills this session.

FAVORS FOREIGN AWARDS.

Chamberlain Resolution to Permit Our Men to Accept Them.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—On the recommendation of the War Department, Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee today introduced a resolution to permit American military and naval forces to accept decorations from the allied Governments. The recommendation was made at the request of General Pershing, who suggested that the United States in turn might bestow honors on British and French soldiers. Such action, he thought, would do much to promote good feeling and closer relations with our allies.

Acting Secretary Crowell of the War Department forwarded General Pershing's communication to Senator Chamberlain.

"Service of our troops with France has already resulted in a number of cases of individual gallantry," General Pershing said. "Some of these have been rewarded by citations in orders by the French and by award of the Croix de Guerre, which our soldiers are unable to accept officially. Such recognition is a very powerful incentive to gallantry in action. Numbers of our men won the Croix de Guerre in previous service under the French and are not permitted to wear it since entering the army. Both the French and British Governments would permit their troops to wear our campaign badges and would accept our decorations. There seems no good reason why we should not be empowered to bestow decorations on French and British entitled to them, especially when serving alongside of our troops, and we should accept theirs.

"Decorations carefully bestowed would contribute to good feeling and closer relations with our allies."

PALMER SEIZES $5,077,000.

Enemy Money Taken from Bank and Turned Into Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

CATHOLIC WAR FUND PASSES $4,000,000

President Notified That Citizens of All Faiths Joined in Patriotic Drive.

THANKS TO ELIHU ROOT

Both Carnegie and Rockefeller Funds Made Substantial Gifts—Department Stores Aided in Work.

Morgan J. O'Brien sent a telegram to President Wilson last night announcing that, with the aid of "citizens of all faiths and nationalities," the Catholics of the Archdiocese of New York had raised more than $4,000,000 in their drive for a war fund of $2,500,000. It was announced later that the total of the fund yesterday at noon, twelve hours after the end of active work of seeking contributions, was $4,069,542, with thousands of dollars in contributions to be reported by the parishes.

Chairman O'Brien announced at the luncheon of the Downtown Committee at the Bankers' Club yesterday that the contributions of $500,464 for the day included a gift of $250,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, the largest single gift to the War Fund. A gift of $100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation had been announced on Monday. It was predicted that the fund would be almost twice the sum of $2,500,000 set as the original object of the two weeks' drive.

All the speakers, at the luncheon of the Downtown Committee expressed their thanks to the Jews and Protestants for the large sums contributed by them. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese, commended the generosity of contributors who were not members of the church, and said that their willingness to aid showed that all "are generously willing to join in the march toward the goal of a common democracy and a common world freedom."

In speaking of the results that would have followed a failure in the drive and in thanking those of other religions for their aid, Chairman O'Brien said:

"Protestant and Jew have vied with each other in friendly rivalry as to which would do the most to render successful a great patriotic movement which will bring so much cheer and comfort to all our boys in the army and navy without distinction as to race, color, or creed.

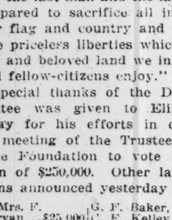
"And our success has and will do much more; it will serve to obliterate religious prejudice, to unite more closely in bonds of loyalty and good-will citizens of every race and creed, and it will furnish to the world the spectacle of 20,000,000 of free American Catholics who, to the last man and the last dollar, are prepared to sacrifice all in defense of their flag and country and to maintain the priceless liberties which in this favored and beloved land we in common with all fellow-citizens enjoy."

The special thanks of the Downtown Committee was given to Elihu Root yesterday for his efforts in calling a special meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation to vote the contribution of $250,000. Other large contributions announced yesterday were:

Mr. and Mrs. P. Garvan	$25,000
Anonymous	20,000
Anonymous	20,000
Coll. by emp. of N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	13,084
W. R. Grace & Co.	5,000
Anonymous	5,000
Stand. Oil of N. J.	5,000
Norton Lilly & Co.	2,500
Ingersoll, Rand & Co.	2,500
Arbuckle Bros.	2,500
Daniel G. Reid	2,000
E. J. Berwind	1,000
R. E. McDonnell	1,000
J. F. McDonnell	1,000
G. Blumenthal	1,000
George M. Cohan	1,000
Thomas Hetalia	1,000
Literary Digest	2,500
Franklin Simon & Co., from its employes, Catholic, Protestant, and Jew	2,500
Fox Film Corp.	1,000
Fox Theatres coll.	2,450
Fox employes	858.40
Henry Seligman	1,000
Vaudeville actors	1,482.85
Restaurant coll.	1,377.20
Paul J. Rainey	1,500
F. W. Vanderbilt	1,000
Robert J. Collier	5,000
W. F. Kenny (Liberty Bonds)	5,000
Daniel M. Brady	2,500
Brady Brass Co.	2,500
George F. Baker	2,500
G. F. Baker, Jr.	$2,500
C. F. Kelley	2,500
Am. Tobacco Co.	2,500
Mrs. J. H. Wallace	2,500
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F.	2,500
C. L. Barney & Co.	2,000
James B. Ford	2,000
James G. Farrell	1,000
J. H. Harding	1,000
John Ed. Morron	1,000
Am. Express Co.	1,000
W. G. Oakman	1,000
U. S. Rubber Co.	1,000
Mrs. A. J. Tracy	1,000
C. Hannevig, Inc.	1,000
G. MacDonald	1,000
Post & McCord	1,000
Adelphia Coal Co.	1,000
B. Gallagher	1,000
C. H. Sabin	1,000
R. G. Dun & Co.	1,000
J. E. Gaffney	1,000
A Friend	1,000
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.	1,000
W. Wrigley, Jr., Co.	1,000
Jesse Winburn	1,000
Burns Bros.	1,000
Miss S. E. Fox	1,000
Enrico Caruso	1,000
Emps. James McCreery & Co.	1,000
Newman Club, Hunter College, City of N. Y.	1,250
Newman Club, Teachers College, City of N. Y.	1,165

The committee has sent letters of thanks to the department stores where funds were gathered by employes. These letters were sent to Michael Friedsam, who directed the campaign in the store of B. Altman & Co., Franklin Simon, President of Franklin Simon & Co., and several others. The staff of B. Altman & Co. alone contributed $10,000 and space in the store was set aside for receiving contributions from shoppers.

Quality—Service—Price
DALE
BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY



Come See Our Beautiful Display
109 West 13th St., New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. George's Church
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.
All Seats Free
KARL REILAND, Rector.
A Preaching Mission
March 25-29
Special Preachers Tonight at 8 o'Clock.
Preacher, Rev. Wm. Norman Guthrie.

P. E. Church of the Incarnation
35th Street and Madison Ave.
Until Passion Week services will be held and the
Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D.
will lecture on every Monday and Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.
The lectures on Monday afternoons will be on "THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER," and on Thursday afternoons on "THE FIRST THREE GOSPELS."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Wednesday night at 8 o'Clock.
GIPSY SMITH
"Just Behind the Firing Line in France and Flanders"
DR. JOWETT WILL PRESIDE.

RED CROSS SUCCORS HOST OF REFUGEES

American Workers Prompt to Give Help to Remove People from War Zone.

PARIS, March 26.—Thousands of refugees in towns and villages behind the British lines are being removed by the American Red Cross. Thirty automobile transport vehicles have been working virtually all night and day since the German offensive began, bringing out the people, and the transportation department here has ordered all available cars to the British front. Two thousand refugees have already been brought to Paris by the Red Cross and provided with shelter here or sent to the homes of relatives or friends in neighboring towns.

Red Cross auto trucks at the front have been under shellfire, but no casualties among the personnel have been reported thus far.

The first large batch of refugees reached Paris this morning. They were mostly women, children, and aged persons who were awakened by the Red Cross workers in the early hours of Monday morning, taken to the railheads in the Camions, and thence transported to Paris on special trains. They were provided with warm food by the Red Cross on the journey and fed likewise at the canteens of the organization in Paris.

Most of the refugees were able to save only a few of their belongings, which were wrapped up in shawls and bed sheets or carried in baskets or handbags. One woman, 81 years old, carried with her only a basket of live chickens, and cried because she had been unable to save two rabbits. Another woman carried a few cooking utensils under her arm.

Many women and children were crying because they had been separated from their relatives and friends. Among the refugees are children from a month to twelve years old, and people who have reached the age of ninety.

PRINCE OF WALES AT CLUB.

Received at American Officers' Establishment in London.

LONDON, March 25, (Delayed.)—The Prince of Wales visited the American Officers' Club this morning. Chairman Harry Brittain, Colonel Campbell Stuart of the American Mission, and a number of American officers received him.

The Prince expressed the intention of attending one of the weekly dinners of the club.

New Governor of Bank of England.

LONDON, March 26.—Sir Brien Cokayne has been elected Governor of the Bank of England to succeed Baron Cunliffe, who retires after five years of service as Governor. Montagu C. Norman, a Director of the bank, has been elected Deputy Governor. Sir Brien, prior to today's election, was Deputy Governor of the bank.

Scheele Here from Cuba.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, formerly President of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Company of Hoboken, who was indicted in the Spring of 1916 on a charge of participating in a plot to set incendiary bombs on munitions ships, and who was recently arrested in Cuba, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday. He was taken to the office of United States District Attorney Melville J. Franco and questioned at length, after which he was taken away, still in custody of officials of the Department of Justice. It could not be learned what information was obtained from him.

Alfred Sick, an employe in Edward N. Breitung's offices at 11 Pine Street, born in Slavonia and educated in German was locked up in the Tombs last night. Charles F. De Woody, head of the offices here of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has recommended to the Attorney General that he be interned until the end of the war.

Philadelphia Judge Held.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Charges of embezzling $50,000 and publishing false reports and accounts of the Joyce Realty Company with intent to defraud the stockholders, were lodged against Judge William T. Wheeler of the Municipal Court, formerly a law partner of City Solicitor John P. Connolly, yesterday.

The accusations were made in a warrant sworn to by Mrs. Harriet R. Joyce of Wynnewood, Penn. William A. Gray, attorney for Judge Wheeler, provided a bond of $7,500 for a further hearing next Tuesday.

Miss Koshland Weds Louis Sloss.

Miss Margaret Helen Koshland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Koshland of San Francisco, and Louis Sloss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Sloss, also of that city, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by the Misses Margaret Steifel and Eleanor Haas. Leon Sloss, Jr., was best man, and Lieutenant Daniel E. Koshland and Captain Robert J. Koshland were the ushers.

The wedding was hastened owing to the early departure of the bridegroom for Atlanta, Ga., for military service.

Hinchman-Sondern.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Frieda Sondern, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Sondern of 20 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Ralph Pratt Hinchman, Jr., son of Ralph P. Hinchman of 600 West End Avenue and Port Jefferson, L. I., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiated.

The Rev. Thomas W. Campbell.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Campbell, who retired twelve years ago as the pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Alfred E. Baker, 672 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., in his sixty-seventh year. Dr. Campbell was Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Toronto, Canada, when he was called many years ago to the Church of the Reconciliation, Brooklyn. He was born in Canada, where he was graduated from Victoria College. He is survived by his wife, two sons, the Rev. H. R. Campbell of Allenford, Canada; Thomas M. Campbell of this city, and two daughters, Mrs. A. E. Baker and Miss Lillian Campbell of Richmond Hill.

It Wears Well Saves Your Teeth

The longer you use it, the better you like it. Children learned to like it 60 years ago—now they are grandparents with sound teeth. Teach your children the wisdom of using

Sozodont
FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

PAY HONORS OF WAR TO LIEUT. ARNHEIM

Funeral Services Held at Temple Emanu-El for Royal Flying Corps Member.

DR. WISE DELIVERS EULOGY

Rabbi, in Paying High Tribute to Aviator, Says This Is No Time for Private Grief.

Impressive funeral services were held yesterday morning at Temple Emanu-El when military honors were paid to the memory of Lieutenant Samuel Walter Arnheim of the British Royal Flying Corps, who was killed in an airplane accident at Fort Worth, Texas, last Saturday. The interior of the temple was thronged with uniformed officers of every arm of the national service, as well as members of the British Royal Flying Corps.

Companies of the Coast Artillery stationed at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, under the command of Captain Percy Hamilton, were drawn up in the middle of the street as the hearse approached the Temple. When the coffin, covered by American and English flags, was borne into the Temple, the artillerymen presented arms, and the band, of which Percy Grainger, the pianist, was a member, played "Nearer My God to Thee."

Dr. Joseph Silverman offered a prayer and read the funeral service, after which Dr. Stephen S. Wise delivered the eulogy.

"This is no time for private grief," said Dr. Wise, "but for public service. This is not a burial but a transfiguration. Lieutenant Arnheim saw in the cause for which he was fighting an opportunity for a great and noble service. He went into that service, determined if need be to give up his life in order that the ideals of democracy might endure.

"This youth who has given his life in the service of the cause was more than an American. He was the symbol of something greater, a symbol that must never perish if we are to endure a free and an untrammeled people. He was America, with its unfaltering purpose, its unfailing will, its unshatterable faith, its sacrifical passion for the highest and the holiest that men know."

Dr. Wise's eulogy was followed by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which Dr. Wise and Dr. Silverman led the procession out of the temple to the strains of Beethoven's march, "The Death of a Hero."

Following the services the cortege was preceded up Fifth Avenue by mounted policemen and the military detachments of Coast Artillery. The burial took place at the Beth Olom Cemetery, Cypress Hills, where the customary military salute was fired over the open grave before interment.

DEBUSSY DEAD.

French Composer Whose Masterpiece Was "Pelleas et Melisande."

PARIS, March 26.—Claude Debussy, the noted composer, is dead at his home here. He was in his fifty-sixth year.

Achille Claude Debussy was probably the best known of the younger French composers, his international fame in the operaging world resting chiefly in his operatic masterpiece, "Pelléas et Mélisande." This work, first produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris in 1902, has been performed many times in the United States, its first production in this country having been at the Manhattan Opera House in New York City during the season of 1907-08.

Debussy's place in the musical world has been a unique one owing to the radically individual lines on which his musical structures were erected, involving the use of a different scale from the ordinary diatonic scale, giving his music a peculiar, distinctive quality. His first success was in 1884, with the cantata "L'Enfant Prodigue," which gained him the Grand Prix de Rome. He was the composer of many compositions for orchestra and many piano pieces.

Debussy was born Aug. 22, 1862, at St. Germain-en-Laye, Department of Seine-et-Oise, France, and lived his life in Paris at a fine home in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. His parents were not musical; it was at an aunt's home at Cannes that he took, in 1871, a few piano lessons from an old Italian, who saw nothing remarkable in him. A woman relative of Verlaine, one who had herself studied with Chopin, was first to detect his talent, and she prepared him in 1875 for the Paris Conservatoire, a fellow pupil with Edward MacDowell.

Under Guirsud, a French musician born in New Orleans, the young Parisian devoted himself to composition and won his prize of Rome in 1883 with "The Prodigal Son."

WOMEN ASK HOSPITAL FUND

Start Campaign to Raise $300,000 for Use in France.

Colonel F. Fraser Hunter of the British Military Mission roused to great enthusiasm the large crowd w h gathered at the first campaign dinner of the American Women's Hospitals, which opened its campaign at the Biltmore last night for $300,000 to finance a hospital at once at Chassenay to care for those wounded in the present German offensive.

"You need not fear for the British," said Colonel Hunter. "We bend, but we never break until we die. The modesty of your American officers stupefies me. We have been accustomed to think of Americans as being only in the flag-wagging stage. Until you have 10,000,000 men in the war you are not doing anything. It may take five years, and it may take ten, to win the war. I don't think it will take more than three years.

"The greatest thing that any of you can do to help win the war is to prevent anything in the way of criticism of your Government and your President. I don't know whether you are Republicans or Democrats. In England today we think that Lloyd George and his Government are doing everything that is right. I think President Wilson is today the greatest man in all the world. I am not trying to flatter, but he represents the ideal that is going to win this war."

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton presided. Dr. Eliza M. Mosher made an invocation and there was a greeting from Dr. William Polk, Dean of Cornell Medical College. Other speakers were Dr. Gertrude A. Walker, who, with Dr. Morton, urged the women on in the campaign which they are beginning; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Miss Helen Fraser. Forty-eight women captains for the campaign occupied tables with the members of their teams.

Crimmins Prints Sold.

Etchings, engravings, lithographs, and paintings from the collection of the late John D. Crimmins and from other sources were sold last night at the Anderson Galleries. The highest price was $525, paid by E. Collins for Catalogue No. 36, "Broadway and Canal Street," an aquatint by J. Hill, drawn and etched by T. Homar, published in 1836. It shows each building from the corner of Canal Street to beyond Niblo's Garden. The total for the session was $2,115.50. The sale will be concluded this evening.

Recess Taken in News Print Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Federal Trade Commission's news print hearing was adjourned today to April 22, when a committee of accountants representing the commission, manufacturers and publishers will report on an investigation of costs. Publishers will begin the presentation of testimony on April 29.

Putnams Easter Cards
Putnams 2 W. 45th St., N. Y. just west of 5th Ave.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOMMEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron M. Kommel, (nee Clara Finkelstein,) 1,815 7th Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Thursday, March 21, 1918.

Engaged.

WEBSTER—SLOPER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wells Sloper of Pittsfield, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Cushman, to Sergeant Reginald Webster of the 38th Infantry, U. S. A., of Waltham, Mass.

COMFORT—WHITELEY.—Lillian J. Whiteley to Harold W. Comfort.

Married.

CASWELL—KELLY.—March 26, by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church, 6th Av., Helen, second daughter of Mrs. Thomas Kelly, 104 Pine Av. West, Montreal, to Arthur R. Caswell of 157 39th St., New York City.

HART—STILSON.—Mrs. S. M. Stilson announces the marriage of her daughter, Ethel, to Mr. David Anderson Hart, March 24, 1918, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—MILLER.—Miss Ethyle Miller to Mr. Harry Hoffman, March 26, 1918, by the Rev. Dr. Martin.

SNELL—NICHOLSON.—On Saturday, March 23, at New York City, by Dr. Edgar Whitaker Work, Isabelle Nicholson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Nicholson of New York and Walpole, N. H., to Private Clark Snell of Camp Devens, Mass.

Newark.

JOSEPHSON — BRETTENHEIMER.—March 24, Stella Brettenheimer to Martin Josephson.

Died.

ADAMS.—Henry G., at Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, March 26, 1918. Funeral will be held at Friends Meeting House, Plainfield, on Saturday, March 30, at 2:30 P. M.

BAILEY.—Eleanor M., wife of the late William Wallace Bailey, on Sunday, March 24, 1918, at Daytona, Fla. Survived by son, Robert Wiley Bailey, 530 1st St., Brooklyn. Boston papers please copy.

BAKER.—At Roselle, N. J., March 24, Richard H. W., aged 68 years. Funeral services at the Ascension Memorial Church, 247 West 43d St., Wednesday, March 27, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLACKMAN.—On Sunday, March 24, 1918, at her late residence, 1,266 Findlay Av., Elizabeth Blackman, widow of the late John F. Blackman and dearly beloved mother of Adeline, John, Albert, Frank, Edwin, Florence, Robert, Mrs. Charles W. MacPherson, and Mrs. Leon Brummer. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 27, at 1:30 P. M.

CAREY.—Henry T., on March 26, 1918, at his residence, 88 West 71st St., in the 73d year of his age, son of the late Samuel Thomas and Mary de Peyster Carey. Funeral private.

CARY.—On Monday, March 25, Emma Talbot, daughter of Lazinia S. and the late Lewis S. Cary, at her residence, 473 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Thursday afternoon at residence.

CASE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 26, 1918, Mary Elizabeth Case, daughter of the late George W. and Phebe Arnold Sherman. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 547 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

COMBE.—On Monday morning, March 25, Louisa, widow of the late William Combe. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 76 East 70th St., on Wednesday, March 27, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

DARTIGUENAVE.—Suddenly, at Bay Shore, L. I., March 24, 1918, Paul E. Dartiguenave. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Crematory Chapel Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

DENIS.—Rev. Brother, at Clason Point Military Academy, Bronx, Monday. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 o'clock.

DICK.—On March 26, John Dick. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Walter Joyce, 1,454 Amsterdam Av., Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DONOVAN.—The Governors and members of the New York Athletic Club are requested to attend the funeral of Professor Michael Donovan, his late residence, 1,118 Woodycrest Av., on Wednesday morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock.

GRAEME M. HAMMOND,
FRED R. FORTMEYER, President.
Secretary.

DRAKE.—On March 25, at his residence, 113 West 94th St., Edmund J., beloved son of Patrick and Elizabeth Drake. Funeral Thursday morning, March 28, at 11 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

ELLISON.—On Monday, March 25, 1918, Dr. Saram R. Ellison. Remains can be seen at August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlor, 934 8th Av., near 55th St., all day today, (Wednesday.) It was the wish of the doctor to have a simple Masonic lodge service, which service will be held at above place at 8 o'clock this evening.

ELLISON.—Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Admitted to the Unseen Temple, Illustrious Noble Saram R. Ellison, M. D., Monday, March 25, 1918. Funeral services this evening at 8 o'clock at Eickelberg Parlors, 934 8th Av.
WILLIAM J. BEAMISH,
Illustrious Potentate.
LOUIS N. DONNATTI, Recorder.

FELDMAN.—Elias, beloved husband of Dora and father of Daniel and Muriel, aged 43 years, suddenly on March 25. Funeral from late residence, 152 West 118th St., Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., to Montefiore Cemetery. Omit flowers.

FISHER.—March 25, George B. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 3 P. M.

FLAGG.—Suddenly, March 26, 1918, Francis F. Flagg, at his residence at Pelham Manor. Funeral private, March 28, 1918. Boston papers please copy.

FRENCH.—At her residence, 2,463 Devoe Terrace, Bronx, Martha A., beloved wife of Robert J. French. Funeral services will be held on Friday, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FREY.—On Tuesday, March 26, Lilah De G. Frey. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREYDBERG.—Fannie, in her 40th year, beloved wife of Joseph B. Freydberg, dear mother of Herman, Nicholas, and Robert. Funeral from her late residence, 611 West 114th St., on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FULLER.—At Meadville, Penn., Monday, March 25, 1918, Julia Thorp, daughter of the late William and Julia Eliza (Thorp) Reynolds, and widow of Hiram H. Fuller, in the 71st year of her age.

GODWIN.—Richard J., suddenly, on March 25, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Philip A. Curry, 47 Magnolia Av., Larchmont, N. Y., in his 66th year. Funeral services at the above residence on Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

GUTIERREZ.—Avelino. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th-67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 3 P. M.

HARRIGAN.—Annie T. Harrigan, March 24, 1918, beloved wife of the late Edward Harrigan. Funeral from the residence of her son, Dr. Anthony H. Harrigan, 391 West End Av. Services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPHSON.—Sigmund, beloved husband of Hanna, brother of John, Max D., Leo D., Mrs. Fanny Taub, in his 57th year. Funeral from his late residence, 153 East 88th St., Wednesday, March 27, 2 P. M. Members of Joshua Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I., 21, and Lady Rose Society invited.

KELLY.—At St. Francis Hospital, on Tuesday, March 26, William J., beloved husband of May Lagee Kelly and son of Ellen Kelly. Funeral from his late residence, 252 Fort Washington Av., at 2 o'clock on Friday, March 29. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

KENT.—Eliza M., widow of the late George Kent, suddenly, on March 26, at her residence, 84 Downing St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private.

LAHEY.—Richard, suddenly, March 26. Funeral service at his late residence, 520 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J., Thursday, 8 P. M.

LANDSMAN.—Suddenly, Franklin M. Landsman, beloved son of Mortimer and Jane E. Landsman, nee Van Benschoten, formerly of New York Av., Brooklyn, at his home, Waverly Place, Red Bank, N. J., March 23, 1918. Newark and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LAWLESS.—March 26, Albon Lawless, aged 85. Funeral services at his late residence, 227 West 123d St., Thursday, 1:30.

MacDANIEL.—On Monday, March 25, at Melrose, Mass., Frances, daughter of the late Osborne and Maria Dana MacDaniel.

McCARTHY.—Thomas J. (Barry O'Neil,) beloved son of Catharine McCarthy and brother of Dr. Frank J. and Joseph A. McCarthy. Funeral from his late residence, 113 West 49th St., at 9:15 A. M., Wednesday, March 27. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Motor cortege. Newark and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Died.

McDONALD.—On Monday, March 25, 1918, at his residence, 519 5th St., Brooklyn, William Ogden McDonald, M. D. Funeral private.

McGRODDY.—On March 26, Harriet E., (nee Gavagan,) beloved wife of Hugh F., and mother of Harriet F. Funeral from her late residence, 1,349 Undercliff Av., Bronx, Friday, March 29, at 1:30 P. M., thence to Church of the Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Av. and 169th St. Interment Calvary.

MADILL.—At 336 East 37th St., March 25, Robert Madill, beloved husband of Bella Madill. Funeral Thursday, 1 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

MAJEWSKI.—On March 25, 1918, Sigmund W. Majewski, aged 26 years. Funeral from his mother's residence, 650 East 226th St., Bronx, on Thursday, March 28, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

MALLARY.—At Chicago, March 1, Chester Jay Mallary. Interment March 27, 11:30 A. M., at Greenwood.

MEYER.—Maud Mary, wife of Ernest L. H., at her home, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y., in her 51st year, on March 26. Funeral at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., Thursday, at 11 A. M.

MILLER.—Mary, widow of James C. Miller, at her residence, 270 West 77th St., on Tuesday evening, March 26. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLS.—On Monday, at the Wellsmore, 2,178 Broadway, of pneumonia, Eleanor Ensign Mills, only surviving daughter of Charles J. and Mary Quimby Mills, in the twenty-ninth year of her age. Funeral private.

ODELL.—At Tompkins Cove, New York, on Monday, March 25, 1918, Rutledge Irving Odell. Funeral services from his late home, Tompkins Cove, New York, Thursday afternoon, March 28, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave West 42d St. Ferry at 11:15 A. M.

OLIVER.—On March 25, Lawrence Fisher, beloved husband of Francis Edna Oliver. Masonic services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

OPPENHEIMER.—On March 26, 1918, Johanna Oppenheimer, (nee Kahn,) in her 61st year. Funeral from her late residence, 540 Bergen Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, March 27, 12 noon.

ORVIS.—At Manchester, Vt., March 26, Edward Church Orvis, aged 59, son of and for many years associated with Franklin H. Orvis in management of the Equinox House. Funeral from Congregational Church, Manchester, Friday, 3 P. M.

PINCUS.—On Tuesday, March 26, Herman Pincus, father of Alfred and Leo and Mrs. Hattie Schuldenfrei. Funeral services at his late residence, 620 West 122d St., Wednesday, March 27, 1 P. M.

PIZER.—March 26, Leon Pizer, husband of the late Fanny, beloved father of Helen. Funeral from his late residence, 1,356 Madison Av., on Wednesday, March 27, at 10 A. M.

PIZER.—Leon. Schwersenz Assn. members are requested to attend the funeral services of Mr. Leon Pizer, at his late residence, 1,356 Madison Av., on Wednesday, March 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp.
JACOB KATZ, President.
H. W. SCHIFF, Secretary.

REID.—At San Antonio, Texas, March 24, Fannie King, aged 22, wife of Lieutenant Howell Clark Reid and youngest daughter of Francis and Louisa Yeomans King of Alma, Mich. Burial at Chicago.

RILEY.—On March 26, Edward G., beloved son of Dominick G. and the late Catherine Riley. Funeral from his late residence, 701 West 179th, corner of Broadway, Friday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Incarnation, St. Nicholas Av. and 175th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

ROLLMANN.—On March 24, Ferdinand Christian, beloved husband of Eva Sauter Rollmann of Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock. Interment private, at convenience of family.

SCHENCK.—Alexander. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 8:30 P. M.

SCHRADIECK.—Henry, suddenly, Monday night, March 25, 1918, in his 72d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 553 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, March 28, 1918, at 7 o'clock. Interment private.

SEALES.—Eleanor Gaton, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at her residence, 40 East 62d St. Funeral private.

SIEMON.—On March 26, Pauline Molineaux, wife of Henry D. Siemon. Requiem service at Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., on Thursday, March 28, at 10:30 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Montclair, N. J., Tuesday morning, March 26, 1918, William Le Roy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Smith of 308 North Fullerton Av., aged 12 years. Funeral services will be held at the Watchung Avenue Congregational Church, Montclair, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, March 25, 1918, Jennie Allen Smith, beloved wife of J. Augustus Smith. Funeral service at her late residence, 572 West 187th St., tonight (Wednesday) at 7:30 o'clock.

STARKWEATHER.—At Pomfret, Conn., Tuesday, March 26, Annie Nelson, widow of the late Frederick T. Starkweather and daughter of the late Samuel Nelson of the United States Supreme Court. Funeral Friday morning, March 29, Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y.

STILLWELL.—On Monday, March 25, at St. Luke's Home, 2,014 Broadway, Elizabeth, widow of Absalom Stillwell and daughter of the late Frederick and Eva Bloom Wagner. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Thursday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

STONE.—Wilmer G. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 8:45 P. M.

TATE.—On Tuesday, March 26, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Carson, Mary Mcdonald Tate, in her 75th year. Funeral services Thursday, March 28, 2:30 P. M., at Grace M. E. Church, 7th Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

VAN ZANDT.—At Leonia, N. J., March 26, Aurinda Bates, widow of the late Daniel Van Zandt. Services Wednesday evening. Interment at Davenport, N. Y.

WEED.—March 23, 1918, Elizabeth A., wife of the late John R. Weed. Service at her late residence, 140 Washington St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, March 27, at 3:30 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, March 25, 1918, Louise May Owens, beloved wife of Major Richard H. Williams. Funeral services at the quarters of Major Williams, at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, at 3 P. M. Interment at Highland Mills, N. Y.

WILLETS.—At Roslyn, L. I., Third day, (Tuesday,) Third month, 26th, 1918, Martha Taber Willets, wife of the late William H. Willets and daughter of the late Samuel T. Taber and Katherine H. Taber, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral private.

WOLLMANN.—Marie, (nee Ebelle,) beloved wife of Conrad Wollmann, on March 26, 1918. Funeral services to be held at Washington, D. C., Trinity Lutheran Church, Rev. Schroeber, on March 29, White Plains papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—Auburndale, L. I., N. Y., of pneumonia, on Third day, Third month, 20th, Thomas Seaman Wright, beloved husband of Martha C. Wright and son of the late Jordan and Mary Pearsall Wright, in his 73d year. Funeral private.

WYNNE.—Ellen R. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 12 noon.

BARTELS.—Mary A., 293 Minniford Av., City Island, March 26.

BEIRNE.—Joseph, 516 Wales Av., Bronx, March 24. Funeral today.

BINDEWALD.—Caroline, 337 East 18th St., March 25, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CLAYTON.—Edward, Jr., 633 Eagle Av., Bronx, March 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

COUGHLIN.—Catherine, 76 Charles St., March 24, aged 62. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DOYLE.—Michael, 506 West 39th St., March 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUFFY.—Patrick, 155 East 104th St., March 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FARRELL.—Christopher J., 1,794 East 161st St., March 25, aged 77. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FOSS.—Adolph, 1,030 Hoe Av., Bronx, March 25, aged 49. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FOX.—Frances M., 818 West End Av., March 24. Funeral private.

GAETJENS.—George P., 1,497 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, March 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GILDAY.—James, 219 West 145th St., March 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GINNERTY.—James, 205 Monroe St., March 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

GRADY.—Mary, 2,333 Webster Av., Bronx, March 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GRIFFIN.—Mary, 1,576 3d Av., March 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HUGHES.—James, 114 West 16th St., March 25. Funeral today.

LEONARD.—Thomas F., 458 Manhattan Av., March 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LYNCH.—Catherine S., 356 West 16th St., March 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGILL.—Henry, 206 East 58th St., March 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MacKENN.—John, West New Brighton, S. I., March 24. Funeral today.

McKINNEY.—Joseph A., March 24, aged 41. Funeral 161 8th Av.

McSTRARICK.—Patrick, 76 East 94th St., March 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAHONY.—Catherine, 306 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, March 25. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

O'CALLAHAN.—Catherine, 247 East 123d St., March 25.

O'CONNOR.—Elizabeth C., 312 West 29th St., March 25.

PADER.—Louise, Knickerbocker Hospital, March 24. Funeral today.

RUCKWEID.—Lina, 2,498 8th Av., March 24, aged 57.

SCHMIDT.—Christiana, 1,340 Stebbins Av., Bronx, March 24, aged 79. Funeral private.

S

YALE LAUNCHES MOVEMENT TO RECRUIT COLLEGE LETTER MEN TO AID ARMY

COLLEGE ATHLETES WANTED IN FRANCE

Y. M. C. A. to Recruit Former 'Varsity Letter Men for Work Abroad.

NEED PHYSICAL DIRECTORS

Urgent Call Is Made for Men to Teach Soldiers the Art of Self-Conditioning.

A country-wide movement has been started to enlist the services of all athletes who have won their 'Varsity letter in college sports to take up physical culture work with the American, English, French and Italian armies in Europe. This was announced yesterday at a meeting of the College Committee on Recruiting Athletic Directors which was held at the Bankers' Club.

Yale was the first college to take up this plan of recruiting athletes. S. B. Thorne, a former Yale football player, told the committee that he had compiled a list of all Yale athletes who had won the Varsity "Y" in all branches of sport between 1900 and 1910. There were representatives of Twenty-eight other colleges present and Dr. George J. Fisher asked that each should follow the plan started by Mr. Thorne. In this way it is expected that hundreds of athletic directors will be recruited to carry on the work of the Y. M. C. A.

The need of physical directors for the American expeditionary forces and for the French and Italian armies is urgent. The different army commanders have asked the Y. M. C. A. to send over men for this work as soon as possible. Reports from the other side show an immediate need of at least 100 directors by April 1 and to fill this demand the Y. M. C. A. will have to call on many of its physical directors who are now carrying on the work in the camps in this country.

Dr. Fisher said that there were 150 men training at Princeton for Y. M. C. A. service abroad, many of whom were physical directors. The Y. M. C. A. also has schools at Chicago and Springfield, Mass., where candidates go through a period of intensive training for thirty days before going across. More than fifty candidates recommended by the college committee have already been accepted.

William H. Ball, who is associated with Dr. Fisher in the Physical Work Bureau of the Y. M. C. A., pointed out the importance of getting as many physical directors as possible to fill up the vacancies in the army camps in this country, when the ranks are depleted by the urgent demands for men in Europe.

The committee decided to make a special drive for directors within the next two weeks. The reports from abroad which were read by Dr. Fisher showed that the Y. M. C. A. physical directors are meeting with remarkable success in directing athletic pastimes among the soldiers. Officers of the allied armies have been so impressed that they want to spread the same athletic spirit through their forces.

All the representatives on the committee, and there are about thirty of them, will immediately submit to Dr. Fisher the lists of the college athletes who have won their 'Varsity letters. All the colleges, of course, have already furnished many of their 'Varsity athletes to various branches of the service, but those who are over the draft age will all be called upon to enlist for the physical recreation work.

HICKMAN REVIVES DODGERS.

His Batting Enables Regulars to Win—Mitchell Has New Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 26.—The regulars of the Brooklyn Dodgers who have been bowing to all comers this Spring, including the second teams, finally came to life today and won their first contest. They took the Yannigans smartly into camp in a seven-inning practice game by a score of 7 to 1.

It was Jimmie Hickman, successor to Zach Wheat, who led them out of the woods. Hickman did some lusty hitting and accounted for five of the runs. In the sixth inning, with two men on the bases, he slashed out a home run off the delivery of Heitman. Earlier in the ame, he made a double with two on. Hy Myers inserted a triple into the contest.

Burleigh Grimes, formerly with the Pirates, was in the box today for the first time. He has been ill since shortly after reaching camp. He worked four innings for the Yannigans and pitched good ball considering that he has had little chance to get into shape.

Clarence Mitchell, who pitched four innings for the regulars, sprung a surprise on the boys. Mitchell, who is a southpaw, used a moist ball, which is a rare delivery with left handers, but Mitchell used it effectively.

Two of the Dodgers sustained slight injuries today. Al Mamaux knocked down a vicious drive from Jimmie Hickman in batting practice and the ball bruised his hand so badly he had to retire from the box. However, he will be out tomorrow. Mack Wheat had a finger smashed by a foul tip.

YALE CLUB MEN PAY.

Lose at Squash and Play Host to Princeton Club Team.

The series of team matches for the Princeton Club and Yale Club squash tennis combinations came to an end yesterday afternoon with the playing of a special match on the Yale Club courts, which the Princetonians won by a score of 4 to 3. The Yale Club men, however, lost more than the match itself. It had been agreed that the losing team should pay for a dinner at the Yale Club. It was held immediately following the series of matches, the Yale Club men playing the part of host.

To enliven the day, Walter A. Kinsella and Frank Lafforgue played in a professional exhibition match, which Kinsella won by a score of 8—15, 15—10, 15—10.

The summaries:

H. Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated Donald McKay, Yale Club, 9—15, 15—11, 15—3; H. R. Mitsell, Princeton Club, defeated W. Adams, Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 15—13; S. H. Bird, Princeton Club, defeated F. M. Blodgett, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—2; J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, defeated A. G. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, 16—18, 18—16, 15—11; R. Monks, Princeton Club, defeated H. Sproul, Yale Club, 10—15, 15—12, 15—12; W. Black, Princeton Club, defeated R. A. Grannis, Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 15—5; George Vietor, Yale Club, defeated S. P. Haywood, Princeton Club, 15—11, 18—15.

PITT SEVEN TRIUMPHANT.

Takes Fellows Cup in Hockey Contest with Canadians.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 26.—The Pittsburgh Athletic Association hockey team tonight defeated the Hochalega team of Montreal in the third game of the series for the possession of the Fellows International Challenge Cup for one year. The score was 7 to 3. As the ultimate winner this year was to be on goals scored, the locals won by a score of 16 goals to 7, having taken Saturday night's game by a score of 6 to 1. Last night each team tallied three times.

Girl Swims in Record Time.

The Barnard College swimmers defeated Teachers College by a score of 41 to 30 in a meet held yesterday afternoon in the Students' Hall swimming pool. Miss Hazel Jennings gave a brilliant performance by winning the 20-yard swim in the record-breaking time of 11 1-5 seconds, breaking a second record in winning the 40-yard swim in 27 3-5 seconds, and gaining third place in the 20-yard sidestroke for form.

GERSHEL TO HEAD A. A. B. A.

New Amateur Billiard Body Permanently Organized.

At a meeting of the newly formed American Amateur Billiard Association at Thum's Academy last night, William Gershel was elected President. The new body has been organized as a rival to the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, which heretofore has held complete sway in amateur billiard circles. The other officers of the new association were not elected, it being decided to appoint a nominating committee, which will report at a meeting to be held a week hence.

The grievances against the N. A. A. B. P. were freely aired at the meeting, it being charged that the older organization had always employed steam roller methods at its annual meeting to such an extent that the will of the majority of the members had been disregarded.

The new association plans to hold three metropolitan tournaments in the near future and claims to have enlisted the support of a number of players in the metropolitan district. Lists were shown last night which contained the signatures of some sixty members, but the majority of them were not present.

Among those who did attend the meeting were William Gershel, Fred Lowenthal, who was temporary Chairman; Dave Waterman, Florian Tobias, M. Isaacs, William Viertel, Hal Coleman, John Doyle, Joseph Thum, and Edward M. Seixas. Among those who have joined but who were not present are Thomas Bresnan, G. S. Curtis, Arthur R. Townsend, Edward Carroll and David Weiner.

MRS. GAVIN TO AID IN WAR.

Local Golf Champion Agrees to Play Matches for Red Cross.

Requested by the Red Cross to arrange a series of exhibition golf matches similar to the contest she successfully played against Jerome D. Travers last Fall at Englewood and Wykagyl, Mrs. William A. Gavin, the present metropolitan champion, has agreed. Mrs. Gavin has made no definite plans for the events, but hopes to arrange handicap matches with the leading male amateurs and professionals of the country.

Whether or not Mrs. Gavin will insist upon a handicap of nine strokes, which was the handicap she had in the match against Travers, has not been decided, but it is a foregone conclusion that the golfer who attempts to give the metropolitan feminine golf leader any such advantage will have his work cut out from the outset.

WOMEN REACH GOLF FINAL.

Mrs. Hurd to Meet Mrs. Barlow for North and South Title at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Ronald B. Barlow of Philadelphia came through to the final of the Women's North and South Tournament at Pinehurst today and will meet in the contest for the championship title tomorrow.

Mrs. Hurd went out in 37 on the championship course against Mrs. Ralph M. Hammer of Flushing and won the match by 8 up at the thirteenth hole. Mrs. Barlow defeated Ruth A. Dugan of Chicago by 1 up. In this match Mrs. Barlow won four of the first five holes and was still 4 up at the thirteenth. Then Miss Dugan won the next four holes in succession, playing the four in a total of fifteen strokes. She made the match all even at the seventeenth, and lost it to a 5 on the home green.

BIG BOUT FOR BALTIMORE.

Willard in Southern City Seeking Site for Fulton Match.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Jess Willard, world's champion heavyweight fighter, with his Manager, Colonel Miller, arrived here today. They will stay three or four days.

While they came here to dispose of horses left over from Willard's circus, both said they will talk with police officials about the possibility of holding the fight between Willard and Fulton on July 4 in this city.

ANTI-BETTING BILL LOSES.

Maryland Delegates Defeat Measure Aimed at Race Track Wagers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26.—The House of Delegates today defeated a bill to abolish betting at all race tracks in Maryland. This is believed to settle the matter for two years, as under the rules the same subject matter cannot be considered again at the same session of the Legislature. The General Assembly meets biennially.

McCUE BOXING BILL DOOMED

Codes Committee Refuses to Vote Out Measure to Assembly.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Assembly Codes Committee late today refused to vote out the McCue Boxing bill, which would, if it became a law, re-establish boxing in the State.

L. M. HIRSCH SHOE COMPANY
6th Ave. at 39th St.

Smart Spring OXFORD
A Specialized Value at
$6
An especially attractive model, cut from a fine piece of dark, rich Russia Calf.

GOLF BALLS
All well-known makes.
Spalding
Whippet
Worthington
St. Mungo, etc.
$2.95 Doz.
These are repainted balls—guaranteed to give as good service as new ones. Sold under our policy of money back if not satisfied.
A Real War Time Economy
DAVEGA'S
405 B'way Below Canal St. 831 B'way Near 18th St.

YANKS' OWNER SEES SECOND TEAM WIN

Huggins Arranges Six-Inning Contest to Parade Players Before Colonel Ruppert.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—This afternoon the Yankees went through their paces for the edification of Colonel Ruppert, who came from New York and scrutinized them for the first time. Colonel Ruppert saw a speckled exhibition, and for the second day in succession the second team won. They won easily on the strength of one nightmare era by the regulars. The score was 9 to 4.

Splendid weather favored the contestants, but Huggins allowed them to grapple only six innings. His pitching staff is somewhat crippled, and in order to call on no more twirlers than necessary he used only two in a six-inning game. Caldwell has a lame leg, Bowman and Shawkey sore arms, and McGraw's arm, though he pitched pretty well today, is not strong yet.

The chances are that Huggins will add another pitching member to the staff soon. He thinks the team needs one, and has his eye open. The Yankee pitching staff can stand another seasoned man.

McGraw outpitched Thormahlen. McGraw also started a raid on his rival's flinging in the third inning, and before the second teamers were through they had made five hits and eight runs. McGraw made two two-baggers in the round, and Beck injected a triple. The slothful base running of Lamar prevented more scoring.

The old power with the club is there every day. The regulars dented McGraw in the fourth round. Pipp made a two-bagger over the fence. It was a soaring drive and would have gone into the right field stand at the Polo Grounds, but here a ground rule makes such smacks two baggers. Baker followed with a triple, and Bodie, who swats them every day, followed with another triple. Beck got in one of his customary timely jolts, a triple in the third with men on bases.

The regulars started another rally in the fifth, but had adverse luck when Pratt sent a hot liner to Walters for a double play. The Yanks play at Camp Wheeler tomorrow.

Line-up:

Regulars—Gilhooley, rf.; Miller, cf.; Pratt, 2b.; Pipp, 1b.; Baker, 3b.; Bodie, lf.; Peck, ss.; Ruel, c.; Thormahlen, p.

Second Team—High, cf.; Beck, 3b.; Vick, lf.; Lamar, 1b.; Walters, 2b.; Ward, ss.; Shawkey, rf.; Hannah, c.; McGraw, p.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second Team.....0 0 8 0 1 0—9	9	1	
Regulars .....0 1 0 3 0 0—4	6	5	

Hits—Gilhooley, Miller, Pipp, Baker, Bodie, Beck, Vick, (3;) Lamar, Ward, Hannah, McGraw, (2.) Errors—Miller, Pratt, (3.) Peck, Beck. Three-base hits—Baker, Bodie, Beck, Ward, Vick. Two-base hits—Pipp, McGraw, (2.) Stolen bases—Vick, Hannah. Double play—Walters, (unassisted.)

Baseball Bill Before Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The Lawson bill designed to legalize professional baseball games on Sunday was advanced to the order of final passage in the Senate today.

PLAYERS LOST TO BUFFALO.

International Club Forfeits Rights to Hold Men.

The National Commission yesterday declared Manager Pat Donovan and all the players of the Buffalo club of the International League free agents. These ball players will be allowed to sign with any club wanting their services, regardless of what action the league owners take at their meeting here today. The Buffalo club forfeited its franchise several months ago, and since that time the league has held the players under the reserve clause, refusing to permit them to seek employment with other clubs.

The league will meet here today to decide what their course of action for the coming season will be. As the scheme of Jack Dunn of Baltimore to form a new circuit has not made much headway, it is expected that the league will disband. The league will have to operate to hold its players and territory, and as there seems to be no chance of this action, all the players of the organization will probably be declared free agents.

GIANTS' RECRUITS RELEASED

McGraw Sends Schepner, Hubbell, Hogan, and Pitt to Minors.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 26.—Instead of playing nine innings in their game today, the Giant regulars and Yanigans played two halves. First, the regular team batted until twenty-seven men had been retired, and then the youngsters had their fling at this new game. The second team had quite a little difficulty in getting wise to this new method of scoring, and were defeated, 9 to 0.

The queer game brought out some pretty good pitching, as Causey, Perritt, and Johnson held the youngsters to two hits. What was of more importance, however, was the fact that Ferdie Schupp and Pol Perritt were doing their first pitching since McGraw started the practice games. Schupp has been troubled with a sore left shoulder, and had not attempted to pitch heretofore, not even in batting practice. This afternoon he pitched against the regulars until nine men were put out, and during that time Doyle was the only one who could nick his left-handed shoots for a hit.

Perritt, who also wore a sore arm for some time, pitched against the youngsters until he had retired twelve men, and he got rid of eleven before Joe Wilhoit made the first Yanigan hit. Before Perritt went in to pitch, young Causey, who had been farmed out to Rochester last season, got rid of the first nine youngsters to face him.

Joe Schepner, one of the young infielders, who is making his third visit to Marlin, today was released to the New Orleans Club of the Southern Association. As Schepner was farmed out by the Giants during the seasons of 1916 and 1917, the club now is obliged to release him outright. Pitchers Wilbert Hubbell of Buhl, Idaho; Mike Hogan of Cohoes, N. Y., and Outfielder Clarence Pitt have been turned over to Kansas City under optional agreements.

McGraw expressed himself as greatly pleased with his flight to Waco with Major Gilkinson yesterday, saying it was one of the most thrilling experiences of his life. The distance from Marlin to Waco, twenty-six miles, was covered in twenty minutes.

Pittsburgh Loses to Athletics.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26.—The Athletics defeated Pittsburgh here today by a score of 4 to 2. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh, (Nationals).....2	7	1	
Philadelphia, (Americans).....4	7	1	

FOUNDED 1856

OUR Spring clothes for men, young men and boys happily prove that there is a heavy demand for exceptional products which is a worthy tribute to our policy of maintaining quality no matter what manufacturing problems may arise. It is gratifying to us to know that those who wear our clothes find them typical of the policy behind their production—more quality, lasting stamina and modest prices.

Our Barber Shop for children has an atmosphere of hygiene that makes a ready appeal to mothers.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Mechanical Engineer Wanted

For a Position Requiring Some Unusual Qualifications.

We want a man from 30 to 40 years of age, who has had technical college training and experience with machine shop designing and practice in all phases, especially in precision work.

He must be qualified to develop and commercialize ideas submitted by the research department and assist in putting them into production.

We want a practical man as distinguished from the inventor or theorist. His position will be to take charge of a mechanical department, between the research and production departments, in one of America's most important industries.

In replying, state qualifications and experience in complete detail, as well as salary expected.

If you prefer not to answer this kind of an advertisement yourself, you can do it through one of your friends. All replies will be considered strictly confidential. Address Box Z 438 New York Times Office.

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N.Y

WOMEN NEAR FINAL IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Miss Bjurstedt, Mrs. Rogge, Miss Goss, and Miss Pollak Left in National Event.

With only a small field competing, the second day's play in the women's national indoor tennis championship in singles at the Seventh Regiment Armory has reached the semi-final round. The four surviving players are Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Mrs. Johan Rogge, Miss Eleanor Goss, and Miss Helene Pollak, the latter two being in the lower half of the draw. Miss Bjurstedt won her way through the semi-final round Monday, but the other three made their advance yesterday.

The only contestant who played two matches was Mrs. Rogge, a fellow-countrywoman of Miss Bjurstedt. In the second round on Monday this latest arrival from Norway was competing against Miss Margaret Grove and playing rather badly, it seemed. Miss Grove won the first set and Mrs. Rogge the second. It was then necessary to abandon the match because the armory was needed for drill purposes.

Contrary to the laws of lawn tennis, which provide that "in any case of postponement the previous score shall hold good," the women concerned agreed to replay the entire match, and the Tournament Committee allowed this. The replay found Mrs. Rogge with a much better game than she had shown on the day previous. This time she vanquished Miss Grove at 6—2, 7—5, and thereby won a place in the round before the semi-finals. Mrs. Rogge's second opponent was Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, who put forth a worthy struggle against the Norse contender, only to lose at 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Eleanor Goss met with determined opposition from Miss Caroma Winn and was forced to a three-set match before gaining a place in the semi-final round, where she will be the opponent of Miss Pollak. Miss Goss, with her ability to follow her service to the net and volley sharply, swept through the first set with ease, winning at 6—1. Miss Winn rallied her game in the second set and played some brilliant tennis.

The doubles tournament started yesterday, although only one match was played. There are eleven teams in the event. The team which advanced through the first round was that of Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge. They defeated Mrs. E. P. Shattuck and Miss Harris at 6—0, 6—1.

The tournament will be confined to doubles play today, and the semi-final round matches in both singles and doubles will probably be played tomorrow. The summaries:

Singles—Second Round—Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—2, 7—5.

Third Round—Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. L. Manheimer, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round—Mrs. Rogge and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. E. P. Shattuck and Miss Harris, 6—0, 6—1.

SERVATIUS WINS WITH CUE.

Defeats Rice as Play for Poggenburg Cup Begins.

Jacob Klinger of the Class A division and Louis A. Servatius of Class C were the winners in the opening matches of the Poggenburg Memorial Cup tournament, a handicap, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy yesterday. Klinger defeated George Spear of Class C, playing 115 points at 18.2 balk line, by the score of 250 points to 100. Servatius defeated Julian Rice of Class B, playing 175 points, at 115 points to 142.

High averages prevailed in both of the evening games in which Charles E. White and George T. Moon, Jr., were the victors. Moon made the highest average of the day in a match against Dr. I. U. Miller, which he won by 175 to 73. His mark was 7 21-22, one of the best that Moon has made in tournament competition this year.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Jacob Klinger, (250 points)—1 0 0 1 24 44 0 15 0 22 5 0 0 17 9 41 2 5 8 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 7 13 2 18 1 1 2. Total—250 points. Average—7 5-35. High Runs—44, 41, and 24.

George W. Spear, (115 points)—0 2 0 0 0 13 0 2 8 3 12 1 0 8 5 22 2 4 1 1 0 8 1 5 1 0 1 1 1 9 4 0 1 3 0. Total—109 points. Average—3 4-35. High Runs—22, 13, and 12.

Louis A. Servatius, (115 points)—1 0 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 10 0 0 0 6 1 0 0 1 1 6 0 14 0 13 21 8 4 7 0 1 3 6. Total—115 points. Average—3 7-36. High Runs—21, 14, and 13.

Julian Rice, (175 points)—2 1 1 1 8 1 0 1 1 1 3 3 6 0 1 1 8 1 9 0 3 3 2 8 0 9 3 24 10 4 5 0 3

4 1 10. Total—142 points. Average—4 2-35. High Runs—34, 10, and 10.

Evening Games.

G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)—1 4 4 2 1 35 21 0 1 5 1 1 1 9 35 0 22 1 4 0 0 27. Total, 173. Average, 7 21-22.

High runs—35, 35, and 27.

Dr. I. U. Miller, (115)—0 6 1 0 1 2 4 13 10 4 0 3 11 0 2 8 0 0 0 3 1 1. Total, 73. Average, 3 17-32.

High runs—13 and 10.

C. E. White, (250)—9 13 1 0 30 0 20 19 17 10 1 0 22 0 4 0 0 1 2 7 11 10 3 23 1 12 0 6 3 24 0 1. Total, 250; average, 7 26-32; high runs, 30, 24, and 23.

C. P. Mathews, (175)—0 0 8 0 0 1 1 1 0 4 7 13 3 8 0 2 5 0 16 2 0 0 0 11 4 5 23 0 12 0 6 0 12. Total, 153; average, 4 23-32; high runs, 24, 16, and 13.

SPEAR GAINS CUE TITLE.

Takes Metropolitan Class C Laurels in Deciding Match.

George Spear won the Metropolitan Class C amateur billiard championship yesterday when he defeated Louis A. Servatius at the Broadway Billiard Academy by a score of 150 to 114. In triumphing over the veteran Servatius, Spear was forced to an average of 4 14-34. Arthur Macy finished second in the tournament, and there is a triple tie for third place between A. Romberg, Louis A. Servatius, and Walter Jewell.

Greenleaf Increases Billiard Lead.

Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., defeated Louis Kreuter in both games of their exhibition pocket billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he won by 100 to 49, and in the evening by 100 to 59.

PECK & PECK

SILK HOSE for EASTER

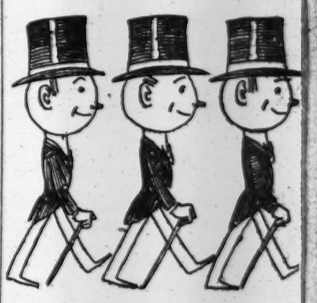
Women's pure silk stockings of superior quality in black and white and all fashionable colors to match Easter gowns—$3.00 a pair.

MEN'S EASTER NECKWEAR

Exclusive patterns in the smart foulards and crepes—$1.50.

586 Fifth Ave. at 48th Street
501 Fifth Ave. at 42nd Street
NEWPORT CHICAGO PALM BEACH

FINE HOSE



Instead of tarrying at the tailor's, these good friends stroll toward Easter with cutaways, ready-to-wear!

No delay.

No extravagance.

Yet, the finest of fabrics and the highest type of tailoring.

Dress overcoats, silk hats, canes, gloves, patent leathers, silk socks, spats.

Neckwear in rich effects. "Shire" collars to add a final touch.

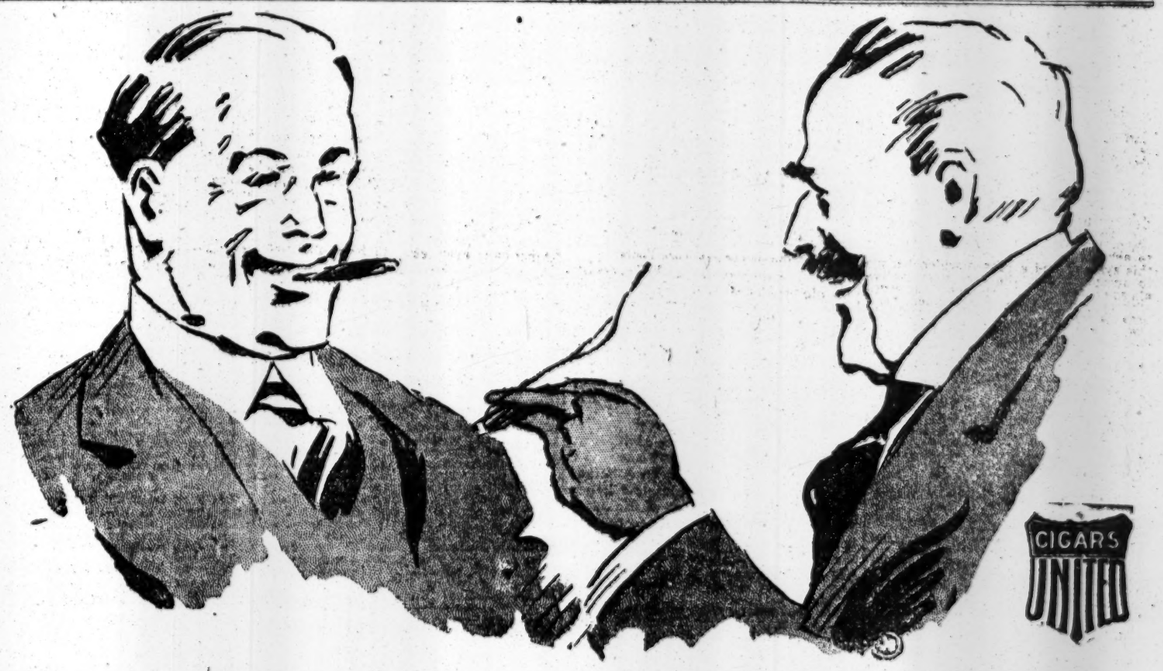
ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at Warren
Broadway at 34th St. Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Saratoga Vichy
At All Liggett Fountains

To Have at One's Fingers' Ends,

Whenever an occasion arises for the date and a brief summary of any subject, the quarterly issues of The New York Times Index will prove surprisingly invaluable. Sent for examination, $2 an issue, $8 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.



Who Discovered RICORO?

"I know who discovered Ricoro," said the Traveling Salesman.

"It was a young chap I met in the Pullman smoker. We had been discussing the high cost of living when he said that cigars were the only item he had been able to save on recently.

"He passed me one of his cigars, which looked and smoked like a high-priced brand.

"I complimented him on his taste and asked him if he was selling bonds or was just naturally rich. He saw the joke and laughed.

"'That's not an expensive cigar,' he said, 'that's a 7-cent Ricoro, sold at all United Cigar Stores.'"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Ricoro *isn't* purely a price proposition. It's a *quality* smoke—a beautifully made cigar of rich tropic fragrance and gentle *mildness*. The popular prices of Ricoro are made possible because it is *imported duty-free from Porto Rico*. Ricoro is made in a dozen sizes and shapes from 6c to 2-for-25 cents.

War Saving Stamps On sale at all United Cigar Stores

Saratoga size, 7c
Box of 50—$3.50

Imported from Porto Rico

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—"Thank You."

UNITED CIGAR STORES

FIND TRENCH PLAN MUST BE CUT DOWN

All North Meadow Will Not Permit Complete Details as Proposed.

HARD FOR PUBLIC TO REACH

Nearest Rapid Transit Station Will Be Ten Minutes' Walk from Advertising System.

The North Meadow of Central Park was staked off yesterday morning for the construction of the set of proposed trenches modeled on those actually used in the war, which the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee has planned as a publicity scheme to aid the third Liberty Loan. Thomas C. Desmond, the engineer who will be in charge of the construction, surveyed the entire North Meadow with members of his office staff.

Practically all of the North Meadow, it is said, will be taken up by this exhibit. The proposed trench system itself will cover some five or six acres, and the inflow of the public on all sides will use up most of the rest of the space available in the North Meadow. It is proposed to show a sector of trenches some 400 feet in length, while the depth from the front line to the gun positions in the rear will be about five or six hundred feet.

It is questionable whether the complete details of trench warfare can be shown with the fulness that has been promised by the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee. In a depth of five or six hundred feet, which is all that will be possible for the proposed miniature trench system in the park, it will be extremely difficult to reproduce the construction of all the details of trench life which ordinarily would run back to a depth of several miles.

Statements have been made that the proposed trench display would include everything from advance listening posts and barbed-wire entanglements through advanced communication and reserve trenches to field gun positions, heavier batteries still further back, and airplane hangars in the rear of all. There is now indication that the compression made necessary by the available area will reduce this scheme to something considerably smaller. It will probably be impossible to give more than two or three lines of trenches, with barbed wire and perhaps a field gun emplacement or two in the rear. The actual construction of the trench system, it is said, is likely to start within two or three days.

Keeps Restoration in Mind.

Yesterday morning Mr. Desmond went over the ground with Edward A. Miller, Chief Engineer of the Park Department, and Carl F. Pilat, the Park Board's landscape architect. At the close of this trip of inspection, Mr. Desmond said the first thing that he would bear in mind in the contruction of the proposed trenches was the care of the permanent natural beauties of the park, and the arrangement of the system in such a way as to facilitate the restoration of the North Meadow as soon as possible.

"I have always been interested in the welfare of the parks," he said, "and I intend to carry out this work with a view to doing as little destruction as possible and making the work of reconstruction as easy as may be. Not a single tree or shrub in the park is to be destroyed. Every one of those now standing on the ground where the trench system is to be built will be surrounded by a wire fence, and the shrubbery will in addition be inclosed by a wire net which will protect the foliage from possible injury at the hands of the crowds that swarm in. One reason, I believe, which led the Liberty Loan Committee to ask me to do the work of laying out this system, and a reason which led me to accept it, was the fact that I have always tried to do engineering work with as little damage to permanent features as possible, and that it was known that I would do my utmost to protect the park against injury.

"I consulted today with Mr. Pilat, the landscape architect, on the work that has been done in taking care of the North Meadow during the last four or five years, covering the period of its restoration after it had fallen into bad condition about 1911. Bearing in mind what he told me I shall take the utmost care to preserve all the trees and shrubbery and to try to handle the other work so that the lawns can be restored in a much shorter time than has generally been expected. The drainage system of that part of the park is very well laid out, and we want to take particular care not to disturb it. Mr. Miller is very familiar with the whole drainage system, and he gave me detailed information as to the location of drainage lines in the North Meadow and vicinity so that it will be possible to dig the trenches without breaking into these at all."

One point that was raised yesterday about the selection of the North Meadow site for the proposed trenches was the difficulty of access from any of the city's rapid transit lines. The trenches will be located nearly in the centre of the northern end of the park, some distance from any of its exits. Apparently the nearest station on any of the rapid transit lines is that on the subway at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. Even this would be very nearly ten minutes' walk from the nearest point of the proposed trench system.

Hard to Get At.

The stations at Ninety-sixth and 103d Streets on the Broadway subway are much further distant, and on the Columbus Avenue elevated the stations at Ninety-ninth and 104th Streets, the nearest to the north meadow, are at a considerable walking distance. On the other side of the park are the Third Avenue elevated stations at Ninety-ninth and 106th Streets, and the Second Avenue elevated at Ninety-ninth and 105th. All of these are quite far away, and the surface lines on Madison Avenue and Central Park West, as well as the Fifth Avenue stages, would not bring very large crowds to the exhibition.

It was suggested by persons who felt that the proposed trenches should have been placed elsewhere that possibly the deviser of the scheme which called for the north meadow had visited the ground only in an automobile and had not taken thought of the difficulty of getting any large numbers of persons there by more plebeian methods of transportation. In the current issue of The Adverising News the proposed trenches are criticised from another standpoint.

"The near approach of the time for the sale of the third issue of Liberty bonds," says the periodical, "brings to the front some plans for advertising them that are attracting attention. The work of advertising them is well organized, and in some of the Federal Reserve districts there are to be stunts—notably in New York, where one stunt has been planned that has set the newspapers by the ears and is arousing considerable warmth. Guy Emerson, who is in charge of the advertising of the bonds in the New York Federal Reserve district, has arranged to have trenches dug in Central Park, which are to be manned with real soldiers, and the people are to be given a continuing object lesson of the way the war is fought on the west front in France. The city authorities have agreed to the use of a section of Central Park, and money for its restoration after the drive to sell the bonds is over has been appropriated.

"But the name Central Park cannot be mentioned in New York without letting loose a flood of comment and criticism, and often protest. There is strenuous protest in this instance. If this use of Central Park, or any other open space, will help to sell the bonds so that the expense is justified, there is no real objection that can be urged. Merely digging trenches and trampling the grass is of no account, however. The only question is, is it good advertising to make this imitation trench, and be at all the expense of maintaining the necessary force of soldiers?

"As to the advertising value of the stunt, it will not be very great. The excited protests ought to fall on ears absolutely deaf to anything that in the slightest degree seems to hinder anything that will help the sale of the bonds. That the park will be trampled is of no account whatever, even if the scars persist for years. But if the whole project is not well advised as an advertising help, then it should be condemned."

More Trench Protests.

Letters Received by The Times Condemning the Plan to Use Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a bomb from a German Zeppelin should transform the Place Vendôme or Trafalgar Square into a shell crater it is probable that it would be used at once as a centre of propaganda for strengthening the resistance of the French or English people and as a place from which to recruit troops or to advertise and market Liberty Loans. But do we believe that either England or France would deliberately create ruin of their choicest monuments for the sake of awakening the national morale? Would you slay your own child to illustrate the horror of its destruction at the hands of an enemy?

Something like this seems to be the reasoning of the undoubtedly patriotic gentlemen who have conceived the idea of turning the fairest portion of Central Park into a demonstration field of the mechanism and devastation of war. To their minds, evidently, the meadow is merely an unused piece of open ground nearest to the centre of population of New York City. That it is, on the contrary, an essential part of the design of that work of art which is Central Park, and one of the chief ornaments of the city, no less sacred because made of trees and grass than the historical squares of London or Paris or Venice, does not apparently occur to them. A building or a square can be replaced in a few weeks or months of labor. But a landscape which originated in the mind of an inspired designer sixty years ago for the refreshment of a city-pent people, and has slowly grown and matured and mellowed in the rain and wind and sun of many seasons, is a vastly more fragile and precious thing. To mar its beauty with trenches and craters is surely the most grotesque conception of advertising ingenuity that Philistine art has yet perpetrated. It deserves to rank with the most frightful of German atrocities, and is apparently inspired by the same motives: "Anything to win the war." But would it win? Just as much as mere atrocities have won, viz., resentment. Would you daub a liberty poster across a historical painting of rare or priceless value?

If there is one spot in the heart of New York where one can rest the mind from the continuous tension and horror of this increasing fury of war, which now touches us so closely, it is in the secluded walks of the park and especially in the fair stretches of the sheep meadow. It is not large, but the art of the designer cheats the mind into a sense of space and distance and real remoteness. In place of this the bold, naked horror of trenches and craters and barbed-wire entanglements! Not without protest at least from one who has subscribed to the first and second issues of Liberty bonds, and whose patriotism is absolute and unqualified.

MARION V. HENDRICKSON.
(Daughter of Calvert Vaux, the original designer of Central Park.)
New Haven, Conn., March 23, 1918.

A BETTER SHOW.

Let Aviators Bombard City Hall with Board of Estimate in Session.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Guy Emerson says it is necessary to dig trenches and despoil Central Park in order "to visualize" the horrors of war, or words to that effect. Surely the people of New York must be a stupid and unimaginative lot if they require this kind of an exhibition after the four years that we have gone through.

If, however, he is correct in his opinion and believes that a practical demonstration of the horrors of war is essential to the success of our coming third loan, let me make a suggestion that I am sure will meet with his energetic approval.

Build a grand stand, seating hundreds of thousands, in City Hall Park; admission to the stand to be by ticket, to be given only to those who buy a bond. When all have been seated, at a given hour, preferably while our estimable Board of Estimate is in session, let an aviator fly over the City Hall and drop a few tons of high explosive, in such a manner as to "visualize" the London aerial attacks by the Huns. Those who have bought more than one bond may have the privilege of searching among the ruins, after the exhibition, for such souvenirs as they may be able to find.

The advantages of this method of demonstration are that it is certainly novel and thrilling, and as far as the cost is concerned the City Hall could afterward be restored for a paltry few hundred thousand dollars. The Board of Estimate could also be readily replaced by other patriots who would be ready to serve their city and country.

As my personal contribution to winning the war, I offer this suggestion to Mr. Emerson, free of charge. He is at liberty to use it for all it is worth.

A LOVER OF PARKS.
New York, March 25, 1918.

DOESN'T APPEAL TO WOMEN.

Those Preparing to Do Men's Work Can Dispense with Trench Show.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This matter of the trench in Central Park makes me feel like surrendering to the Germans. We common people have been denying ourselves shows, candy, and other indulgences, in order to save quarters to buy thrift stamps, and planning ways and means to purchase a bond now and then, and it is proposed to expend $25,000 in order to induce people to keep on saving their little quarters and planning their expenditures that they may buy more bonds!

Women are nerving themselves to go out and do men's work in order to release men for war service, shipbuilding, farming, &c., and now men are to be taken to make a public show place!

What an encouragement to us all to save and sacrifice! It makes me and some of my friends feel sick at heart. What do our little bit of savings matter? Why should a woman take a man's place? Twenty-five thousand dollars (or more) and how many men!

What kind of Americans are they who need such an incentive to loyalty?

If people have to be aroused and converted, dig not in the soil, but into the minds and hearts of men. It is a great deal more difficult, but it goes to the spot. Various loyalty leagues are in need of funds. Use the money for propaganda work.

Dig trenches in the park! If trenches must be dug there, why not have men train there and use them? If the park must be dug up, why not dig more than the proposed area and experiment in raising food?

But are we going to let Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate do what they like with our money if we don't want it? We newly enfranchised women had better get busy and see how an end can be put to such things. G. B. S.
New York, March 25, 1918.

The People's Money and Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan to dig and exhibit trenches to help the sale of Liberty bonds is not only childish in the extreme, but also an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of New York. I wonder that they tamely submit to it, because, after all, the money to be wasted on this circus scheme is the people's money and might well be applied to the purchase of bonds instead of the spoiling of one of the people's few breathing spaces. Think of it! We, the people, the men and women who give our substance, our service, our sacrifice, and our sons to help end the war, are now being told that only the digging of these unsightly holes will make us do our duty! If seeing trenches is necessary, why not go to the movies and see the real thing? And if circus methods are necessary why not use Barnum's? A procession of the clowns and donkeys followed by the adherents of the plan would probably be just as effective in arousing the few—thank God it is only a few!—who need any incentive to do their duty in this matter other than the one great one, their country's need. If the members of the committee are so carried away with this brilliant (?) plan, let them dig on private property, not in the public park, and let them give this show in their own name, not in the name of the people. Do not let them hold New Yorkers up to the ridicule of the rest of the country! We are truly patriotic: we stand back of every move for the country's good, and we do not need childish inducements to prove our patriotism. Are we, who are doing so much and doing it cheerfully, willing to let this farce go on?

PATRIOTIC.
New York, March 26, 1918.

Public Should Be Considered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government wants the people's money. The people want the park for beauty and health, which is essential to our ability to help win the war. Therefore, why antagonize the public? Let us, therefore, protest, and pledge that we, the people of New York City, will do our utmost to buy all the Liberty bonds launched here if Central Park is left intact for our use. That is a fair deal. There are hundreds of unsightly lots that could be used for trenches. The curous would flock from all quarters to see the trenches built there.

A TAXPAYER.
Brooklyn, March 26, 1918.

Lacking in Dignity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me add my word on the subject of the trench in Central Park. Aside from the desecration of the park and its general silliness, let it be known that such misuse of needed money will hinder the Liberty Loan and other war needs. To us in the country, who by careful saving and self-denial are able to contribute small sums, such reckless throwing away of thousands acts as a discouragement and a deterrant, and we say: "What's the use?" Will Americans ever learn to be a dignified nation? Will they ever learn to give without an equivalent in amusement? Must they have a toy forever dangled before their eyes? It all makes one feel far from proud. Do your best to stop it!

F. L. S.
Farmington, Conn., March 25, 1918.

Not Mr. Hall's Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents having dwelt at some length on an expression erroneously attributed to me, may I say that I have never characterized the trench exhibition in Central Park as a "circus." It was Mr. Emerson, who spoke before me at the hearing Tuesday, who used that word in denouncing those who called it a "circus."

E. H. HALL.
New York, March 23, 1918.

'A SENSE OF PROPORTION.'

That Is Appealed To in Behalf of Park Trenches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your Sunday issue, on Page 8, a number of letters from readers objecting to the use of the meadows in Central Park for a fighting trench to illustrate their use in warfare and excite interest in the next Liberty bond issue.

The tenor of all their letters is that it would not help to sell bonds and that it would be a desecration of the park. On the opposite page of the same issue is a news article headed "Air Flights Swell War Stamps Sale," and goes on to state that "a crowd estimated at 15,000, on foot and in automobiles, had assembled around the sheep meadow, which had been designated as the landing place of the aviators," and that by the purchasing of $1 worth of W. S. S. for a look and $5 worth for a handshake a considerable number of stamps was sold.

What more do you need to prove that Liberty bonds and W. S. S. can be sold by an exhibition of the trench warfare in which our boys are engaged? What if a meadow is torn up? Tear up the whole of Central Park, I say, if it will help to win the war.

The population of this town are taking things easy enough now over the war without newspapers encouraging that attitude. How many of the complacent people who are writing about spoiling the beauty of Central Park have given up a single luxurious habit or denied themselves any pleasure on account of the war? Would that the Germans could drop a few bombs on this town as they have done on London and Paris to wake them out of their complacent attitude and make them realize that war is on and the boys are dying and being maimed, while they enjoy the green grass and scenery of Central Park. A sense of proportion is a good thing. I have always been against the use of Central Park for other purposes than those for which it was originally designed, but this is a different matter, and the easy and ostentatious self-enjoyment of a large proportion of New York's population is neither calculated to excite admiration or sell Liberty bonds.

N. D. ALLING.
New York, March 25, 1918.

Wed to Lieut. L. Dinkelspiel.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Clara Frowenfeld, daughter of Mrs. Edward Frowenfeld of this city, and Lieutenant Leonard Dinkelspiel of the Ordnance Reserve Corps, which took place in Washington, D. C., on March 22, where Lieutenant Dinkelspiel is now stationed. He is a graduate of Columbia, class of '12, and has been in the Federal service since last Summer. His bride has been identified with various charitable organizations of New York.

STANDARD OIL MEN TO MEET OFFICERS

They Will Dine Together on Monday Next in Directors' Meeting Room.

IN INTEREST OF HARMONY

Workers, Chosen by Employes, Will Present Complaints to Headquarters Hereafter.

Seventy-three workmen, skilled and unskilled, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and about an equal number of officials, including A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Walter C. Teagle, President, will sit down to dinner together next Monday night in the Directors' meeting room at 26 Broadway to launch the Standard Oil Company's new plan to improve relations with labor by having the highest officials and the humblest laborers get personally acquainted with one another so as to straighten things out between themselves.

The workmen will be selected by their fellow-employes by secret ballots held today in the Bayonne, Bayway, and Eagle plants of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Executive Assistant C. J. Hicks said yesterday:

"We picked this time to propose the plan because there was not the slightest ripple on the surface of our relations with our employes. If there were some controversy on, this might be taken as a plan that we had adopted to meet it, but we waited until a time of complete harmony to put it in operation, because the plan is to be a permanent one and is to be adopted, I believe, by Standard Oil companies all over the country, affecting eventually 30,000 men or more.

"This plan has been discussed time and again at Directors' meetings and has grown into its present shape. It is not modeled after the plan in operation in the companies in which Mr. Rockefeller is interested in Colorado, although I suppose there is a fundamental resemblance between them. Every one is beginning to recognize the necessity that there shall be a better understanding and more of human relationship between large industrial corporations and their employes.

"The men who are selected to represent the workmen will be expected to bring any question affecting a laborer in his department to the immediate notice of the foremen. If necessary, they may drop their work to do it. Nine-tenths of such questions will be settled satisfactorily by the foreman, but if not the representative of the workmen can keep on appealing it until he reaches the Board of Directors. He will be given every opportunity to carry his appeal upward.

"In addition to his representing his fellow-workmen in matters that arise from day to day the men who are elected will meet with the officials of the company in regular conferences, which will probably be held once a month, to talk over all matters affecting employer and employe.

"A large share of the workmen at these plants are foreign born, but many speak English as well as their own language, and the representatives who are selected will probably be men who can speak English. They do not have to elect men with this qualification, however.

"All officials of the company from Mr. Bedford to the foremen at the plants will be at the dinner. I have not heard whether John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to be there or not. At this dinner we will discuss plans which The Standard Oil Company and other companies at Bayonne have been developing with the city authorities for housing the workmen. Two hundred thousand dollars has been raised for this purpose and a site picked out for an experimental building. It has not been decided whether we will build small dwellings or apartment houses, and that is one of the questions we will discuss with the men."

CRIPPLED DESTROYER RAN DOWN GERMAN

Disabled British Warship Put Up a Gallant Fight in Engagement Off Dunkirk.

LONDON, March 26.—In the engagement between allied and enemy destroyer squadrons off Dunkirk last Thursday the British destroyer Botha cut a German warship in half and took a leading part in the fight, although her main steampipe had been severed by a stray shell.

Early last Thursday morning the British destroyers Botha and Morris and the French destroyers Capitaine Mehl, Magon, and Boucher were patrolling the eastern waters of the English Channel when they heard enemy ships bombarding the coast of Dunkirk. They fired star shells, which had the effect of silencing the bombardment and scattering the enemy.

The destroyers started in pursuit of the Germans in a northwesterly direction and discovered eventually that the enemy ships were making for their base. A grim little fight ensued, according to the stories of eyewitnesses.

None of the German torpedoes found a mark, but the Morris, emerging from an enemy smoke screen, cut off a German destroyer of a large type and torpedoed her at a range of 500 yards. There was an explosion in the enemy vessel and she sank immediately.

Meanwhile, the Botha had been crippled and she began to lose her way. The crew determined to do what damage they could and fired both their torpedoes at the two leading enemy boats. Then, her helm having been put hard over, the Botha rammed another boat cleanly amidships, cutting the enemy vessel in half.

ONE CENT INCOME TAX PAID.

Collector Edwards Also Receives Check for $120,000.

Pressure on the part of taxpayers to file their returns was unabated yesterday at all of the Internal Revenue offices in this city. Collectors, however, in the Second and Third Districts, which comprise Manhattan Island, were again badly handicapped through the non-arrival of Form 1,040, used for making returns on incomes in excess of $3,000. Several hundred persons applying for this form were told to try again today.

The smallest check tendered in payment of income tax was received by Collector Edwards yesterday at the Custom House. It was for 1 cent. There was also received an individual check for income tax which exceeded $120,000.

An unusual case presented itself in Collector Edwards's office regarding a Wall Street man who will probably pay to the Government nearly $1,000,000 in taxes. He desired to find out whether the discount allowed on prepayment of income taxes this year would be considered as income on next year's return, or if the taxpayer would consider same as principal without any income tax liability. Collector Edwards took this matter up with Commissioner Roper, and the answer received from Washington was as follows:

"Discount allowed on prepayment of tax this year does not constitute taxable income for 1918."

On account of this ruling it is expected at the Custom House that a considerable amount of money will be received in the next thirty days as advance payments. Three per cent. per annum is allowed on all pre-payments of tax from the time of payment up to June 15.

GEN. MARCH EXPLAINS CASUALTY LIST ORDER

Addresses Were Used by Swarms of Claim Agents and by German Spies Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, acting Chief of Staff, in a letter to Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, made public today, gave the reasons which inspired the War Department to eliminate the addresses from the casualty lists. The explanation was made in reply to Mr. McCormick's letter of complaint. General March authorized the Representative to make the answer public and insert it in the Congressional Record. The letter follows:

"War Department.

"My Dear Mr. McCormick:

"In connection with the matter of giving to the press casualty lists which contain the names of men who are killed or wounded, and nothing else, the policy of the department is found upon the following:

"To put into the hands of the nearest relative or the friend given by the soldier in his emergency address, prompt and accurate information concerning the casualty before anything is given to the press.

"Second. To prevent any information appearing in the papers which will be of any possible assistance to the German cause.

"The old system, which gave the date of the casualty, enabled the Germans to get exactly what effect was produced upon our troops in a raid of that date; and you will be interested to know that the publication of the emergency addresses brought down upon the relatives a swarm of claim agents who guaranteed that they would get from the Government the war risk insurance, which is guaranteed by law to the proper inheritor; and, in spite of the fact that the department has in each case advised the nearest relatives that their claims will be adjusted by the Government and that they will be furnished the money that is due them without the interposition of claim agents, numbers of poor people have yielded to the importunities of these agents and are thereby deprived of a portion of what is justly their due.

"The raids which are being conducted along our front, as you know, of course, are for the purpose of capturing one soldier, if possible, with the object of obtaining from him information about the organization which is opposed to the German lines at that point. With the publication of the address of the nearest relative the German agent in the United States approaches the relatives and obtains from them the information which Germany is attempting to obtain from our front by attacks on our forces. In France they publish no casualty lists at all, and the information reaches the relatives from the Mayor or Prefect of the town where the relatives live, who is required to communicate the facts to them verbally.

"It may be of interest to you to know that the department is in receipt of letters from men of high standing in the country who have sons abroad protesting vigorously against any change in the new system and demanding that no information shall be given to the press which could in any possible way be of assistance to the Germans confronting their sons in France and it has developed also, according to an official communication from the Red Cross, that the relatives of men who are killed in France are made the victims of the most absurd propositions to exhibit themselves for money, &c., &c., making their grief the object of exploitation by cheap notority seekers.

"The whole matter of a change in our former method in publishing casualty lists was brought up by a cablegram from General Pershing, in which he stated that representatives of the French Government had formally protested against the methods that were then used, the specific case to which they referred being a statement given out in the United States officially which permitted the Germans to know definitely the effect of gas shells on a certain date. The whole subject was then thoroughly studied and the decision reached to adopt the policy which is the subject of your communication.

"With best wishes, sincerely yours,

"P. C. MARCH,
"Major General,
"Acting Chief of Staff."

AUTHORIZES SALE OF HOBOKEN PIERS

House Agrees to Amendment Giving Full Power to Dispose of Enemy Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Property in the United States owned by Germans of the ruling financial class, closely affiliated with the German Government, can be seized and sold by the Alien Property Custodian, according to the provisions of an amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill finally adopted by the House today. The Senate has already accepted the conference report, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval.

The chief object sought in the amendment is the sale of the Hoboken piers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines. The measure carries appropriations amounting to $731,901,789, and authorizes contracts to the amount of $419,339,000.

Representative Sherley, in charge of the conference report for the House, explained the changes giving the Alien Property Custodian authority to sell German-owned property in the United States. The plan, he explained, was to de-Germanize American industry thoroughly and to dispose of certain property to the highest bidder under conditions laid down in the amendment.

UPTON OFFICERS PROMOTED

War Department Order Affects Seven at the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., March 26.—Orders reached here from the War Department today promoting five officers of the Division Staff, a Major of a machine gun battalion, and a Lieutenant in the personnel office. The promotions were as follows:

Lieut. Col. Ewing E. Booth, Division Chief of Staff, to Colonel, National Army, March 25, with rank from Feb. 13; Major William N. Haskell, Division Staff, to Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, March 18, with rank from March 16; Major Lloyd C. Griscom, Assistant Adjutant, to Division Adjutant; Major Charles C. Winnia, 304th Machine Gun Battalion, to Lieutenant Colonel, National Army, March 25, with rank from Feb. 16; Captain Louis B. Gerow, Field Artillery, National Army, to Major in Adjutant General's Department, as Assistant Adjutant; First Lieutenant J. Huntington Hills, United States Army, aid to Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, to Captain, United States Army, to date from Aug. 5, 1917; First Lieutenant Earle Boothe, Infantry, National Army, to Captain, National Army, and assistant to personnel officer.

RUN ON BANK IN AUSTRALIA.

Premier Reassures Depositors of the State Savings Bank.

BRISBANE, Australia, March 25. (Delayed.)—Heavy withdrawals from the State Savings Bank have been in progress since Tuesday of last week. Today Premier Ryan issued a reassuring statement, saying the position of the bank was perfectly sound.

The Queensland State Savings Bank, with 482 branches, has more than 204,000 depositors, with upwards of £11,000,000 to their credit.

FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

Mayor's Committee Designates Men for Special Duty.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense yesterday announced the names of its members assigned to shipping and harbor defense as follows: Chairman, Joseph P. Grace; Vice Chairman, Frank L. Crocker; Secretary, Irvin G. Herman; Executive Committee, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Murray Hulbert, Henry L. Joyce, J. Frederic Kernochan, Robert H. Patchin, James H. Post, R. A. C. Smith, and Henry Steers.

Other members are John G. Agar, Nicholas Barrett, John J. Brady, William C. Breed, Robert S. Brewster, Lowell H. Brown, Willard S. Brown, James I. Burke, L. K. Comstock, W. J. Davidson, Leo V. Doherty, Douglas Z. Doty, Erwin B. Elson, Samuel H. Evins, William F. Fitzsimmons, Thomas F. Flynn, Carl Fox, J. B. Goldsborough, H. B. James, Henry E. R. Kunhardt, F. W. Lafrentz, F. W. Lord, R. D. McCarter, Charles F. Maclean, Malcolm S. Mackay, Henry P. Mills, Eugene F. Moran, Grovenor Nicholas, Dick S. Ramsay, Daniel J. Riordan, Amos Schaeffer, Henry A. Seesselberg, G. W. Sterling, Samuel Strasbourger, Francis J. Sullivan, Howard Van Sinderen, H. B. Walker, Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, J. G. White, and William G. Wilcox.

Gifts to Baptist Fund.

As the final week in the campaign of Northern Baptist laymen for an extra $1,000,000 approaches, F. W. Ayer, Chairman, finds gifts coming in from unexpected quarters. From one of the Middle States a gift of $5,000 was reported, and in a number of other States several $1,000 gifts were reported as having been received.

The headquarters of the committee are in the Fifth Avenue Building.

TELLS OF NEW AIR TORPEDO

Chemist Says His Invention Will Outdistance Guns Bombarding Paris

Daniel B. Lucke, a research chemist of Stapleton, S. I., said last night that he had completed the model of an aerial torpedo which he declares will outdistance even the long-range Skoda guns now bombarding Paris.

"While the present model calls for a torpedo weighing a ton," he said, "it could easily be changed to accommodate a five-ton missile. One of my torpedoes of this weight, falling in Union Square, would make a desert of all the landscape and annihilate all life between the Battery and Forty-second Street.

"The torpedo is itself the fuselage of an airplane, which rests on an automobile chassis. The automboile is started, and when it is going at forty miles an hour the air pressure under the wings of the torpedo will lift it off and send it into the air. The engine starts at that moment. In the torpedo are two chambers, one containing ether and sal ammoniac and the other ammonia. These are mixed in its transit through the air and form a very powerful explosive; which as it is not compounded until the torpedo is off the ground will make its handling absolutely safe.

"The machinery of the torpedo can be set to bring it down at any given point, and when it crashes to the ground the shock will explode it and demolish all the machinery, so that there is no danger of the enemy's learning the secret. It would have a range of from 100 to 500 miles. I am willing to offer all my plans to the inspection of officers from the United States Army at any time."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,386,500, were chartered today. They include:

Courtlaw Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; L. F. Hovey, A. W. Jack, C. Nulle, 770 St. Nicholas Av.

Hope Falls Timber Corp., Buffalo, $250,000; H. F. Jackson, W. H. Means, E. L. Stutt, Buffalo.

Redlich & Co., Manhattan, gold and silverware, $50,000; C. A. Cuppia, G. L. Graff, F. H. Pretz, 320 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Liberty Lighting Supply Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Weiss, M. P. Hartman, H. Hoffman, 2,270 7th Av.

Fiscal Service Corp., Manhattan, municipal and industrial bonds, $1,000,000; E. J. Murphy, O. J. Smith, E. F. Adams, 42 Broadway.

New Ideal Cafe, Manhattan, $5,000; E. G. and A. Mursch, J. A. Devine, 31 3d Av.

The Fish Lyman Co., Rochester, printing, engraving, and advertising, $15,000; B. E. Thing, C. G. Fish, C. G. Lyman, Rochester.

Black Oak Coal Co., Syracuse, $200,000; W. Cargill, A. A. White, W. J. Bennett, Syracuse.

Simon Durlacher, Manhattan, wearing apparel, $150,000; E. G. Herzfeld, S. and B. Durlacher, 35 East 20th St.

Original Marias, Manhattan, hotel and restaurant, $15,000; D. Noblucci, A. Daprato, L. H. Benedetti, 128 West 21st St.

Euveana Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; B. H. Hooper, L. Cohen, G. V. Hart, 120 Broadway.

Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Rosen, M. Cohen, E. G. Delaney, 132 Nassau St.

Ever Ready Blouse Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; I. Nussbaum, M. and E. Sackler, 686 Beck St.

The Globe Clothes Shop of Rochester, Rochester, $6,000; L., A., and M. Mostkov, Rochester.

The General American Export Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $10,000; W. E. Russell, A. V. Berner, J. Fluxmon, 258 Riverside Drive.

Michelena & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $100,000; S. Michelena, G. J. Welch, R. Mullin, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Lynch Const. Co., Manhattan, $250,000; W. Lucas, K. A. Kapp, B. Beans, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Keystone Gypsum Fireproofing Corp., Manhattan, general engineering and constructing, $150,000; F. E. Kneip, G. J. Frank, C. R. Clinton, Elmhurst, L. I.

Roosevelt Amusement Corp., Buffalo, roller skating and amusement hall, $25,000; J. Horn, C. J. Wolfe, W. T. O'Rourke, Buffalo.

St. Regis Syndicate, Manhattan, restaurant business, $20,000; S. Maisel, S. Newman, L. L. Turk, 140 Nassau St.

Johnson Shipbuilding, Repair, and Dry Dock Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; H. Zasloff, M. Brown, G. Johnson, 248 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Adolphe Schwobe, Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000.

Max Kalter Mercantile Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Karczag Publishing Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $5,000.

The Franklinville Canning Co., Franklinville, $125,000 to $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

L. Sipple Co., Roscoe, Sullivan County, to The Bennett-Davis Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Metals and Chemical Corp., Del.; goods, wares, and merchandise, $20,000; representative, Condert Bros., 2 Rector St.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons Co., Penn.; water purifying apparatus, $850,000; representative, Platt & Field, 120 Broadway.

Berkowitz Bros., N. J.; furs, $5,000; representative, H. D. Goldberg, 99 Nassau St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Royal Sporting Goods, Manhattan.

Insular Hotel Corp., Manhattan.

International Butter Co., Manhattan.

Westchester-Bronxville Realty Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 26.—Charters filed:

The Oklahoma Texas Oil and Refining Co., $3,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, of Wilmington.

The Nut Creamery of Penn., $1,000,000; C. F. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

Bankers and Merchants Oil Co., $1,000,000; Charles D. Allee, J. B. Baily, of Dover.

Liberty Refining and Oil Products Co., $750,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, M. L. Gatchell, of Wilmington.

Chickasaw Hosiery Mills, $200,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, of Wilmington.

Talkeetna Gold and Platinum Mining Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

Walbridge Park Amusement Co., $25,000; John C. McLaren, William Motkiff, R. Rudolph, all of New York City.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 26.—Charters filed:

Brant Preserving Co., Leesburg, $50,000; Edgar W. Davis, Jesse M. Smith, Leesburg; Mary Richmond, Cedarville.

Texas Refining Co., Marlboro, $5,000; Edward G. Hass, Bellas Hass, Frederick E. Yung, New York.

Morris County Chemical Works, Butler, $100,000; John A. Marezalek, Flushing, L. I.; Thomas L. Sexsmith, New York; William Joyce, Scranton, Penn.; Walter A. Clark, Butler.

Schrehofer Brothers, poultry, Newark, $50,000; John Schrehofer, Jennie Schrehofer, Newark; Jacob Schrehofer, Irvington.

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due Dec. 1, 1919-30
Prices to Yield 4.80%
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
WATER 5½s
due March 1, 1921
Price to Yield 4.90%
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

List Quiet and Firm—War News Causes No Disturbance—Record Bond Activity.

Wall Street saw nothing in the later war news yesterday to cause a readjustment of its view that the great German offensive will be ended before it achieves any objects worthy of the fearful cost in blood. It read the war bulletins more calmly, and there was nowhere evident a disposition to fear the effect on security values of the temporary successes won by the German arms. This was emphasized by a sharp contraction in dealings, which were but a little more than half the total of Monday's transactions. As a matter of fact, nearly all of the liquidation directly traceable to the war news came upon the market at the opening on Monday, and since then there has been a steady increase in the buying support. It is not too much to hope that the ultimate effect of the drive on which the enemy has concentrated the strength of months of preparation will be renewed pressure on the part of the civilian population in Germany and Austria for the formulation of new peace overtures. Certainly, the results to date do not justify the felicitations which the Kaiser and his chiefs exchanged on the eve of the new battle.

The strength of the Liberty bonds in yesterday's market, which saw aggregate bond sales nearly twice the previous high record made fourteen years ago, was surprising in the light of disappointment over the Secretary's decision to fix the interest rate at 4¼ per cent. Perhaps that and the announcement that with this new issue the conversion privilege will end were more than offset by gratification over the relatively small size of the offering. It is to be expected that the actual allotment of bonds will be much over $3,000,000,000; the Treasury Department expects nearly that amount to be taken in exchange for outstanding certificates of indebtedness; but the relief which bankers felt upon learning that they will not be called upon to sell twice three billions was evident. The new privilege which will be attached to the 4¼s, making them acceptable in payment for inheritance taxes, was probably responsible for a part of the broad demand that carried the prices of all three of the outstanding convertible issues up yesterday. There was also a disposition to expect the operation of the sinking fund, another new feature which may be made to apply to the bonds already placed, to bring the older issues back to par, giving them a measure of speculative attraction.

There was some disappointment in steel trade circles over a report that as a result of the conferences which have been taking place at Washington there will be no substantial increase in the prices of any steel products. United States Steel common was one of the active issues which went off slightly at the close, after selling nearly a point higher. Call loans commanded 5¾ per cent.

OPTIMISM IN LONDON.

No Selling Pressure as Result of the Drive in the West.

LONDON, March 26.—Members of the Stock Exchange today were eagerly discussing the situation on the western front. An optimistic view was taken and confidence remained unshaken.

The prices of some of the low-priced shares which recently had been forced up dropped, but there was an easier tendency noticeable in a few other directions. There was no selling pressure.

Consols, the war loan, and French bonds, which are the real test of the market, were quoted around yesterday's levels.

Pennsylvania Directors Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—At the annual election of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today Effingham B. Morris, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Joseph Wood, and Levi L. Rue were re-elected Directors to serve for four more years. The resolution approving the increase of the company's indebtedness to the extent of $75,000,000 was adopted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	5%
Low	5%	Last	5%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@4⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	4
4 to 6 months	4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7535	$4.7535	$4.7535	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72%	5.72%	5.72¾	—0.00⅛
Cables	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	—0.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7535	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.72¾	5.71¼
China—		
Hongkong	77.00	77.25
Peking	115.00	115.25
Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	40.375	40.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.75	36.25
Calcutta	35.75	36.25
5.1826 Italy	8.82½	8.81
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	*12.75	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	30.75	31.25
Christiania	31.50	32.00
19.30 Spain	25.35	25.45
South America—		
24.42 Rio	25.67	25.77
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
5.1826 Switzerland	4.38	4.35

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70½	$4.71½	$4.69¾

*Closing quotations based on local actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $824,052,440; balance, $86,973,930; debit balance, $8,-191,593; Federal Reserve credit balance, $37,577,685.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 92½c, off ¾c; Mexican dollars, 54c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$13,969,939	$121,801,921
Internal revenue:		
Inc. & exc. pr. tax.	20,852,884	91,670,167
Miscellaneous	72,802,728	322,947,699
Miscellaneous rev.	14,293,067	154,083,018
Total receipts	121,918,619	890,595,806
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	538,095,789	3,580,804,033
Exc. of total rcpts. over total disb.	93,773,885	29,748,207
Expenditures	660,014,408	4,471,399,800

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	371,600	613,075	509,966
Year to date	32,234,877	46,596,918	41,881,565

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1⅝	1¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
1½	1⅝	600	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
23½	24¼	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
80	80½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	80	80	80	..
75	75⅝	300	Am. Beet Sugar	76	76	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
40	40¼	3,900	Am. Can	39⅝	40½	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	6,200	Am. Car & Fdry	75½	76⅝	75½	75½	— ⅛
30⅝	31	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
12	12¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
55½	56	200	Am. H. & L. pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
52	53	500	Am. International	52½	52⅝	52½	52½	— ⅛
30¾	31¼	400	Am. Linseed	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
71¾	78	200	Am. Linseed pf	72	72	72	72	— ½
61¼	61½	3,600	Am. Locomotive	61	61⅞	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	+ ⅛
61⅞	62¼	800	Am. Steel Fdries	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	62	+ ⅛
101¾	102½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
89⅛	89½	4,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	88	89⅞	88	89¼	+ ⅛
50	60	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	50	50	50	50	..
100	100⅛	6,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	101⅛	101⅜	100⅞	100⅜	— ⅛
153	153	100	Am. Tobacco	154	154	154	154	..
50¾	51⅛	1,900	Am. Woolen	49⅞	51¼	49¼	51¼	+ 2¼
62⅜	62⅝	5,300	Anaconda Copper	61	62⅝	61	62½	+ ⅛
82	83	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	82⅜	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞	+ ⅝
80	81	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	80½	80½	80	80	— ½
90¼	90¾	100	Atlantic Coast Line	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	— ½
105	106	1,800	At. Gulf & West I	105¼	107	105¼	106½	+ ¾
73½	73¾	18,100	Baldwin Loco	73⅝	74⅝	73¾	74⅛	+ ⅛
52	52⅜	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	52	52½	51⅝	52	+ ⅛
52	54½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
78	79½	300	Bethlehem Steel	78½	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
76⅝	77	17,900	Beth. Steel, class B	76⅝	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— 1⅛
39	40½	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	40½	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
6½	7½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
121⅝	123	100	Burns Brothers	..	..	..	..	..
39¼	40	300	California Packing	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ 1½
15½	16	100	California Petrol	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
..	68	100	Calumet & Arizona	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
138¼	138⅝	5,300	Canadian Pacific	67½	67½	67½	67½	— 1
40	40½	700	Central Foundry	137	139½	137	138½	+ 1½
48	50	500	Central Foundry pf	40	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
63⅞	64¼	1,700	Central Leather Co	49½	49¾	49	49	+ 1
81¼	83	100	Chandler Motor	64	64½	63⅝	64	..
55¾	56¼	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	..
20⅞	21¾	100	Chi. Great West. pf	55⅝	56¼	55⅛	56	+ ⅝
40¾	41	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
72	72¾	1,900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	41¼	41½	41	41	..
89¾	91	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	71⅛	72½	70¾	72	+ ⅞
19½	20	400	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
65	65½	300	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	19½	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	..
55¼	56	100	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
15	15⅛	1,000	Chile Copper	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
40	41¼	200	Chino Copper	15¼	15½	15	15	— ⅛
37	38	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
30½	31	100	Columbia Gas & El	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
84½	88	100	Consolidated Gas	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ 1⅛
36¼	36½	12,300	Corn Products Ref	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
97	97¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	36¼	36⅞	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
62	62¼	12,100	Crucible Steel	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
28½	29	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	61⅝	63⅝	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
172	177	100	Del., Lack. & Wes	28⅞	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
7½	8⅜	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	173	173	173	173	— 4
39⅝	39¾	6,000	Distillers' Secur	8	8	8	8	— 1
600	600	600	Erie	39	40⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
1,000	1,000	1,000	Erie 1st pf	15	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Erie 2d pf	27½	28¼	27½	27½	+ ⅜
300	300	300	Federal M. & S. pf	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
600	600	600	Gaston, W. & W	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
50	50	50	General Chemical	33	33	33	33	..
300	300	300	General Electric	170	170	170	170	..
3,200	3,200	3,200	General Motors	136	136½	136	136½	— ½
100	100	100	Granby Consol	117	117⅜	115¾	116¼	— ½
200	200	200	Great Northern pf	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
2,000	2,000	2,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Gulf States Steel	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
50	50	50	Haskell & Barker	89	89	89	89	+ 1
100	100	100	Illinois Central	89	89	89	89	..
1,100	1,100	1,100	Inspiration Copper	93	95	93	95	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Interboro Consol	44	45	43¾	45	+ 1
100	100	100	Int. Agricultural	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Int. Agricultural pf	12	12	12	12	..
50	50	50	Int. Harv. odd lot	40	40	40	40	— 4
4,900	4,900	4,900	Int. Harvester	35	35	35	35	..
40,300	40,300	40,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	25	25¾	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
1,400	1,400	1,400	Int. Nickel	50½	93	90½	92⅝	+ 1½
300	300	300	Int. Paper	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	30	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
800	800	800	Int. Salt	61	61	61	61	..
2,200	2,200	2,200	Kansas City South	53½	53½	53½	53½	— 2½
300	300	300	Kennecott Copper	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
100	100	100	Lackawanna Steel	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Lehigh Valley	76	76¼	76	76	..
100	100	100	Liggett & Myers	57	57	57	57	+ ½
100	100	100	Liggett & Myers pf	180	180	180	180	— 11¾
100	100	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	104	104	104	104	— ¼
100	100	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	19	19	19	19	..
200	200	200	Loril., P., Co., pf	200	200	200	200	+ 4
300	300	300	Manhattan Elev	105	105	104	104	— 1
100	100	100	Maxwell Motors	94¾	94¾	94	94	— 1
10,200	10,200	10,200	Mexican Petroleum	27⅞	27¾	27½	27¼	+ ⅜
200	200	200	Miami Copper	91½	91¾	91	92⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	1,100	1,100	Midvale Steel	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
800	800	800	Missouri Pacific	44	44⅜	43¾	44	..
100	100	100	Missouri Pacific pf	21½	21⅞	21½	21½	..
2,100	2,100	2,100	Nat. Acme	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	+ ⅜
200	200	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
1,400	1,400	1,400	Nat. Enam. & Stg	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Nat. Lead	46	47	46	46⅞	— ⅛
200	200	200	Nevada Con. Cop	56	56	56	56	+ ½
100	100	100	N. Y. Air Brake	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
1,800	1,800	1,800	N. Y. Central	125	125	125	125	..
200	200	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	69	69¼	69	69	..
100	100	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	..
100	100	100	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	..
300	300	300	Norfolk & Western	103⅛	103¼	103	103	+ ⅜
300	300	300	Northern Pacific	84½	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	+ ⅛
200	200	200	Ohio Cities Gas	37	37⅝	36⅞	37	— ⅛
300	300	300	Ontario Mining	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
300	300	300	Owens Bottle Mach	57	57	56½	56½	— 2½
1,400	1,400	1,400	Penn. R. R.	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
100	100	100	People's Gas, Chi	42	43	42	42⅞	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Philadelphia Co	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Pierce-Arrow	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
1,500	1,500	1,500	Pittsb. & West Va	51	52½	51	52½	+ 1
100	100	100	Pressed Steel Car	26⅜	27¼	26½	27	— ¼
100	100	100	Public Service N. J	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
600	600	600	Railway Steel Sp	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
1,430	1,430	1,430	Ray Con. Copper	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ 1⅛
37,700	37,700	37,700	Reading	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
4,100	4,100	4,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	79½	81⅜	79⅝	80	..
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	77⅞	78⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
700	700	700	Royal Dutch t r	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	100	St. Louis-San Fran	73½	75	73½	75	+ 3⅛
300	300	300	Savage Arms	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
100	100	100	Seaboard Air Line	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	+ 1⅜
100	100	100	Seab. Air Line pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
2,500	2,500	2,500	Sinclair Oil Refin	29¾	30	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
200	200	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	51	51	51	51	+ 1
2,600	2,600	2,600	Southern Pacific	83½	83¾	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
1,000	1,000	1,000	Southern Railway	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
300	300	300	Southern Ry. pf	59¾	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	+ 1⅛
11,800	11,800	11,800	Studebaker Co	45⅝	45⅞	45⅜	45½	+ ⅛
200	200	200	Tenn. C. & C	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
1,800	1,800	1,800	Texas Co	144	145	143¾	144	+ 1⅛
1,700	1,700	1,700	Tobacco Products	49¾	50¼	49½	49⅞	— ⅛
100	100	100	Twin City R. T	52	52	52	52	— ½
3,500	3,500	3,500	Union Bag & Paper	68	68	68	68	— 2
100	100	100	Union Pacific	117⅞	119⅞	117⅞	119	+ ½
1,100	1,100	1,100	United Alloy Steel	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
10	10	10	United Cigar Stores	86	86	85¾	86	+ ⅛
125	125	125	United Fruit	125	125	125	125	..
11	11	11	United Rys. Inv. pf	11	11	11	11	..
41	41	41	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	41	41	41	41	— 4
122	122	122	U. S. Indus. Alco	122	123¼	121	122⅝	+ ⅜
54¾	54¾	54¾	U. S. Rubber	54¾	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
103	103	103	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
88½	88½	88½	U. S. Steel pf	88½	89¾	88¼	88⅞	+ ⅛
109	109	109	Utah Copper	109	109	109	109	+ 1
77⅞	78¼	100	Wabash	77⅞	78¼	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅛
7¾	7¾	400	Wabash pf. A	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
41	41½	400	Wells Fargo Exp	41	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅛
78	78	400	Western Maryland	78	78	78	78	— 2
14¾	14¾	100	Western Pacific pf	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
51	51	200	Western Union Tel	51	51	51	51	— ½
92	92	1,500	Westingh. E. & M	92	92	92	92	+ 1
40½	40½	200	Wilson & Co	40½	40½	40	40½	..
52	53	2,300	Willys-Overland	17⅝	17½	17¼	17¼	+ 1⅛
110	114	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	110	110	110	110	— ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919		93	95½	8.20
Argen. Gov...6	May 15,'20		95¼	96	7.10
City of Mont..5	May, 1918		99½	100	5.00
City of Que..5	Aug., 1920		93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1919		95	95⅛	8.40
Fr'ch Gov.con.5½	Apr., 1919		95¼	95⅜	10.25
Gov. of N. F..5	July, 1919		94	97	6.00
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb., 1923		101	102	5.50
Russian Govt.6½	June, 1919		39	41	..
Do rubles...6½	Feb.14,'26		84	88	..
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920		93	95	7.75
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920		100¼	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1918	99	99¼	6.60	
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1919	95	96	7.80	
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	92	96	7.50	
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	7.20	
Am. Thread..8	Jan., 1919	97½	97⅝	6.00	
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P....6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99⅝	99¾	6.25	
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	6.20	
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	97¼	97½	7.80	
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	93	93	..	
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	92¼	92¾	6.00	
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1918	98½	98⅞	8.80	
Can. North..6	Sep.,'18	98¾	99¼	7.00	
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar. 2,'24	97	97⅜	6.40	
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75	
Cub.-Am.Sug..6	Jan., 1920	97½	98	7.10	
Cub.-Am.Sug..8	Jan., 1921	90¼	90⅝	7.20	
Del. & Hud..5	Aug., 1920	97½	98	5.75	
Erie R. R..4..5	Apr., 1919	93	94	..	
Fed. Sug. Ref.	Jan., 1920	95	96¼	7.00	
Gen. Elec. Co.6	Dec., 1919	99¾	100	6.00	
Gen. Elec. Co.6	July, 1920	99¾	99⅞	6.10	
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	98¾	98¾	6.65	
Gt. A. & P..6	June, 1921	97	99	6.25	
Gt. Nor. Ry.5	Aug., 1918	97	99	8.00	
Hocking Val.6	Nov., 1918	99	99⅜	6.25	
Kan. C. Ry..5½	July, 1918	97	99½	6.90	
K. C. Ter. Ry.4½	Nov.15,'18	98	98½	10.00	
K. C. Ter. Ry.4½	July15,'19	93	94	6.50	
Louis G. & E.6	Apr., 1918	99½	100	6.00	
Mich. C. R.R.5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.75	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1919	85	90	..	
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00	
N. Y. C. R.R.5	Sep., 1920	96¼	96⅜	7.75	
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	Apr.15,'98	94½	95¼	7.40	
Okla. G. & E.6	June, 1919	95	98	..	
Penn. Co. ..4½	June 15,'21	95½	96¼	5.80	
P. S. C. N.J.5	Feb., 1920	95¾	96⅛	9.00	
Phil. Elec. Co.6	Feb., 1919	98¾	98¾	6.80	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100¼	6.90	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1920	99¾	99¾	7.20	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1921	99	99⅜	7.30	
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1922	99¾	99⅞	7.10	
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.5	Feb. 1,'19	88	89	..	
Southern Ry..5	Mar. 2,'19	98¾	97⅛	7.70	
United Fruit..5	May, 1919	99⅞	100¼	4.23	
Utah Sec.Cor.	Sep. 15,'22	84	86	..	
W. Penn. P..7	Feb., 1920	97¼	98.60	7.80	
W. E. & M..6	Feb., 1919	98½	98⅝	7.30	
Win. R.Arms.7	Mar., 1919	99¼	99½	7.50	
W. V. T. & E.6	May, 1919	96	98¼	6.75	

DIVIDEND AWAITS SUIT.

Action on Corn Products Common Disbursement Delayed.

Stockholders of the Corn Products Refining Company, at their annual meeting, held in Jersey City yesterday, were told by President E. T. Bedford that there was no possibility of the declaration of a dividend on the common stock. In response to a question by a stockholder, he said that the attorneys in the dissolution suit opposed the payment of any other than the 5 per cent. disbursement on the preferred, and that in view of the informal understanding with the court, no action on the common dividend would be taken by the management until the final determination of the suit which is now before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr.

Poulsen

Wireless Corporation

STOCK

Bought—Sold—Quoted

MacQuoid & Coady

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

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George W. Helme
Imperial Oil
National Fuel Gas
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Rights
Texas & Pacific Coal
Weyman-Bruton

Private Wires to

HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.

15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7494
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

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FAVOR INSTALLMENT PLAN FOR WAR TAXES

Bankers Say Distribution of Payments Over Long Period Would Aid Money Market.

DECISION LEFT TO McADOO

Alvin W. Krech Asserts Treasury Certificates Alone Cannot Relieve Financial System.

Bankers and business men generally are in favor of the Congressional proposals that the Federal Income and Excess Profits Tax law be amended so as to permit of the payment of taxes on the installment plan, instead of in bulk on June 15. Officers of the leading banks who were interviewed yesterday said that the distribution of the payments over a long period would help the money market and make it much easier for corporations, partnerships and individuals to meet their payments. It was pointed out, however, that the advisability of enacting the proposed bills rested with the Treasury Department, which had to decide whether the requirements of the Government would permit of the postponment of part of the tax payments.

The question of installment payments may be considered from three angles: first, that of the taxpayer; second, that of the banks; and third that of the Government.

As for the taxpayer, a great many of the large corporations and wealthy citizens have made provision for meeting the tax payments by the purchase of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which are acceptible in lieu of cash by collectors of internal revenue; but on the other hand, a great many taxpayers have been unable to set aside the necessary funds and are depending upon their banks to help them out.

Inquiry among the banks elicited the information that they were expecting to be called on to finance the tax payments of many of their customers. It was pointed out that if the loans made to the taxpayers were spread over a longer period, it would have a beneficial effect on the money market, but the view was expressed that the total borrowings would in all probability not be less if the installment plan were adopted.

Treasury Department to Decide.

As regards the Government, it was thought that the Treasury would not need at one time all the money that would be received from the tax payments and that consequently it could well afford to wait for some of the funds until later date. It was said, however, that the financial arrangements of the Government were in the hands of the Treasury and that outsiders could not profess to make plans now, especially if the operations of the Treasury had been so adjusted as to be dependent on the tax receipts on June 15.

Bankers commented favorably on the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo that legislation be enacted permitting him to deposit tax receipts with national banks, State banks and trust companies, just as has been done in connection with Liberty Loan payments. It was thought that adoption of this plan would greatly facilitate matters and especially operate to avoid disturbances in the money markets.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, said yesterday that he was heartily in favor of the proposal to permit the payment of income and excess profits taxes in installments, rather than in lump sums. "By all means," he said, "Congress should adopt this plan. Even though the issue of Treasury certificates has been effective up to a certain point in cushioning the payment shock, the installment plan is to be preferred because the payments will put a heavy strain on the financial system that will be felt, even though the Treasury certificate plan. By all means that strain should be relieved."

Shipping Trade For Plan.

Sentiment in the shipping trade is notably in favor of the installment plan for tax payments. The shipping industry in the United States feels the strain of the excess profits tax, as a whole, because of the peculiar conditions which have governed it during the war. Most shipping firms, and brokerage houses in particular, 1917 was the biggest year in their history. Profits ran far ahead of those for any other period. But many firms, particularly newly established ones, in many cases, it is reported, either put all their profits back in the business or, in the case of some individual brokers or partnerships, spent their new-found wealth as fast as it came in.

If 1918 had seen a continuance of the "boom times" in shipping, they would have been able to pay their taxes easily, but, instead, 1918 sees the entire industry under such rigid Government control that the entire business of some firms has been practically absorbed, and in many other cases their profits have dwindled almost to nothing. As a result, many of them are hard put to it to find the funds with which to pay their taxes on the big earnings of 1917.

Among the big and well-established shipping firms, that of W. R. Grace & Co. is pre-eminent. For this firm 1917 was admittedly a tremendously profitable year, and the excess profits tax which it will have to pay is consequently very heavy. Vice President J. Louis Schaefer said yesterday, however, that he had amply provided for all tax payments by the gradual acquisition of Treasury certificates, so that by the time the taxes fall due he will have sufficient certificates in the treasury of the company to cover the full amount.

"None the less," said Mr. Schaefer, "we are heartily in favor of the installment plant for tax payments. Although we have been able to provide in advance for our own payments, many other firms undoubtedly have not been so fortunate, and in any case, even with the Treasury certificates on the market, the strain on the financial market is unnecessarily severe. It imposes a needless handicap upon many firms by restricting their use of their floating capital, and in many other respects is less desirable than the installment plan would be."

EXCESS PROFITS RULING.

Roper Announces Decision in Cases of Composite Capitalization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Difficulty has been encountered in working out returns for the excess profits tax in many lines of business where there is a composite capitalization—partly investment of funds and partly patents, concessions, special opportunities, or privileges. To meet the situation, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued the following decision today:

Article 18 of Regulations No. 41 (which provides for a constructive capital for the purpose of applying the graduated rates prescribed by Section 201 of the act of Oct. 3, 1917, in cases in which the deduction is determined under Section 210) applies only to cases in which the Secretary of the Treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the invested capital for the taxable year, (including cases arising under Article 52 of Regulations No. 41.)

"If the deduction is so determined only upon the ground that the Secretary of the Treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the amount of invested capital for the pre-war period, but the invested capital for the taxable year can be satisfactorily determined, the graduated rates prescribed by Section 201 will be applied upon the basis of such actual invested capital for the taxable year and not upon the basis of a constructive capital.

"If neither the income nor the invested capital for the pre-war period can be satisfactorily determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the deduction will be computed under Section 205 (Article 23 of Regulations No. 41) if the invested capital for the taxable year can be satisfactorily determined, but if such invested capital for the taxable year cannot be satisfactorily determined the deduction will be computed as provided by Section 210, (Article 24 of Regulations No. 41.)

Mohawk Mining Earns $1,971,601.

The Mohawk Mining Company reports net profits of $1,971,601 for the year 1917, compared with $2,270,054 in 1916. This is equivalent to $19.71 a share, as against $22.70 earned in 1916. Production amounted to 12,313,887 pounds of refined copper, which was sold at an average price of 27.94 cents a pound. The cost of production rose over 3 cents a pound, to 12.08 cents.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Fla., Ala., Miss., and Tenn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed.; fair Thurs.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mich.—Fair Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.

La.—Fair Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

Ark.—Rain and colder Wed. and Thurs.

Okla. and Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill., Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

Wis., Minn., Iowa—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

N. and S. Dak., Kan.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bonbright & Co. are offering a new issue of $250,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Colorado Power Company.

Clarence D. Johnson has joined the New Business Department of the Atlantic National Bank.

Directors of the American Public Utilities Company declared the usual quarterly dividend on the preferred stock in scrip. The scrip is payable on or before April 1, 1923, and bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent. a year. The dividend will be paid April 1 to stockholders of record March 20.

The Bankers Trust Company, as successor trustee, is inviting bids for the sale to itself of first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Albany Southern Railroad Company in amount to exhaust the sum of $22,500.

Major H. H. Childs of the Ordnance Department has arrived in France, according to a dispatch received yesterday by his firm, Clark, Childs & Co.

William Carnegie Ewen has removed his office to 2 Wall Street.

At the meeting of Central Leather stockholders Max J. H. Rosenbach and W. W. Heroy were elected Directors to fill vacancies caused by the decease of Leopold Rosenbach and Eugene Horton. W. D. Horton was elected Third Vice President, succeeding the late Eugene Horton.

The Chicago Board of Trade will be open on Good Friday, but the New York Produce Exchange will be closed.

At a meeting of Directors of the American Exchange National Bank, Arthur D. Bright of the Foreign Department and Charles E. Meek of the Department of New Accounts were appointed assistant cashiers of the bank.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.16	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Sec. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.31	Union Con.	.99
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.74
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.12	Goldfield Cons.	.25
Halifax	.11	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.59	Great Bend	.13
McNamara	.11	Jumbo Extension	.13
Mizpah	.05	Lucania	.06
Mizpah	.08	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.05	Stonehead	.03
Montana	.11	The Four	.03
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.08	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.85	Union Amalg.	.04
Tonopah Extension	1.45	White Caps	.44
West End	.77	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.18	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.33
Atlanta	.10	Round Mountain	.52
Booth	.05	United Eastern	4.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4⅝	Isabella	5¼	6
Dr. J'pot	3⅜	4	McKinney	5¼	6
Elkton	4¼	5	Portland	95	105
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	15	15½
Golden C.	137½	162	Vindicator	30	45
Granite	30	40	Rose Nicol	9	12

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THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Rise in Prices as Buying to Cover Is Resumed—Net Gain 18 to 28 Points.

Various individuals who had sold cotton on the local market because of the supposedly unfavorable war news set out yesterday to cover, but found very little cotton to be had. As a consequence prices moved up rather sharply, and except for the fact that no one really needed cotton very badly, probably would have gone higher. The net advance was from 18 to 28 points above Monday's close.

The opening was up from 7 to 13 points, but there were enough selling orders around the ring to break these figures a trifle, and in the early morning prices looked fairly easy. Before long, however, the usual buying orders began to come in, notably from Liverpool, and it was reported that concerted action had been taken by English merchants with a view to obtaining more tonnage for cotton during April and May. At this stage the sellers began to realize that the market was not going down after all, no matter what the battle news, and they set out to cover before they were hurt.

There was no immediate or vital need for cotton, however, on the part of either the trade or the purely speculative bidders, and the result was a rather narrow market, with the upward movement representing rather the scarcity of floating contracts than any urgency of demand. Such as it was, however, the market remained strong clear up to the close. It was another demonstration that no cotton is to be had nowadays at prices much below the season's best.

Crop news continued very far from good, and was undoubtedly a factor in the strength of the market. No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets remained unchanged to ¼ cent higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
April				33.10 B.	32.92
May	32.75	32.94	32.70	32.90@32.92	32.72
June				32.53 B.	32.25
July	32.05	32.25	31.98	32.23@32.24	31.95
August	31.93	31.93	31.93	31.93 B.	31.65
Sept.				31.43 B.	31.15
Oct.	30.95	31.12	30.80	31.10@31.11	30.85
Dec.	30.67	30.89	30.67	30.88@30.88	30.60
Jan.	30.56	30.77	30.56	30.78 B.	30.45

The local market for spot cotton was 15 points higher at 34.40 for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 800 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.90; New Orleans, 33.50; Savannah, 33.25; Augusta, 34.18; Memphis, 33.50; Houston, 33.60; Little Rock, 33.25.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	13,208	22,222	28,111
Exports season	2,907,338	2,962,268	4,266,754
New York stocks	134,715	134,369	129,351
Port stocks	1,546,875	1,553,504	1,254,037
Interior receipts	16,545	31,465	12,147
Interior shipments	11,860	27,634	15,870
New York arrivals	10,681	5,191	7,1

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contract, 5 points lower at 24.23d. Sales, 4,000 bales. American, 3,000 bales. Imports, 1,000 bales, none American. Futures opened quiet, 10 to 13 points higher. Closed quiet at a net advance of 10 to 25 points. March, 24.70d; April, 24.46d; May, 24.34d; June, 24.22d; July, 24.10d. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths in moderate demand.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	11	13	Iron Cap	17½	17⅝
Bay State Gas	9	10	La Rose	58	64
Begole	50	75	Majestic	25	33
Black Hawk	1⅜	1½	Mex. Metals	46	49
Bohemia	85	1	Mol. Tung	7	9
Boston Ely	82	90	New Baltic	90	95
Bost. & Mont.	52	53	Nat. Z. & L.	26	27
Butte & Lon.	19	22	New Corn	16½	17
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Doug.	80	90
Calaveras	1⅜	2	Nixon Nevada	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	20	25	Oneco	20	25
Con. Ariz.	1½	2⅛	Onondaga	20	25
Cortez	10	15	Ray Hercules	4	4⅛
Champion	7	8	Rilla	2	3
Chief Cons.	2	2⅛	S. W. Miami,		
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	part paid	75	1⅜
Earl-Eagle	4	5	S. W. Miami,		
Fortuna	4	6	full paid	1	1⅛
Gold Lake	6	8	Un. Ver. Ext.	36½	37½
Houghton	75	1	Victoria Min.	70	90
Homa Oil	60	61	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Iron Blossom	85	45			

MARKETS

WHEAT.

Weather over the wheat belt was favorable for the new crop with the exception of a lack of rainfall in the Southwest where moisture is desired. It is the prevailing belief that a large acreage will be planted in Spring wheat, both in the Canadian and American Northwest and at the present time the outlook for the new crop is promising. It has been intimated that possibly the turn of military events in Europe may have a tendency to check the efforts in Washington to bring about a higher level of values for next year's wheat crop.

RYE.

RYE.—The local market was entirely nominal while in the West prices were unchanged to 1 cent higher with No. 2 Western in Chicago quoted at $2.92.

CORN.

The corn market was quiet, and after showing an early advance of about ½c, prices developed a reactionary tendency, and closed net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The cash demand West was said to be less active, especially for low grades, and prices were in some cases from 2c to 10c lower. Receipts were somewhat smaller than last week, but were more than twice as large as a year ago. At the same time the embargoes against shipments to the East continued to interfere with cash operations. There were predictions that export interests will be in the market shortly for kiln-dried corn, but there were no evidences of a resumption of activity in this direction. The local cash market was steady, kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $2.00¾; No. 4 yellow, $1.83¼; No. 3 white, $2.30¾, cost and freight, New York; Argentina corn, $2.50, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	$1.27⅜	$1.27⅜	$1.27⅜	$1.27⅜	...
May	1.26⅜	1.25⅛	1.25⅞	1.28⅛	1.17½

OATS.

The oats market was firm early in the day, with prices 1⅛@1⅜c higher on fairly active commission house demand, prompted by a firmer tone to the cash position, and owing to a more optimistic feeling regarding the war situation. Longs sold on the bulge, however, and part of the advance was lost. Final prices were ⅝@¾c above the previous close, and cash premiums in the West were ½@1½c higher. Receipts at primary points were liberal, and there seemed to be a disposition to anticipate a further enlargement of the movement. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at $1.07@$1.08 and clipped white at $1.08@$1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	91⅝	90⅜	91	90	...
May	86½	85½	86¼	85¾	61¼

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone to the hog market brought about a moderate upturn in the provision list early in the day, but price changes were comparatively narrow and net gains were small. There was further talk of pending export business, but the domestic trade is slow. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Wednesday, 33,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 15,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.32	26.25	26.27	26.25	19.80
July	26.27	26.20	26.25	26.20	19.87
Ribs—					
May	25.00	24.92	25.00	24.97	18.05
July	25.37	25.32	25.37	25.30	18.22
Pork—					
May	48.90	48.80	48.90	48.80	34.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

Interest in the local contract market for cottonseed oil has apparently reached the vanishing point as throughout the day the market was strictly nominal, with an absence of either bid or asked prices. The cash position was quiet but the tone of the market was firm. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	19.75
March	...	19.75
April	20.00	19.80
May	20.50	20.00
June	20.00@20.50	20.00
July	...	20.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed continued steadiness yesterday. No improvement was reported in the ocean freight situation, with the small imports leading to an increased demand for spot supplies which, in turn, creates a moderate demand to undo hedges in futures and restricts offerings. Near-month shorts were rather active bidders at the full maximum prices for March and May, but found few contracts for sale below a parity with spot prices, while later months advanced on a moderate demand, partly from trade sources. After opening unchanged to 3 points higher, active months sold 5 to 9 points above Monday's closing prices, but reacted slightly under realizing, closing net unchanged to 4 points higher.

Rio reported a clearance of 20,000 bags for New York—the first for about ten days—and the attention of the trade here still seemed to be pretty much absorbed by the problems of evening up near deliveries. The idea appeared to be that people long of March and May contracts would prefer receiving actual coffee to liquidating their contracts at the maximum level. This was probably responsible for the effort to cover, but there were no sellers of March at the set price of 8.50c and only a little selling of May at 8.80c.

The local spot market was firm and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 11¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	...	...	8.50 Bid	8.50
April	...	...	8.65 Bid	8.65
May	8.80	8.80	8.80 Bid	8.80
June	...	...	8.87@8.89	8.87
July	8.98	8.93	8.93@8.94	8.93
August	...	...	8.97@8.98	8.96
September	9.04	8.99	9.00@9.02	8.99
October	9.02	9.02	9.05@9.06	9.03
November	...	...	9.09@9.10	9.06
December	9.18	9.12	9.13@9.14	9.09
January	...	...	9.16@9.17	9.12
February	...	...	9.19@9.20	9.15

SUGAR.

There were no changes in sugar prices, which remain at the fixed level of 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal and 7.45c for fine granulated. The recent heavy purchases by the committee were believed to take care of the wants of refiners for some time to come, although conditions are still behind normal, but gradually improving, and by the time the active canning season arrives it is expected that there will be enough sugar on hand to supply the demand. Today's business was again of liberal proportion, the committee reporting purchases of 220,000 bags of Cubas for April shipment at 4.985c, cost and freight, and 30,000 bags of Porto Ricos at 5.945c, cost, insurance, and freight, the latter for New Orleans.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,773 packages. Market not so snappy, but a moderate amount of business passing and prices ruling generally steady. This applies to all grades of creamery. Renovated unchanged. More inquiry for ladles and prices higher. Packing stock has also advanced. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 43½@44c; extras, (92 score,) 48c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 41½@42¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 39@41c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44½@45c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 39½@41½c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@41c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 42@42¾c; good to prime, 39@41c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32@32½c; lower grades, 27@31c.

EGGS.—49,879 cases. The continued excessive arrivals are weakening the market still further on average good qualities. There is a continued active demand and the call is chiefly for high grade eggs showing large size for the approaching holidays. The market for average qualities is a shade lower, but on strictly fine to fancy goods there is little change; values are irregular and stock is accumulating. The market received some support on high qualities by a disposition to store rather than to sell at lower prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 39½@40c; storage packed firsts, 38@39c; regular packed, extra firsts, 37½@38¼c; regular packed firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35½@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 35½@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 34@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 46@47c; ordinary to prime, 43@45c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@46c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finests, 43@45c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 42@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@39c; duck eggs, nearby, Indian runner, 65c; Long Island, 64@65c; Baltimore, prime to choice, 60c; Western and prime Southern, 58@60c; ordinary Southern and Far Southern, 54@56c; goose eggs, per dozen, $1.25.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Jan. gross	$171,631	$180,426	$8,795
Net aft. taxes	22,288	49,780	27,497
Total income	31,325	73,902	42,577
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,655	73,389	42,734

Public Utilities.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO. estimate of receipts and operating expenses for the quarter ended March 31—

Traffic receipts (partly estimated)	$1,006,000
Operating expenses and taxes, (not including war taxes)	250,000
Balance	756,000
Interest accrued on investments and deposits	38,000
Total	794,000
Dividend payable April 10, 1918	209,871
Balance	584,120
Estimated deprec. for the quarter.	51,000
Surplus	533,129

GREAT WESTERN POWER SYSTEM—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Feb. gross	$348,451	$328,982	$19,469
Net aft. taxes	211,524	211,536	*12
Sur. aft. chgs.	71,218	75,472	*4,250
12 mos. gross.	4,051,611	3,781,702	269,818
Net aft. taxes.	2,508,319	2,410,131	98,187
Sur. aft. chgs.	837,748	1,013,839	*176,091

*Decrease.

THIRD AVENUE—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Feb. gross	692,966	767,252	817,341
Net aft. taxes	89,871	150,438	208,437
Total income	102,659	164,465	222,414
Def. aft. chgs.	117,673	55,090	*22,451
8 mos. gross	6,832,414	5,3-5,364	7,354,272
Net aft. taxes	1,380,601	267,504	2,250,223
Total income	1,480,216	384,187	2,338,848
Def. aft. chgs.	290,464	1,382,056	*594,818

*Surplus.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Feb. gross	780,372	824,373	47,001
Net aft. taxes	175,858	250,015	74,677
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,949	114,963	83,984
2 mos. gross	1,622,096	1,725,305	103,210
Net aft. taxes	355,398	536,286	180,888
Sur. aft. chgs.	49,963	251,311	101,348

WISCONSIN - MINNESOTA LIGHT AND POWER—

12 mos. gross ended Jan. 31	1,725,001	1,328,253	*396,748
Net aft. taxes,	887,724	707,343	180,381
Sur. aft. chgs.	584,108	.....	.....

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

MOHAWK MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Receipts	$3,458,847	$3,406,860	$2,700,543
Wk. exp., &c.	1,395,256	1,180,581	1,145,804
Mining profit	2,063,591	2,316,279	1,554,949
Construction	90,964	34,925	43,273
Real estate	1,081	11,300	...
Net profits	1,971,601	2,270,054	1,511,575
Dividends	2,000,000	1,700,000	600,000
Def. for year	28,399	*570,054	*911,575
Prev. surp.	2,335,850	1,763,785	852,200
Total surplus	2,250,449	2,333,839	1,763,784

*Surplus.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.5
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'21	4½@5	6.00	5.5
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.90	5.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.0
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.5
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'20	5	6.50	6.00
Delware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.4
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.30	6.0
Norfolk & West'n.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.30	6.0
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.80	5.3
Penn. Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.0
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.5
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.5

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. | MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave. & 60th St. | LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E.C. | PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Condensed Statement, March 14, 1918

RESOURCES

Real Estate (140 Broadway, 66 Liberty Street, 25 East 60th Street)	$5,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,641,400.00
U. S. Government Securities	127,445,875.85
Public Securities	40,066,343.24
Other Securities	50,441,552.12
Loans and Bills Purchased	311,852,109.23
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	80,222,553.83
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,112,932.95
Foreign Exchange	18,574,041.07
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	49,977,903.12
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	4,448,116.47
	$702,782,827.88

LIABILITIES

Capital	$25,000,000	
Surplus Fund—required by law	5,000,000	
Additional Surplus—not required by law	20,000,000	$50,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		1,270,652.21
Accrued Dividend		1,000,000.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		6,080,772.46
Accrued Interest Payable		3,148,500.59
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		487,618.39
Foreign Accounts		8,050,478.46
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		49,977,903.12
U. S. Certificates Sold with Agreement to Repurchase		35,000,000.00
Notes and Bills Rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank		10,403,785.83
Deposits		537,363,116.82
		$702,782,827.88

CERTIFICATE OF THE CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE

Issue of McHenry County, North Dakota, 6% Seed Grain Bonds, dated March 1, 1918. Passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board Opinion No. 1139 as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof in any respect.

FREE FROM THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Banks deposits

$200,000

McHENRY COUNTY, N. D.

6%

Seed Grain Bonds

Dated March 1, 1918 Due March 1, 1921

Denomination $500

Principal and semi-annual interest (March and September 1st) payable at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Estimated real value	$40,000,000
Assessed valuation	10,046,193
Total debt	250,000
Population (1910 Census)	17,627

These Bonds are direct, general obligations payable from a tax levied on all the property in the county. They are issued for the purchase of seed grain, and the law under which they are issued provides that an unlimited tax shall be levied sufficient in amount to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds at maturity. Counties in North Dakota are limited by law to a debt of 5% of the assessed valuation.

McHenry County is located in the north-central part of North Dakota, in one of the most fertile agricultural sections of the West.

The following statistics taken from the United States Government reports for 1910 show the remarkable agricultural strength of the County:

Value farm property	$27,993,958
Value crops	5,827,882
Value live stock	3,233,531

A four-year average of some of the principal crops is: Wheat, 3,100,000 bushels; oats, 1

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
50 Cont. Motors Pfd.	20 Burroughs Add. Mach.
30 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.	10 Fisk Rubber 2nd Pfd.
100 Lima Locomotive	13 N. Y. State Rys. Pfd.
50 National Casket	50 O'Gara Coal
50 Semet-Solvay	90 Penna. Coal & Coke

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Land Title Building — Tel. { Spruce 881 / Race 5050
NEW YORK — Equitable Building — Tel. Rector 5354

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
Continental Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
Great American Insurance
Great Northern Paper "Rights"
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
National Fuel Gas
Penn Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Singer Manufacturing
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John — 36 Wall St., N. Y.

INVESTMENT TALKS
GREATER tranquility of mind comes from knowing your investments are safe. Getting in and out of the market is often advantageous, but sometimes it is better to hold on. Let your broker help you decide which course is most advisable.
Special Letter "G" on General Electric.
J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
52 Broadway — New York

Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Manhattan El. Sup. Co. & 1st Pfd.
Republic Motor Tr. Com. & Pfd.
Wright Martin Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. — Phone 3232 Broad

WE BUY
Notes & Trade Acceptances
From Merchants and Individuals and Loan on Unlisted Securities
Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
37 Pine St., N. Y. — Tel. John 4943-4
Established 1873.

BUYING STOCKS?
What to buy and when to buy is clearly stated in the Babson Investment Service. With certain stocks at attractive levels it's a shame to miss the opportunity. For particulars
Address Dept. Y-22 of the
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

Cities Pfd.
Childs Pfd.
Remington 1st Pfd.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2929 Broad.

Peerless Truck & Motor 6s
Gillette Safety Razor
Wright-Martin Pfd.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

UNION TRUST
SEMET SOLVAY
GUARANTY TRUST
NASH MOTORS COM.
HUPP MOTORS PFD.
BORDENS COND. MILK COM. & PFD.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Special Circular on
Dayton Lighting Co.
1st & Ref. 5s, 1937
sent on request
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5418

Powder Securities
Carbon Steel
Columbia Graphophone
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. — 'Phone 6780 Rector

FOR SALE
Int'l Motor Truck Com. & 1st Pf.
Republic & Motor Truck
Smith Motor Truck Pref.
Specialists in Motor Stocks
R. B. Hathaway & Co.
11 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4608-9, 7710.

MARLIN ARMS, STOCK AND NOTES
BURNS BROS. ICE, ALL ISSUES
SHEFFIELD FARMS-SLAW.-DECKER PFD.
UTAH POWER & LIGHT PFD.
CARIB SYNDICATE
FISK RUBBER, ALL ISSUES
ERIE & PITTSBURGH R. R.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. — Phone Broad 6911

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, as a trust company, duly qualified in the State of Illinois under "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies," filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts, and showing its condition at the close of business December 31st, 1917.

ASSETS.

Real estate	
Cash on hand and in Federal Reserve Bank	$315,615.31
Deposited in other banks	11,038,952.36
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	1,900,512.12
Loans secured by mortgages and bonds, constituting a first lien on real estate, on which there shall be less than one year's interest due or owing	657,942.98
The amount of such interest	1,155,126.30
Stocks and bonds	3,994.33
Loans upon the pledges of securities	16,350,858.56
Other assets, including accrued interest not enumerated above	42,549,185.13
	19,906,163.74
Total assets	$93,878,350.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus on hand	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	338,521.02
Other liabilities	75,133,498.83
	5,406,331.88
Total liabilities	$93,878,350.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
M. N. Buckner, one of the managing officers, and James A. Blair and F. B. Jennings, two of the Directors of The New York Trust Company, a corporation of the State of New York, being severally duly sworn, each upon his oath states:
That he makes this affidavit for the purpose of complying with the requirements of Sections 9 and 10 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."
That the foregoing report of the said The New York Trust Company, on December 31st, 1917, and the exhibits accompanying the same are true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he has examined the assets and books of the said company for the purpose of making said report.
M. N. BUCKNER.
JAMES A. BLAIR.
F. B. JENNINGS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22th day of January, 1918.
[Seal.] ROBERT A. CROMIS, JR.,
Notary Public.

VAIL DEFENDS TELEPHONE.

Answers Critics of Company's Financial Position and Progress.

Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, discussed the growth and problems of the Bell telephone system before the company's stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday. Mr. Vail had prepared a statement, which said in part:

"Attempts have been made to discredit our financial position and future prospects by comparisons with last year. Last year was an abnormal year from every standpoint. In the annual report of that year we said that the plant and staff were overburdened; that the surplus plant, which is intended for future growth and emergencies, was brought into use; that as this increased plant carried no additional capital charges and the gross earnings were abnormal, so were the surplus earnings of the system.

"To get at the real status of our business, comparison should be made with normal years, and these certainly give no reason for apprehension. The Bell system is based on one system, universal, interdependent, with a common control. It is the only way a service such as the Bell is giving can be given. The public have accepted our views and you cannot now find a single locality where the public does not support this policy to its fullest limit, and are forcing us to act when we sometimes are not anxious to. They are not only forcing us to act but are acting for us in arranging consents, orders, and approvals of municipal authorities, commissions of regulation and control, and in obtaining the approval of the Department of Justice. We can only say that our public have evinced all appreciation of our attempts to make something for them in the way of a telephone service that is unique to this country and Canada, and makes the standard for the world.

"The Bell system has had its period of retardation, but so far never has gone backward, nor is there any indication that it ever will if the policy of the future is as wise as the present is and the past has been."

The stockholders re-elected the former Directors, and G. D. Milne was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Olney. The stockholders passed a resolution in appreciation of Mr. Vail's services to the company.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	12.50	12.875	12.75	13.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminum	..	..	..	..
Iron, No. 2 X Cr'dry	..	32.00	..	32.00
Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c. per pound bid.	..	34.25	..	34.25

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	320	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	319	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, '38	97¼	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	85
4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
4½s July, 1967	95	95¼	95	95
4½s June, 1965	95	95½	95	95
4½s May, 1963	95	95½	95	..
4½s Nov., 1957	95⅞	96½	95⅞	..
4½s May, 1957	95⅞	96½	95⅞	..
4½s Mar., 1960-30	80	90	80	90
4½s April, 1966	88½	90½	88½	90
4½s Mar., 1964	88½	90½	88½	90
4½s May, 1962	88½	90	88½	90
4½s Sept., 1960	88½	90	88½	90
4s May, 1959	86	87	86	87
4s Nov., 1958	86	87	86	87
4s May, 1957	86	87	86	87
4s Nov., 1956	84½	85½	85	85
4s Nov., 1955	84½	85½	85	85
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	..
4s May, 1919	98¼	..	98¼	..
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
3½s Nov., 1954	76	78	77	..

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Aetna Exp.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,100	B.-A. T. Co. coupon	..	15½	15½
25	‡Can. C. & F	25	25	25
50	‡Do pf	60	60	60
800	Chev. Motor	118	114	114
100	‡Elec. Gun	..	..	..
150	‡Hurl. Mot	19	*18½	18½
200	Key. T. & R	10¼	10½	10½
500	Lake T. Boat	3	2¾	3
200	‡Man. Tran	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Mar. of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,100	‡Anglo-A. O. Line	12¼	11¾	12¼
19	‡Indiana Pipe Line	93½	93½	93¼

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,500	‡‡Am. Ven. O.	14	12	12
1,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛
20,000	‡‡Bos.-Wyo.	22	20	21
2,000	‡Cos. & Co.	7	6⅞	7
4,300	‡Crown Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Dixie Gas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	‡Elk B. Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,600	‡‡Esmer. Oil	12½	10	11
500	‡Federal Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	‡Glenrock Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	‡Han. O. & R.	7	6¾	7
100	‡Houston Oil	42	42	42
800	‡Inter. Pet.	13¾	13½	13⅝
3,500	‡Int'l O. & T.	4¼	4	4¼
8,200	Kenova. Oil (a pros.)	..	..	..
300	‡Merritt Oil	18	17½	18
2,000	Met. Petrol	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡Midw. Oil	95	92	94
385	‡Midw. Ref	102	100	102

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	††Atlanta	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,200	‡Aurora S. M	4	3¾	4
200	‡Austin A'n	¼	¼	¼
4,000	Bost. & C. Co	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	††Booth	5½	5½	5½
8,000	‡Bos. & Mon	56	54	55
325	‡Brad. C. M	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	Butte Det't	½	½	½
4,500	††Caledonia	43	41	42
6,000	‡Cal. & Jer	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,900	Canada Cop	2	1⅞	1⅞
85,000	‡Cashboy	12½	9	11½
150	‡Coco R. M	2	2	2
300	Con. Ariz. S	2	2	2
300	Con. Cop. M	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
1,900	‡Con.-Home	¼	¼	¼
870	‡Copper Val	2½	2½	2½
500	‡Cresson C. G	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2,000	‡‡El Salv. S	40	..	..
4,000	‡Emma Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	‡E. C. M. Co	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	‡Fort. Con	38	38	38
200	‡Globe D. C	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Gold'd Con	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	††Gt. Bend	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Hecla Min'g	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,500	‡Int. Mines	13	12	13
1,200	‡J.-Pres. Con	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	‡J. Verde, (a bros.)	..	..	..
300	††Jim Butler	59	59	59
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext	15	14	15
900	‡La Leona S	4	3¾	4
4,500	‡La Rose Con	11	..	..
1,000	‡Lamp. Sil'r	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	††Lib. Sil., (a pros.)	..	..	..
1,350	‡Magma C'r	35	35	35
2,500	††Marsh M	6	5½	6

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Am. T. & T. 1-year 6s	99	99	99
4,000	‡Can. Govt. 5s	95¾	95¼	95¼
5,000	‡Elec. 6s notes, 1920	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday 100 Elk Basin sold at 6⅛ and 200 Cop. Val. at 2¼.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Air Redu'n	77	78	72	78
Am.-B. Mfg	4	6	4	6
Do pf	15	20	15	20
Am. Vv. Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	15	17
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15	16	15	16
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors	6	8	6	8
Chal. Mot. pf	30	45	30	45
Charcoal Iron	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
Do pf	6	7	6	7
Cramp Ship	78	82	78	82
Curtiss Aero	28	30	30	31
Do pf	55	65	55	65
Cuprite Sulph	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
EmersonPhon	3	3½	3	3½
Free. Texas	40	42	40	42
Gillette Safety Razor	78	79	78	79
Hall Signal	4	8	4	8
Do pf	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
HavanaTob. pf	3	5	3	5
Int. Motors	22	25	22	25
Do 1st pf	53	58	53	56
Do 2d pf	24	27	24	27
Kresge	78	87	78	88
Do pf	100	105	100	105
Lake T. Boat 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S	77	82	77	82
Lima Locomo	43½	46	43½	46

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Atlantic Pet	2½	3	2½	3
Cont. Ry	11	13	11	13
Cosden&Co.pf	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Cumb. P. & R	¾	1	¾	1
Midwest O.pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Okla. Oil pf	9½	11	9½	11
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½	10
Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9
Sapulpa	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
Sinclair Gulf	15	17	15	17
Ventura Con	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Way. O. & G	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Verde Comb	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	74	76	74	76

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12½	11½	..
Atlantic Refining	915	930	900	..
Borne-Scrymser	415	440	415	..
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	97	90	..
Chesebrough Mfg	310	330	300	..
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	..
Continental Oil	415	435	415	..
Crescent Pipe Line	30	32	28	..
Cumberland P. L.	130	140	130	..
Eureka Pipe Line	180	185	177	..
Galena Signal Oil	130	135	130	..
Galena Sig. Oil pf	120	125	120	..
Illinois Pipe Line	180	185	176	..
Indiana Pipe Line	93	95	90	..
Int. Pet. Co	13½	14	13¾	..
National Transit	12½	13¼	12¾	..
N. Y. Transit	200	210	195	..
Northern Pipe	103	107	103	..
Ohio Oil	323	328	318	..

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna pf	55	60	55	..
American Brass	222	230	225	..
Atlas Powder	168	172	168	..
Do pf	94½	96	94½	..
Babcock & Wilcox	114	116	114	..
Bliss	360	420	360	..
Do pf	..	78	..	..
Can. Found's F	140	160	140	..
Colt's Arms	62	65	67	..
Du Pont	258	262	255	..
Hercules	229	235	225	..
Do pf	112	115	111½	..
Niles-Bem't-Pond	116	121	116	..
Scovill Mfg	460	480	460	..
Winchester Arms	700	850	700	..

TO INSURE FOREIGN SHIPS.

Bill Extends Protection to Those in American Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A bill broadening the provisions of war risk insurance to permit the Government to insure foreign-owned ships chartered by the United States Shipping Board was introduced in the House today by Representative Sims, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Explaining the purposes of the bill, he said:

"The amendment is intended to authorize the bureau to insure vessels of foreign flags, their freight and passage money, and persona leffects of masters when chartered or op erated by the United States Shipping Board. It is also intended to insure cargoes on such vessels, whether so operated or chartered or not. Both provisions are limited to cases when it appears that such vessels are unable to secure adequate war risk insurance on reasonable terms.

"The fact that a large portion of our overseas tonnage will be withdrawn from the customary trades in order to carry supplies to our troops in Europe will make it necessary for a larger proportion of overseas commerce to be transported by vessels of other flags, particularly those of neutral countries. It therefore seems advisable that our shipping in using these vessels, should be protected against undue charges."

The bill extends the War Risk Insurance Bureau until six months after the end of the war. Under the present law it expires on Sept. 18.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Despite liquidation and profit-taking in the final half hour of trading yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, practically every stock on the list showed fractional net gains at the close. Prices were from one-half to more than a point below the high of the day, due to the reaction in the last fifteen minutes of the session. Increased activity however, prevailed during this period. During the day, following a depressed opening with a tendency on the part of traders to mark time, the market started to move upward gradually and by midday all the industrials, railroads, and equipment stocks were in a strong position.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
570	Am. Can.	40¾	39½	40
190	Am. C. & F.	76¾	75⅝	75⅝
10	Am. H. & L.	12	12	12
20	Am. Linseed	31⅞	31¼	31⅞
150	Am. S. R.	77	76⅝	76⅝
250	Am. Su. Tob.	80¼	87⅜	80¼
280	Am. T. & T.	100⅜	99⅝	99⅞
20	Am. Woolen	50¼	50¼	50¼
450	Anac. Cop.	62⅝	61⅜	62¼
40	A. G. & W. I.	106⅞	106¼	106¼
1,570	Bald. Loco.	74⅝	73⅜	73⅝
90	Balt. & Ohio	52	51½	51½
1,250	Beth. St'l B.	77¾	76¼	76⅝
190	Can. Pacific	138⅜	137	138⅛
190	Cent. Leather	64¼	63⅝	63⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	55¼	55¼	55¼
40	C. M. & St. P.	40¾	40¾	40¾
40	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Chile Copper	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	Chi. Pneu.	37¼	37¼	37½
200	Corn Prod.	38¼	38¼	38¼
670	Crucible St'l	63¼	61¾	62¼
20	CubaCaneSu.	28¼	28¼	28¼
250	Dist. Secur.	38¾	38¾	38¾
180	Erie	15⅜	15	15⅜
220	Gen. Motors.	117¼	115¾	116¼
10	Inspir. Cop.	44¼	44½	44¼
380	Int. Mer. M.	25⅜	25	25¼
2,460	Do pf	93	92¾	92¾

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Ala. Con. pf	70	70	70
100	Atlantic Pet	3	3	3
142	Con. Coal	105	105	105
10	Con. Power	96	96	96
369	Cosden	7	6¾	6¾
300	Do pf	3½	3½	3½

Bonds.

$1,000	B., S. P. & C. 4½s	..	90	90
10,500	Con. Coal 5s	101	100½	100½
1,000	Cos. 6s, A	79	79	79
1,000	Con. P. 6s, B. notes	96¼	96¼	96¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Zinc	13	13	13
15	Adventure	1	1	1
210	Alaska	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Ariz. Com'l	12½	12½	12½
12	Cal. & Hecla	435	431	431
105	Cop. Range	44½	44¼	44¼
150	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	East Butte	9½	9½	9½
85	Hancock	8½	8½	8½
1	‡Hedley	10	10	10
50	Indiana	55c	55c	55c
15	Isl'd Creek	64	64	64
10	Do pf	82½	82½	82½

Railroads.

15	Bos. & Alb.	125	125	125
130	Bos. Elev	49¼	49	49
2	Bos. & Me	22	22	22

Miscellaneous.

112	Am. T. & T.	101¾	99¾	100¼
52	Am. Wool. pf.	93½	93¼	93¼
45	A., G. & W.	107	105½	106⅜
15	Cumb. Power	32	32	32
50	Eastern SS.	12¼	12¼	12¼
150	East Boston	5	4⅞	5
10	Edison	143	143	143
19	Merg'thaler	114	114	114

Bonds.

$100	Swift 5s	93	93	93
34,000	Lib. 3½s	98.80	98.00	98.24
$43,000	Lib. conv. 4s	97.44	97.00	97.24

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,605	Chi. P. Tool	63	59½	61½
63	Com. Edison	106	105¾	105¾
15	Deere pf	95	95	95
10	Lindsay	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	M. Ward pf	104½	104¼	104¼
30	Mid. Util's	25½	25½	25½

Bonds.

$1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 1st 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Con. T., N. J.	65¾	65¾	65¾
135	Elec. S. Bat.	48¼	48	48
40	Gen. Asphalt	16¼	16¼	16¼
116	Ina. Co., N. A	25¼	25¼	25¼
405	Lake Sup.	14¾	14¼	14¾
4	Lehigh Nav	63½	63½	63½

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	79	79	79
25,000	City 4s, 1943	97	97	97
1,000	Lehigh Val'y Coal 5s	100	100	100
17,800	Liberty 3½s	98.90	98.00	98.80
10,500	Do 1st 4s	97.50	97.10	97.40

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	95	100	95	..
Do pf	85	90	88	..
Conley Foil	175	225	260	..
J. S. Young	130	150	130	..
Do pf	100	106	100	..
MacAndrews & F.	170	190	180	..

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Elkhorn pf	40	40	40
425	Mt. Ver. pf	71¾	71	71¼
158	Sap., rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
110	United Ry	20½	20	20
390	W., B. & A	28⅝	28¾	28¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Kir. Lumb. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	Pa. W. P. 5s	94	94	94
1,000	Un. Ry. Inc. 4s	53⅛	53½	53½
2,000	Do 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	88	89
Am. Gas & Electric pf	89¼	..
Am. Light & Traction	208	..
Am. Light & Trac. pf	95	97
Am. Power & Light	45	47
Am. Power & Light pf	75	80
Am. Public Utilities	75	80
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	37	50
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	58	60
Am. W. W. & El. 2d pf	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf	90	93
Cities Service	203	205
Cities Service pf	74½	76
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	76
Com. Power, Ry. & L	23	25
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	48	50
Com. Power pf	80	84
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	81
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	73	76
El Paso Electric	92	92
El Paso Electric pf	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf	93	96
Electric Properties	80	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	86
Federal Light & Trac	5	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec	19	21
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	58	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96¾	100	
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	65	67	
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	68	72	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1953	88	93	
Cities Fuel & P. 7s, '19	94	96	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	68	75	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	96¾	100	
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	83	87	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	83	87	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	83	88	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93	
Empire Gas Fuel 6s, '26	94	96	
Empire Refining 6s, '27	90½	96½	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	84	88	
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	95½	100	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85	
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	95	
Miss. Ry. Pow. 1st 5s	70¼	71¾	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	76	84	
Nor. States Pow. 5s	90	94	
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	85½	86½	
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	80	85	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	80	89	
Roanoke W. W. 5s	79½

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York by authority of the Board of Trustees has been duly called to be held at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., in the room in which the annual meeting of the stockholders is usually held, on the 11th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The object of said meeting is to consider and vote upon a certain agreement made and entered into the 1st day of March, 1918, by and between the Central Trust Company of New York and more than a majority of its Board of Trustees, of the one part, and Union Trust Company of New York and more than a majority of its Board of Trustees, of the other part, providing for the merger of the Union Trust Company of New York into the Central Trust Company of New York, under the name of Central Union Trust Company of New York, and pursuant to the provisions of Article XII of the Banking Law, prescribing the terms and conditions of said merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect; and to take such action as may properly come before the meeting in relation to said merger and agreement.

Dated, New York, March 9, 1918.

JAMES N. WALLACE, President.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Columbus, Ohio., March 2, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, April 2, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, (a) for the election of Directors;

(b) for the purpose of considering and authorizing the acquisition by purchase or otherwise of the railroad and property of The Wellston and Jackson Belt Railway Company, and such other matters and things as may be incidental to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transaction;

(c) for the purpose of considering such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will close at the office of Messrs. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, March 18, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, April 3, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Trust Company of New York by authority of the Board of Trustees has been duly called to be held at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The object of said meeting is to consider and vote upon a certain agreement made and entered into the 1st day of March, 1918, by and between the Central Trust Company of New York and more than a majority of its Board of Trustees, of the one part, and Union Trust Company of New York and more than a majority of its Board of Trustees, of the other part, providing for the merger of the Union Trust Company of New York into the Central Trust Company of New York, under the name of Central Union Trust Company of New York, and pursuant to the provisions of Article XII of the Banking Law prescribing the terms and conditions of said merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect; and to take such action as may properly come before the meeting in relation to said merger and agreement.

Dated, New York, March 9, 1918.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President.

HENRY M. MYRICK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF

DUCULDA MERCANTILE CO., INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of Duculda Mercantile Company, Inc., will be held on the 30th day of April, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at its principal office, No. 50 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to vote on a resolution to change its present name to wit: Duculda Mercantile Company, Inc., to "North American Warehouse Corporation," the name it proposes to assume in place thereof.

Dated, New York, March 19th, 1918.

MINTURN De S. VERDI, President.

ARCHIBALD LE ROY, Secretary.

HASKELL AND BARKER CAR COMPANY, INC.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the HASKELL AND BARKER CAR COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

A. J. McALLISTER, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1918.

To the Stockholders of the Froebel League of the City of New York.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Froebel League of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Corporation, 112 East 71st Street, on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing seven Trustees of the class whose current term expires April, 1918, to serve for the full term of three years thereafter, and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated March 12th, 1918.

MARIE HAYE CLEMENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

17 Battery Place, New York, March 19, 1918.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1918, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for action upon all questions that may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on March 23d, 1918, and remain closed until 10 A. M. of April 4th, 1918.

J. PERLMAN, Asst. Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 20, 1918.

NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the corporation in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 17th day) of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to be held at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, April 17th, 1918, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1918, and will remain closed until the morning of Thursday, April 18th, 1918.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, January 8, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, March 4, 1918.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by me as State Treasurer of North Carolina, at this office, in Raleigh, North Carolina, until April 1st, noon, for the purchase of all or any part of the following Bonds:

$500,000.00 Permanent Improvement Bonds dated July 1, 1918, as follows:

$100,000.00	Mature July 1,	1928.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1929.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1930.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1931.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1932.

The Bonds will be sold at par to the person bidding the lowest rate of interest not exceeding 4%.

Bonds paid for in full on April 1st will be exempted from all taxation including income and also when constituting a part of the capital of any bank, trust company, or other corporation.

Apply to me for blanks upon which to bid.

B. R. LACY,
State Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS
SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned Trustees, under date of May 2, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale therefor must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 30, 1918.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
JULIUS S. WALSH, Trustee.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice that on March 19th, the firm of W. Karon & Sons has this day been by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Samuel M. Karon is no longer a member of the firm. As to all future purchases and transactions after today's date Mr. Samuel M. Karon is no longer liable. Notice to this effect is sent out to all our customers and creditors.

W. KARON & SON.

SOLDIERS LOOK FOR NEWS.

It is a great solace for a soldier and sailor to know what is going on at home. You may send The New York Times to men with the expeditionary forces for $1 a month or $5.50 for six months. Give name, number of company and regiment of a soldier; name of ship if a sailor with the U. S. Navy. Mailed through War Department. Address subscription Department, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Jobs in women's and children's ready-to-wear of all kinds for basement department. Felix Brunschwig & Co., Room 1310, 351 4th Av.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better-grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses; for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4138.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—54-inch, all colors, any quantity; will pay cash; will sell Saxonia style $124 poplins, all colors, at a price. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 32d St., New York, N. Y.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Poplin, velour, serge; cash. Call 9th floor, 334 4th Av.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Ottio American; can use quantity, all colors. Morris Nagel & Co., 105 Madison Av. Madison Square 1163.

BURELLA Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy. Philip Klein & Bros., 56 West 22d St.

CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK Wanted.—Quantity for cash. Wolf Co., 304 5th Av.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on capes. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, better grade, junior, misses' and ladies', cloth and pile fabrics; immediate orders placed. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, 36th St. entrance.

COATS, CAPES, and SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber, placing orders on capes, silk coats and suits and sport coats and suits. 12 West 27th, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted. — The Charles William Stores, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, will look at ladies' and misses' lines of Fall coats all week. Sample Room, 12th floor, Building No. 5.

COTTON DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders all week. 11th floor, 19 West 36th.

CREPE Wanted.—Susquehanna, Amazon, or other finish. Republic, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Good quality taffeta, elegant style, $5.75; French serge, $4.25; better qualities proportionately cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is open for dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Inwalt, 54 West 22d St.

DRESSES, Skirts, Waists, Samples Wanted. —For orders for export trade; communicate immediately. Y 331 Times Annex.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 358 6th Av.

FURS Wanted.—Cloak manufacturer placing orders on fur collars and trimmings of all sorts. 32 West 21st, 10th floor.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—300 pieces domestic white and flesh; immediate delivery; not over $1.05 per yard. Jack Goldston, 32 East 31st.

GEORGINES Wanted.—Quantity at a price. Feinberg, 189 6th Av., 1st floor.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors; also heather mixtures; spot cash. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Will pay cash for Stevens 7522 navy. Call Gramercy 2255. Mr. Ginsburg.

LACES Wanted.—Any kind, for cash. R 11 Times.

NETS Wanted.—Quantity, for cash, at a price. 1,170 Broadway, Room 715.

OXFORD Wanted.—Also black and white velour checks. Greeley 5194.

PANAMA Wanted.—All wool; large quantity. Phone Farragut 3226.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples: will pay cash. Alex. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Open for quantity; also heavyweight velours and broadcloths; will pay cash if price is reasonable. Telephone 4078 Farragut.

PLUSH Wanted.—Fifty inches wide; must be reasonable price. Stanley Frame Co., 440 West 42d St.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; highest cash prices paid. Greeley 3183.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin and Copenhagen storm serge. Stuyvesant 1648.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will buy Pekin poplin. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

RAW GOODS Wanted.—At once, raw goods, spot cash. Phone Mr. Fish, Intervale 587.

SATEEN Wanted.—Printed black; open for large lego quantities. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26.h.

SATINS Wanted.—Also Messalines; all colors. H. Wilson, 404 4.h Av. Madison Square 5426.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific Boating serges or similar construction for futurs delivery. Experters Drygoods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 542-9, 7120, and other numbers. H. Wilson, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 5426.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 1166, navy; will pay cash. Spring 3735.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliards 4236, 54292, 47106. Broad 4220.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 838 navy. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES Wanted.—104 or similar quality wool jerseys; cash. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfields 519, U. S. 235; sol satin, any quantity. Mad. Sq. 6375.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy 300 pieces 4408; spot cash. R 23 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936; also Garfields Tricotine, 4718 navy. Mad. Sq. 8175.

SILK SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on smart silk suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SKIRT BELTING Wanted.—Open for quantity, black or white; 2-inch; spot cash. Madison Square 2311.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Job of wash goods; any quantity; must be cheap. Mr. Coster, 423 West 55th. Columbus 9040.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Changeable taffetas wanted by manufacturer. Telephone Farragut 3792.

TAFFETA.—Wanted, striped, 85-90c. Republic, 244 5th Av.

TICKING Wanted.—B. B. No. 1, submit samples and price. Strassman, 488 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Botany 5889, all colors; American serge 0936, all colors. Vanderbilt 4083.

TROUVILLE LINENES Wanted. — All shades; any quantity. Farragut 3900.

TUB SILK Wanted.—All colors; immediate delivery. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 W. 29th.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher Kennedy 1600 or similar tweeds at a price; all colors. Mad. Square 4152.

VELOURS Wanted.—American Woolen Company 544, 11050, 13046. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 39 West 21st St.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 6300, Pekin and raspberry, for cash or exchange; buff tan. Farragut 3496.

VIGEREAUX Wanted.—We pay cash for gray vigereaux. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d.

WOOL Wanted.—Plaid and striped skirtings for Fall; poplin, serge, and panama for immediate. S. Reichman & Co., 701 Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway, Wednesday after 10:30.

WOOLENS Wanted.—All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Peace Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5630.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Broadcloth, velour, silvertones; Fall colors for spot cash. Mad. Sq. 9874, Hyman Sheer.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, botany, all shades; serges 1464, 3703, S. B. G. L.; reasonable prices. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 20th. Farragut 2860.

CANTON FLANNELS.—White, 50, 48, and 40 inches wide; sheetings, 51½ and 42½ inches. Franklin 5032.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHAMBRAY.—Amoskeag, for sale; we offer 50,000 yards light blue 150000 range; price 26c. f. b. Butler, Penn. Penn-Wirie Spaide Shirt Co., Butler, Penn.

CHECKS.—Shepherd, various sizes, all worsted and part cotton, to close out at a price. Madison Square 8898.

CHECKS, black and white shepherd, part cotton; also tan burella and tweeds adapted for suits. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

COATINGS.—All wool oxford melton, $2.45; also McKennpy's overcoatings. Weil, Stuyvesant 4000.

COATS.—For jobbers only; a complete assortment in all shades of Delhi and velours on the racks for immediate delivery. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th St. Stuyvesant 617.

COATS.—On account of making preparations for the Fall season will close out 2,500 Spring coats of latest materials and shades at reduced prices. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits for immediate delivery; exceptional values and styles; latest materials and colors. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's coats on racks; serges, silk poplins, wool poplins, and Delhi; ship today. Rokh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Infants' and children's high grade coats, to close out at low price; fine all-wool materials. A. Bender & Son, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Poplin and velour, desirable shades, on the racks, for immediate delivery, at low prices. Glantz & Schreibel, 9 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 23th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,500 on racks; immediate delivery. W. Phillips, 145 W. 28th.

COATS, Trench models, on the rack. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS AND SUITS of the better kind; silvertones and other wanted fabrics on the rack. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Infants' and 2-6-year coats, new nifty garments, to close out at reduced price. Hartmann, 118 Spring St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest models in chicken styles, for immediate delivery, 122 West 34th St. Brodey & Birnbaum.

COATS.—Intermediate and children's coats in high shades for immediate delivery, from $2.50 up. D. Strauss, 141 West 20th.

COATS.—Hundreds of ladies' and children's coats on rack for immediate delivery. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th. Farragut 4630.

COATS.—200 serge to close out, all sizes, all shapes; also silk. J. M. Relkek, 143 West 19th.

COATS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Ladies' and juniors' poplin coats for immediate delivery. Cohen & Bro., 113 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—2,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also lot of sport coats. Louis Magidorff, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—1,000 intermediate and children's coats; immediate delivery. Sam Stern, 116 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Serges, delhi, poplins; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors', immediate delivery. Cass-Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Spring, high grade, to be sacrificed cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values, poplins, velours, mixtures, $5 up. Rubin, Ullus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—All shades, low priced; immediate delivery. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 W. 17th.

COATS.—Latest styles Spring shades to close out cheap. Schiller, 58 West 15th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Kurz Bros., 36 West 20th St.

DELHI.—American woolen in Pekin. Phone Gramercy 5907.

DENIM for spot shipment, also for contract. Barclay 3095.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, crepe de chine, striped and foulards, ginghams, taffetas, for sale purposes; to close out. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—See our newest creations in Georgette and wool jersey; big value; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume, 56 West 35th St. Greeley 5095.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—500 desirable styles gingham, taffetas, georgettes, &c.; clean lot to close at low price. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Large assortment jersey, georgette, and taffeta dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress, 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—A job of gingham and voile dresses at a price. Big N. Dress Co., 15 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, and taffeta dresses on racks; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Gingham and voile; immediate delivery, $2.75 upward. Denbosky Bros., 124 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, foulards, ginghams, serges; special for clearance. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—50 wool jerseys to close out for price. Gross-Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 silks to close out at a price. Annetta Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—3,000 silk; close out for a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom. Blute Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

FLANNELS. — 25-inch unbleached eiderdowns, &c.; serpentine crepe, ginghams. Bernstein, Franklin 3106.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids and checks; stripes; all widths and qualities. U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, and stripes, for immediate delivery. L. M. Mirsky, 138 West 17th St.

GINGHAMS.—All kinds of 32-in. ginghams to offer. Call all day Wednesday, Hurovitz Mills, 296 Canal St.

GINGHAM.—Nice plaids, immediate delivery. Barclay 8880.

GINGHAMS.—500 pieces Amoskeag; assorted patterns. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All wool, high shades, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 636 Broadway. Spring 2716.

JERSEYS.—All colors, to close out below cost. Farragut 4898.

JULLARD'S 20800, all shades. Farragut 0905.

KHAKI worsted service cloth; we have for immediate delivery 16 oz. Hering Bros., 345 4th Av.

KHAKI-KOOL and Meadow Brook Sport Satin, Mallinson; sacrifice $1.75. Chelsea 3110.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Velour, poplin, Fall and Spring colors; ¾ melton. Gramercy 4101.

PIQUE.—10,000 yards white, at 30c; 2-10-60. Madison Square 1872.

POPLINS.—8158, 3608, P. P. L., cheap. Call Gramercy 5941.

POPLIN for sale, 00077, below market price. Call Gramercy 4241.

POPLINS AND VELOURS, American 00610 and 0999, $2.40 net. Farragut 2916.

POPLINS, American woolen; high shades. Telephone Spring 3695.

POPLIN, Whitman and Gera, to sell; navy and colors. Madison Square 3477.

POPLINS.—American 06077, high shades. Farragut 3377.

SATEEN.—Pekin K934 and K16. Farragut 0930.

SERGES.—WFX 54289, 7120, 6120, 4408, 528, 54292; KSW, KS 6234, 106, 104, 99; MDSL, 8861, 4040, 87; G80 Panama PNA 228, 227. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES.—106, 109, 99, 104, 800, 11483, 528, 7120, 54289, 54221, 1464, 7614, cheap. Call Gramercy 5941.

SERGE.—Juilliards 4408, 110 pieces, at $1.35 net cash. R 24 Times.

SERGES.—104 Whitman, navy only; 20 pieces. Phone Farragut 354.

SERGES.—Poplins and silk poplins; heavyweight velours. Madison Square 5263.

SILKS.—Have 1,000 pieces of Shantung which I will sell in bond or duty paid. Phone Gramercy 6306. Max Schlesinger.

SUITS.—If you are suffering suitless days you can find immediate relief in better grade wear at L. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 garments on the racks for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 20th St.

SUITS, immediate delivery, newest styles, in cloth and silks; large variety. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS and coats, to close out; snappy styles, at big reduction prices; all shades. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th St.

SUITS AND COATS, 2,000 on the racks for immediate delivery at low prices. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—$6.75 up to $18.50, all shades, for immediate delivery. Edelsack Garment Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS; immediate delivery; popular prices. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st St.

SUITS.—100 misses' suits, close out cheap. A Greenhouse, 36 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Bargain, serge lined, $6.75, and coats. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,500 on racks; immediate delivery. W. Phillips, 145 W. 28th.

SUITS, snappy styles, immediate delivery, $8.75 up. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS to close out; reasonable price. Lewis & Teitel, 42 West 15th St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out at a low price. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS and COATS to close out. S. I. Levitt and Kopelson Bros., 714 Broadway.

SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; jobbers solicited. Merber & Liebowitz, 27 East 10th.

SUITS.—1,000 navy serge, $8.75-$20; immediate delivery. Smith Co., 30 West 32d.

SUITS, stylish stouts, on the rack. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Close out; cheap, cash. Richter, 140 West 21st, Chelsea 8806.

SUITS.—To close out for immediate delivery. J. B., 51 West 18th St., near 6th Av.

SWEATERS.—Slip-ons, wool, fibre, $16.50 dozen up; lots to close. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

SWEATERS.—Shetlands; close out; sacrifice price. 377 Broadway, Room 505. Franklin 6153.

TAFFETA, Charmeuse, Satin Duchess, Wash Satin, Silk Jersey, and Crepe de Chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS, all colors, to close out. Madison Square 7527.

TRICOTINE, Garfield 4718, all colors, $2 net. Farragut 2816.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718, at $2.95. Farragut 4869.

VELOUR. — Clay, American. Chelsea 8864.

VELOURS.—Deering, Milliken, Cascade, tan, $2.15 net. Madison Square 3564.

VELOURS.—0360, tan, Quaker. Madison Square 6016.

WAISTS.—$25,000 stock, to be closed out cheap; extraordinary values. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

WOOLEN and worsted piece goods; off price. Alden Woolen Company, 160 Greene St.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Contractor on net and Georgette dresses; quantity business on right samples. Royal Ware Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESS CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On high-grade georgette and satin dresses, 122 West 26th St., 6th floor.

Contracts Wanted.

EMBROIDERY.—We do frame embroidery on Georgettes and crepe de chines, Cypress Hills 4196.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Experienced young man to assist in general managing; good references required. R 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in men's clothing line; excellent position. R 14 Times.

OFFICE MAN; $18; opportunity advancement. Write or call, 215 4th Av. Room 1702.

SALESMAN wanted, woolens, experienced in buying and selling; good opportunity; salary and commission. R 25 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Want good line of infants' wear for Middle West; am carrying ladies' underwear; experienced; part expenses. F 160 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....6
The quotation is for six months' paper.

To Have Arbitration Committee.

A Joint Arbitration Committee of fifteen members, which will endeavor to handle future trade disputes without recourse to the courts, will be organized in the knit goods field in the near future as the result of a meeting held yesterday at the Arkwright Club and attended by members of the Executive Committees of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, the National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents, and the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers. Five members of the Arbitration Committee will be appointed by the head of each association, and it is expected that it will go a long way toward harmonizing relations between the different bodies. The Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Jobbers' Association will be invited to co-operate in the movement. At yesterday's meeting were J. J. Paxton, Victor P. Sahner, R. C. Wheeler, Henry Van Holland, John Schofield, C. D. Keller, P. P. Quinlan, Charles Muir, J. A. Armstrong, G. A. Richardson, J. Reifsneider, T. P. Gugerty, and Thomas A. Fernley.

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

A fairly good business was done in a quiet way in the local gray goods market yesterday. Spot and nearby sales of 39-inch 68-72s were put through at 18¾ cents, while for shipment in May, June, and July business was done on 38½-inch 68-72s at 19-5-8s and 19¾ cents, respectively: April-June lots of five-yard sheetings were disposed of at 16½ cents, and 5,508 sold at 15 cents for the same positions. Fine goods and specialties were without particular feature. Prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s....22c	38½-inch, 64-60s..16¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....21c	38½-inch, 64-56s..16½c
39-inch, 68-72s....18¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s..15½c
39-inch, 56-44s....14½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..15c
38½-inch, 64-64s..17c	27-inch, 64-60s....12¾c

Trading Went On Just the Same.

While the wind that blew around the city yesterday made overcoats and furs feel comfortable, it apparently was not enough to chill the ardor of the many women who still had their Easter finery to buy. The streets in the neighborhood of the big stores were well filled with shoppers, and the ready-to-wear departments continued to do their bit despite the lower temperatures outside. The millinery departments seemed to be the most active, however, both on regular and marked-down goods. Untrimmed shapes and trimmings were among the active items. Children's hats moved with a good snap.

Are Issuing Warnings About It.

The setting forward of the clocks on Easter morning, as required by the daylight-saving law, is causing some concern on the part of store executives. The reason is that they are afraid the change will result in many of their workers, particularly the girls, being late for work on Monday morning, in spite of the efforts that are being made to guard against it. In some cases, notices have been posted in employes' rooms telling the object of the change and how the law should be complied with. It is made plain that ignorance of the change will not be accepted as an excuse for tardiness on Monday, and it is suggested that if there is anything which is not understood, questions should be asked at once.

Ribbed Hosiery Popular.

Ribbed hosiery for both men and women is said to be unusually popular this year. Jobbers in the trade in this city report that there is a greater demand for this type of merchandise than for almost anything else. In women's lines plain black and plain white are perhaps the most sought, with various combinations of rather brilliant colors running a very close second. Such contrasts as black and gold, green and yellow, and orange and blue are among the leaders. In men's socks, though solid colors are usually preferred, black and white combinations are selling well and black and green are also taken.

Many Things Are Offered.

A buyer who is looking for special offerings in ready-to-wear and a dozen and one other kinds of goods will find about everything he can think of these days in the Buyers' Wants, printed on this page. Hundreds of coats, suits, and dresses, ranging from infants' goods to women's, are offered by manufacturers here for immediate delivery. Some of the suits run as low as $6.75, while silk dresses as cheap as $8.50 are also in the list. For the piece-goods buyers there are offerings of quantities of serges, and ginghams also may be had through this source. Delhi cloth and poplins are among the other goods offered. Among the fabrics wanted by buyers, the call for serges, especially in navy and black, stands out strongest, though broadcloths, pompoms, velours, and tricotines also are prominent. Peacock, Pekin, Sammy, taupe, and Burgundy are among the colors most often mentioned.

Suits with Cape Coats.

One of the later developments in Spring suits for women is the cape coat effect. It is said to be attracting a great deal of attention in the local trade, and its popularity seems to be spreading over the country very rapidly. The body of the coat is made up very much the same as a vest, fitting snugly, and in place of sleeves a cape is built in as part of the garment. Its effect is very pleasing in all its variations and, since it allows free play for the arms is looked upon as very practical as well as very smart.

Big Sale for Two-Material Coats.

Two-material coats for Spring are proving no less popular, it is said, than have the two-material suits and dresses for women. Coats of fibre silk and serge are particularly well taken, and have sold very readily over the counter, according to reports, in practically all parts of the country. Taffeta and serge is another combination which seems to be in good demand. In all of these garments variations of the sailor collar are liked, while the general lines of the coats are straight and semi-fitted. Few military effects are to be observed in these offerings. It is said that they are not very popular in any section, though here and there a merchant may be found who wants one or two to put in his window.

Hard Coal Demand Very Active.

"Contrary to all precedent," The Coal Trade Journal will say today, "the demand for domestic anthracite has maintained its volume during the month of March in spite of an unusually early Spring. Of course the operators always receive plenty of orders in March for tonnage to be shipped in April at the Spring prices, but this year there are no strings tied to the orders. Immediate shipment is desired almost invariably. Jobbers find, after a week's experience in trying to allocate business under the new purchasing agent rules, that soft coal users as a class are agreeable to entering into arrangements of the kind authorized, but that operators are still holding off on closing contracts."

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

O'BEIRNE BROS., dealers in china and glassware, at 319 West Forty-second Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $32,406, and assets of $30,935, consisting of equity in real estate at Hartsdale, $7,300; stock, $7,500; horse and wagon, $400; office fixtures, $750; accounts, $6,284; cash, $103, and claim against the City of New York for damages by overflow of water from sewer, $8,000, which has been assigned. Among the creditors are John J. Healy, $3,904, secured; estate of Michael Dowling, $2,200; James Byrne, $2,500, and Potomac Glass Company, $3,024. Judge Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver.

INTER-OCEAN MARINE NAVIGATION CORPORATION of 2 Rector Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: Charles Brochstedt, Jr., $1,442; Wannita Weaver, $1,000, and Caroline King, $225, all for money loaned and salary.

ROSENFIELD BROS., manufacturers of dresses, at 15 West Twenty-fifth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them by these creditors: Samuel Sapiro, $441; W. L. Bloker, $500. Liabilities are stated to be $9,000, and assets $3,000.

MORRIS KAPLAN, clothing cutter of 1,037 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,403 and no assets.

ELI DUBLIN has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as member of the firm of Dublin & Dubnick & Dublin of 130 West Twenty-fifth Street, with liabilities of $6,447, and no assets.

PHILIP BERKOWITZ, fruit dealer, at 157 Attorney Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Bienstock & Berner, $2,775; Samuel Weiss, $1,000, and Sam Ostrever, $200. Liabilities are stated to be $6,000, and assets $4,000.

ANTHONY LEVANE, beer saloon keeper at 570 East 187th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,483 and assets of $1,850.

E. I. S. MOTION PICTURE CORPORATION, 203 West Fortieth Street.—Judge Hand has appointed Elwood M. Rabenold receiver. The book value of the assets is $22,000 and the actual value $7,500. Among the productions was "Trooper 44."

H. CECIL JACKSON, dressmaker, of 630 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,792 and assets of $6,162, consisting of stock, $2,600; sewing machines, $2,500; accounts, $959; cash in bank, $103, and thirty shares of stock of Redfern, Inc.

MAY, GORDON & MAY, INC., children's wear, at 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,822 and assets of $3,673, consisting of stock, $8,000; fixtures, $300; accounts, $300; claim against an express company, $50, and fire insurance, $25.

LOUIS BERMAN, furniture dealer, 127 Columbus Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $64,880 and assets of $39,908, consisting of stock, $11

MAYOR ASKS SHONTS FOR OPERATING COST

Wants Full Financial Data of Interborough and New York Railways for Five Years.

WON'T DISCUSS 6-CENT FARE

Commissioner Kracke Offers Explanation of Failure to Put Bridge Loop to Use.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, yesterday in reply to President Shonts's letter, in which Mr. Shonts asked the Mayor to define his position in regard to the Interborough's request to be allowed to charge a 6-cent fare on its lines. In his letter yesterday the Mayor called upon Mr. Shonts to furnish him with data showing in detail the expenses of his various companies as well as the number of passengers carried on all the lines during the last five years. The Mayor also said that he did not wantany further proposal regarding an increase in fares made to him. This is his letter:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
March 26, 1918.

Dear Sir: Referring to your last letter and your various suggestions about an increase of fares and the benefits to be derived by the city, and in order that the city may have a full understanding of the subject, let me ask for a few details, which you can no doubt furnish me more readily than any one else.

Asks for Figures.

Kindly send me the figures by years for the Interborough subway, the elevated railway, and the New York City Railways, showing each for five years.

Number of passengers carried, each company.
Number of passengers, cash fares, each company.
Number of passengers, transfers, each company.
Gross earnings for each company.
Expenses:
Motormen and conductors.
Trackmen.
Power house employes.
General office employes.
Salaries of officers.
Fuel and other power house expenses, stating whether fuel is bought under contract or not, the price, and when contract was made and expires.
Track replacements.
Power house replacements.
Track repairs.
Power house repairs.
Amount charged each year to depreciation fund.
Balance each year in depreciation fund.
Total taxes paid each year for five years by each company.
Percentage expense to earnings, exclusive of taxes, each year, for each company.
Dividends paid by each company for each of last five years and when last paid.
Amount of surplus each year and on Jan. 1, 1918, of each company.

And kindly let me have a memorandum showing how the foregoing items have been affected by war conditions; also your estimate of the result of an increase of fare to 6 cents.

You will readily understand that all of the matters connected with the traction problem in the City of New York have been of your hands and have been familiar to you for many years past, while the city has at no time during all the various moves and transactions had any direct representative to follow these subjects, except in so far as they have been treated by the Public Service Commission, which, it must be conceded, has not been done in the most acceptable manner.

I note by the press that Travis H. Whitney, the head and tail of the Public Service Commission, and the Commissioners who are said to be very anxious for the six-cent fare and the payment of millions more to the contractors, whose work is already delayed, announces that the city's deficit in the dual subway contract No. 4 with the B. R. T. is about $6,000,000. Take this $6,000,000 deficit into consideration, the deficit of about $6,000,000 for which the city will be obligated on the Interborough part of the dual subway contract, the action against the city by the contractors for about $4,000,000 more for damages, &c., for changes in contract and route and neglect on the part of the Public Service Commission to have the plans prepared in time, together with the $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 the contractors want to get over and above their contract price for performing their contract, which Mr. Whitney seems to favor, and along with all that now a demand to increase the fare to 6 cents, is an imposition and a deliberate attempt to plunder the tax and rent payers of this city.

Won't Touch Six-Cent Fares.

No further proposition need be made to me. I will not become involved in any plan that connects me in any way with those who have been in sympathy with his method of plundering the city. I shall direct the Commissioner of Accounts, the Corporation Counsel, and every other public offficial that I can command, to look into these transactions and see if something cannot be done to protect the city.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Theodore P. Shonts, President Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 165 Broadway, New York.

Later Mr. Shonts gave out the following reply to the Mayor's letter:

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
165 Broadway.

Theodore P. Shonts, President and Chairman of Executive Committee.
New York, March 26, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Mayor: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of even date, and note the nature and extent of the information therein requested.

It will give me great pleasure to have this data prepared at the earliest possible moment for you, so far as the same relates to the operations of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company —the company which operates the subway and elevated system—and the New York Railways Company.

As I have already explained to you, the Interborough is in no way responsible for any of the deficits resulting from the operation of the dual subway system. These temporary deficits were, to a certain extent, foreseen by the advocates of the proposed system, and our opposition to the adoption of that system was largely based on the belief that from a transportation point of view it would for a number of years prove uneconomical. However, these deficits are here. They are increasing, and provision has to be made for their payment. We are advised that they can only be taken care of in one of two ways, viz., either by putting the burden on the taxpayer, in which case it will fall on the real estate owners and rentpayers exclusively, and these people, as you know, constitute the bone and sinew of the city, or upon the farepayer, in which event every person who uses the facilities, whether a resident of New York or not, will contribute his share.

You can rest assured that no other proposition will be made by me to you regarding this matter than that already suggested. I believe it to be the only solution to those who have the interests of real New Yorkers at heart. I agree wholly with you "that the burden borne by the rentpayer and taxpayer in this city is already great enough"; and inasmuch as this increased burden must be put on them unless on the farepayer, I see no other conclusion except for us to agree to put it there.

I have requested our accounting department to prepare the data you have asked for at the earliest possible moment. As soon as it is ready, I will forward it to you. Yours very truly,

T. P. SHONTS,
President.

The Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor, City of New York.

Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, who was the city's Commissioner of Plant and Structures until Jan. 1, replied yesterday to the statement of Mayor Hylan on Monday that a milliondollar bridge loop at the Brooklyn Bridge, recommended by the Public Service Commission and its engineers, was not in operation because the Public Service Commissioners failed to do their duty.

Mr. Kracke says the Mayor is again in error, and he explains that the commission had nothing whatever to do with constructing the loop, that it was part of a plan for remodeling the Park Row terminal of the bridge, and the work was done by the then Commissioner of Bridges, under an act of the Legislature, and with funds appropriated by the Board of Estimate.

"Mayor Hylan," said Mr. Kracke, "is as completely and hopelessly in error in what he says about this connection as he was a few days ago when he charged the Public Service Commission with being responsible for delay in connecting with the investigation that was made into the turning back of elevated trains at the Sands Street station in Brooklyn."

In further explanation of the bridge loop Mr. Kracke said that it provided a physical connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, which theoretically provided hope for loop operation over the Williamsburg Bridge.

Must Pay Minimum Rent.

"When I was the Commissioner of Plant and Structures," his letter to the Mayor ran, "I endeavored to secure operation into this connection and into the Chambers Street terminal by the elevated trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System. It was impossible, however, to secure an agreement with the company. The specific enactments of the Legislature providing for the construction, placed the power for the making of a contract for the use of the tracks in the hands of the Commissioner of Bridges, with the approval of the Board of Estimate.

"The Legislature further provided the minimum rent which must be charged by the Commissioner, the provision being that the rental must defray the annual interest on bonds issued to carry the construction expenditures involved plus 1 per cent. annually for sinking fund purposes. The officials of the B. R. T. Company have so far refused to meet the mandatory rent. Not only was the construction of this connection unauthorized by the Public Service Commission, but in addition the connection was not included in the operating program contained in the dual contract."

WILL FIGHT FARE RISE.

Jersey Municipalities Unité Against Service Corporation.

Counsel for the Associated Municipalities of New Jersey issued a statement yesterday outlining its campaign against the application of the Public Service Railways Corporation to the Public Utilities Commission for authority to increase the rate of fare from 5 cents to 7, with an additional charge of 1 cent for every transfer. Counsel for the municipalities are George L. Record and Marshall Van Winkle. Delos F. Wilcox and Peter Witt of Cleveland are special counsel.

The lines seeking an increase in fares serve communities aggregating about 1,500,000 population. The company is expected to finish the presentation of its case this week. Then the opposition will ask for a postponement of the hearing in order to gather together facts disclosing the precise financial condition of the company, and whether an increase is necessary as a war measure, as claimed in the application.

Mr. Record said last night that efforts would be made to obtain fair appraisals of the respective plants, and the net and gross incomes, for the purpose of discovering whether the need of the company is as great as it claims.

OPPOSES NEEDLESS LOANS.

Benjamin Strong Favors Education of Bankers on This Line.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, has prepared an article on "War Loans vs. Business As Usual" for the North American Review, in which he directs attention to the need of educating the bankers in respect to what loans should be gradually reduced or discontinued. He points out that if the bankers of the country were able to curtail unnecessary and wasteful borrowings by their customers, loans, the proceeds of which are used to build or improve homes, extend plants and businesses pertaining solely to luxury, &c., all of these bankers would have surplus credit to employ in loans to the Government or industries vital to its war needs. Those from whom credit was so withheld would be restrained, he says, from the employment of labor and materials, and many would liquidate some part of their inventories and not replace them.

"A cautious but deliberate and voluntary policy along these lines," Governor Strong says, "would be safer, more equitable, and probably as effective as the only alternative, which is higher rates of interest, along with higher prices for everything. The natural check to expansion in time of peace is the prohibitive interest rate, combined with over-production induced by rising prices. In wartimes the operation of this law proves embarrassing because of the excessive rates which the Government must pay for loans, and the corresponding shrinkage in security values sold in connection with Government bonds.

"These problems must not only be faced courageously, but dealt with intelligently. Some, unfortunately, must sacrifice their sons, others some part of their business prosperity, and still others may face the ordeal of a double sacrifice of both. It is one of the awful consequences of war. Let us devote ourselves to avoiding an unnecessary sacrifice of both boys and business by ordering our affairs so that we are not consuming the supplies at home which our armies need at the front."

BILL TO TAKE MINERALS.

$50,000,000 Fund Proposed to Control Needs for Munitions.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A $50,000,000 appropriation as a revolving fund to enable the President to contract for war minerals for not exceeding two years, purchase, store, and sell them at reasonable prices, as part of the war policy, is proposed in an Administration bill considered by the House Mines Committee today, with a view to quick action. It contemplates Government control with drastic powers.

Secretary Lane and Director Smith of the Geological Survey urged the House committee to favor the legislation in order to enable the Government to take over the so-called war minerals, including manganese, pyrites, and others used in munitions. Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board also supports the bill. The minerals embraced in the measure are antimony, arsenic, chronium, graphite, magnesite, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, platinum, pyrites, tungsten, tin, sulphur, and alloys and chemicals derived from them.

The bill gives the President power to license the manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of the minerals; to fix prices, to requisition the minerals at fair prices, and, if necessary, to take over any undeveloped or idle mineral land or deposit and operate it or cause it to be operated. The President is also empowered to increase the tariff duties if necessary to prevent enhancement of United States liabilities under price regulation guarantees by reason of importations.

Alcohol Monopoly in France.

PARIS, March 25, (Delayed.)—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a bill giving the Government a monopoly of the purchase and sale of industrial alcohol.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—936—F. Neilsen et al., pet., v. the Rhine Shipping Co., claimant of the sailing shipe Rhine.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

937—J. Hardy et al., pet., v. Shepard and Morse Lumber Co., claimant of the barkentine Windrush.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

Original—Ex parte re Hassan Abdutal, pet. —Motion for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioners.

983—E. Sandberg et al., v. J. McDonald, claimant of the British ship Talus.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioners.

213—International and Great Northern Ry. Co., et al., plain., v. Anderson County et al. —Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiffs.

215—E. B. Howard, as auditor, &c., et al., aplts., v. Gipsy Oil Co. 246—Same v. Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. 217—Same v. the Oklahoma Oil Co., and 218—Same v. Harmill Oil Co.—Argued, for appellee in No. 215; for apellees in Nos. 216 and 218, with leave to counsel for aplts. to file briefs within twenty days and to counsel for appellees to file reply thereto within fifteen days thereafter.

249—Jim Butler Tonopah Mining Co., plaintiff, v. West End Cons. Min. Co.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow, 11 A. M.

Nos. 209, 101, 250, 251, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, and 261.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:

Charles L. Griffin,	Peter N Dankel,
Alfred C De Salvo,	Max Weinstein,
Michael E Neenan,	Wm L Bielson,
Fred'k Conlangeli,	Louis H Saltzman,
Elias Resnek,	Alfred J O'Donovan,
Louis Kaplan,	Augusta C Lewis,
Newman Safranski,	Fred'k T Lewis.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brklyn, at 2 P. M. Motions.

Gas & Elec Secs Co(Hansen)Oliver Shell. Manhattan & Queens Traction Corp.

US ex rel Murray Einstein(Brig Gen Evan M. Johnson.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Szklarski, as admx., &c., respt., v. Canadian Niagara Power Co., aplt.; D. Hont, an infant, &c., respt., v. Nat. Sugar Refining Co. of N. J., aplt.; Teitz and ano., aplts., v. Dunbar, Scott, and Bell Co.; Belle Harbor-Edgmore Realty Co. and ano., respts.; Willis, aplt., v. Bird and ano., as exrs., &c., respts.; Brown et al., respts. Millspaugh, Indv., &c., aplt.; Sanford, aplt., v. Lindley et al., aplts.; Town of Babylon, respt.; Wolff, respt., v. De Vaux and ano., aplts.; Helnse, as admr., &c., aplt., v. Fullerton, as admr, &c., respt.; Martin, respt., v. Baumann, aplt.

Motions for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs, and necessary printing disbursements.

Meisel, who sues on behalf of herself, &c., aplt., v. Central Trust Co. of N. Y., respt.; Denton, aplt., v. Morgan, Jr., et al., Treas. U. S. Express Co., respt.; Red Eagles Supreme Council, &c., respts., v. Regan et al., aplts.; McNeilly, respt., v. Lackawanna Bridge Co., aplt.; Cadman, respt., v. City N. Y., aplt; Tynan, aplt., v. City N. Y., respt.; Strauss, aplt., v. City N. Y., respt.; Ingalls Stone Co., aplt., v. City N. Y., respt.; Northern Bank of N. Y., respt., v. Fullerton, as admr., &c., respt.; Gaulin, respt., v. Fleitman, as admr., &c., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Dunbar, aplt., v. City N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Shearn, J., at Appellate Division.

Weil and ano., respts., v. City N. Y., aplt. —Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Page, J., at Appellate Division.

Bonn and another, aplts., v. Perkins, as President Cigarmakers' International Union of America, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs on opinion of Woodward, J., at Appellate Division.

Brown, respt., v. Crossman et al., aplts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.—The errors in the admission of evidence are disregarded as not affecting the substantial rights of the aplt.

D'Utassy, aplt., v. Mallory S. S. Co., respt. —Order affirmed with costs and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Miller, jr., respt., v. Cavana et al., aplts. —Judgment affirmed, with costs, on grounds that Chapter 272 of the Laws of 1915 so far as it attempted to confer municipal powers on the area or territory of Sylvan Beach is unconstitutional. (People ex rel. Hon. Yost v. Becker, 203 N. Y., 201.)

Smith, &c., respts., v. Hedges, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted.

McCloskey, as infant, &c., respt., v. Buckley, admr., &c., aplts.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted.

American Radiator Co., aplt., v. City New York and another, respt.—Keating Co. and another, aplts.; Sykes et al., trustees in bankruptcy, &c., deits.—Judgments reversed and judgment directed for aplts., with costs in all courts against the City of New York.

Jessup, aplt., v. Smith and another, trustees, &c., et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of aplt., with costs in all courts.

Overton et al., respts., v. the City of New York, aplt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed dismissing plaintiffs' complaint with costs in all courts.

DAY CALENDAR.

Duryea(Knap.	Bradley(Dognon Cont.
McKeon(Van. Slyck.	CNY(Clarke.
Walcott(Railway Selling Brass Co. Inc.	Williamson(CNY.
Bernard(Com'l Trav Mut Accid Assn.	Lasser(N Y Title Ins Co et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Von Mach(Macmillan.	Ruff(Mt Sinai Hosp.
Titus(Cent Park No & E R RR.	Root(Pulitzer.
Un Distillers Co(	Davis, Inc(Southwestern Surety Ins Co.
Bright.	Friedman(Smiley Steel
Nathan(Stadholz.	Orvis(Lorraine Co.
Walter(Walter.	People ex rel Ryan(
People(Callahan.	Herbert.
Colodner(Uptown Talmud Torah Assn.	Philleml(Int R T.
London Finance Co(	Fruit Auction Co(
Harkan.	France & Candar SS
Brown(Earl.	Underhill(Underhill.
Re Hadley Drug Co.	Landau(Landau.
People(Mulcahey.	Kingston Sec Co(Corti
Re CNY, (Haviland Av.) (2.)	Kirkwood(Union Ry.
Rabinowitz(Oppenheim.	Klein(Purable Oil Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co(	Miller(Miller.
Lynch.	Re CNY (White Plains Road.)
Rodgers(Rodgers.	Duparquet(Gutwillig.
Carmody(Fleming.	Denty(Newburger.
Farmers Loan & Tr Co(Bergeman.	Camp Co(Higgins Co.
Re N E Equitable Ins.	Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co(Hennessey Bitty.
Jey(Anderson Galleries.	Sheehan(Sheehan.
Brikner(Brikner.	Bunselman(Tauss.
Stewart(Stewart.	CNY(Kirshman.
Baumgold(Baumgold.	Re Ketcham(Kramer's Song Realty Co.
Re A W Fuld Co.	Incandescent Supply
Star Co(McManus.	Co(Federal Sign
Met Sav Bank(Kelly.	System.
American Sav Bank(	Union Trust Co(Levy.
Wolf.	Fiegenthelmer(Walsh.
Innerfield(Innerfield.	Merchant & Evans Co
Rose(Resky.	(Machinery & Metals
Glass(Stiefel.	Sales Co.
Eissing & Co(Campbell.	Landau(Landau.
Seabury(Int R T.	Nelson(Nelson.
Disano(Disano.	Cleaves(Farrell.
Bier(Bier.	Irving Trust Co(
Re Clarkson.	Breitung.
Re Faulkner.	Re Wright.
Re Mason Motor Car.	Polankoff(Cohn.
	Leonard(Volz.
	MacMonnies(Phillippi.
	Eaguley(Bauhastre.

PART II.—Delenanty, Ex parte business. J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Sisson, (Gold.)	General calendar:
Saland(Day Pub Co.	Hiram Grand Lodge, &c(Leftwick.
Paxon(Fuller.	Hutton(Brodsky.
Evers(Schuetze.	Abramowitz(Hart.
Cavanagh(C Caltucoli & Co.	Rty Iron Wks(Marx.
Mills(Hardman, Peck & Co.	Duane(Doris.
Apache(Apache.	Washburn(Washburn.
Hoyt(Hoyt.	Kohn(Saperstein. (2.)
Preferred causes:	Schnessler(Biedlinger.
NY Title, &c. Co(	Schlegall & Klenzle Co
Purdy.	(Nebenzahl.
Cummaro(Met Baptist Church.	Parahelsky Bros(Gold Theatre Corp.
Case on.	Case on.

PART IV.—Newberger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Bernheimer & S	Rodgers(Rodgers, Jr.
Pile Brew(Bosthal.	Edelstein(Oak.
Reyer(Levering & Co.	Clear.
Stark(Myers Jelosch.	

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Jametsky(Greenberg.	Mendelsohn(Roosin.
Steele(Hutchinson.	Goldberg(Int R T Co.
Schwartz(NY Rys.(2.)	Valder(N Y Rys.
Silver-Reubenuck Trucking Co.	Abo(Harris.
Antrobus(Murray.	McLaughlin(N Y Rys.
Hoage(NY Herald.(2.)	Breen(Gimbel Bros.
Breinin(Int R T Co.	Fousek(Bohemian Amusement Co.
Gafnate(Shaffel.	Ryder(Trustees Sailors Snug Harbor.
Lehman(Kinney (2.)	Nechamkin(Wiemers.
Maskalik(P A Butler Market (2.)	Adler(Adler.
Steinberg(Lippman.	Glassman(Con Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Goldberg(Burrows.	Vanderveer(Stamford
Erbe(Belt Line Corp.	Baking Co.
Slattery(Ruppert.	Schorr(Sarasohn.
Vieser(Clausen-Flannigan Brewery.	Johnson(NY Rys.
Kronik(Belt Line Ry (3.)	Mulholland(same.
Feinstuch(B H RR.	Blessing(same.
Pollar(Taylor.	Sfiriazas(C & E RR.
Nontrell(NY Rys.	Enterberg(Neisner.
Marcinkoski(Ivan Film Prod.	Gordon(Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Sarfatty(Whitridge.	Kleinmetz(Ind Mut Llab Ins Assn.
Flynn(Baum.	O'Brien(Dooley.
Schomsky(Int RT Co.	Shine(Cholet.
	Gordon(NY Rs.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Gegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Salwen(Walker.	Bauchle(Bauchle.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Elizabeth Schoenthaler.	Elizabeth V. Pehlmann
	Annie L. Hogan,
Wills for probate:	Thomas Maloney,
Katharine E. Schnier,	Peter Schlafer,
Edward C. Hughes,	William L. Greeley,
John M Nixon,	John M. Wheeler.
Georgiana E Reynolds,	

TRIALS, TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:	Frederick E Saward,
Case on—Katherine F. Lindemann.	

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Friedman(Bass.	Studebaker Corp, &c(
Overing(Kelly.	Sprecht.
Brumfield(Fristachi.	Talcott(Machlin Bros.
Levy(Novick Bros.	Thompson(Lynbrook
Fladermause(Miller(2)	Manor Co.
Reifsnider(Posner.	Palca(Langsam.
Ontario Thread Co(	Baer Bros(Fleischman
Spicehandler.	Versatsky(Rosenstreter.
White(Pullman Co.	Robinson(Moore.
Edelstein(Met L I Co.	Wadler(Avedon.
Scott(Coakley (2.)	Greenbaum(NY Rys.
Thomas(Gen.	Marcus(same.
Malapedi(Met Trust Co	Roma(same.
Epperson(Montanio.	Reda(same.
Krieger(Hoppin.	Timmerman(same.
Cashman(Penn RR.	Walter(same.
Rubenstein(Public Bk.	Funk(same.
Rosen(Moore.	Jacobs(same.
Schiller(Pullman Co.	O'Neill(same.
Perloff(Grieaman.	Greenberg(Union Ry.
Levy(Albert.	O'Connor(Whitridge.
Grungott(Creisman.	Hopper Co(Carley.
Zeanah(Frankel.	Weinstock(Price.
Goodman(Schlessinger	
Miller(Loewenthal.	

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Berlad(C Y Rys.	Siegel(Wunsch.
Girsh(Apelles.	Delott(Gallury.
Welby(Fargo.	Neider(N Y Rys.
Bankel(Eisler.	Winkler(same.
Brown(Holzwasser.	Wolowitz(same.
Cooper(Fid & Dep Co. of Md.	Levitt(same.
	Lesler(same. (2.)
McQuillan(NY Rys.	Greenstein(Leavitt.
Garelick(N Y Rys.	Elias(Hammer.
Sudnowsky(Lewi.	Dempsey Con Co(
Ramsey(Ellis.	O'Reilly.
Goldstein(same.	Gordon(Greenberg.
Same(Horovitz.	Kargman(Buchholtz.
Budashevsky(Steiner.	Mansell(Beck.
Feldman(Kemmel.	Famous(NY Rys.
Solomon(NY Rys.	Carter(same.
Eisenstein(Derethkin.	Flanagan(same.
Cifferello(NY Rys.	Citron(Spencer.
Potenskin(Pinkus.	Weinberger(NY Rys.
Smith(Interborough-Transocean Fin, &c, Co.	Greenberg(Union Ry.
Owens(NY Rys.	Kaiser(Clayman (2.)
Broszinsky(Raskin.	Boxer(Black.
Rivello(Knick Ice Co.	Rauchverger(Sol Pudlin Co.
Weingarten(Schalmberger.	Wecker(NY Post-Grad, &c. Hosp.
Schweitzer(Solomon.	Nachomowitz(Resholtz
Postal(Mahon.	Chezar(Pollack.
Posnik(Buda.	Levy(Shapiro.
Ebel(NY Rys, (2.)	Zelzer(NY Rys.
Adams(Luke.	Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PEOPLE—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Furman(Oestreich.	Bayard & Co(Farmers
Const Utility Co(	Loan & Trust Co.
Benesch.	Wurlitzer Co(
Barba(Sudbrink.	Schwartz.
Block(Sonner.	Lefcourt(Raymond.
Bougher(Schmied.	Gottschalk(Holmstrum.
Kutner(Senft.	Wolf(Spingarn.
Berkeley Arcade Co(	Braunstein(Tantleff.
Duell.	Clear.
Abraham(Burger.	

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Upham(Hershey—Philip J Sinnott.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—City N Y(Rath—Milton M Sittenfield.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Albany Sav Bank(Grace E Harding—Philip J Dunn. Frederick de P Foster(Maggie P Payton—Ruth Lowinson. Union Dime Sav Bank(Thomas L Hamilton—John C Hertle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Burchard(Irving.	Seidler(Seidler.
Fitzenger(Fitzenger.	Heifant(Windish.
Hirschfield(Hirschfield.	Schneiderman(Berger.
O'Connor(Tuttle.	Murphy(Martin.
Rubin(Rubin.	Re Knowles.
	Stephens(Callahan.(3.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Di Fant(Di Fant.	Patnik(Patnik.
Zambrofsky(Zambrofsky.	

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.

Perillo(Union Ry.	Blachofsky(United
King(Union Ry.	Market & Grocery.
Wright(Slinon.	Woodward(Mayer.
Horn(Sillinsky.	Kahn(Saperstein.
Leppert(Kalbach.	Kahn(State Silk Co.
Jaffe(L I RR.	Hartman(Willys-Overland.
Rybicki(Union Rwy.	McNeil(Smith.
Wray(Von Der Hyde.	Goldman(Borden's
Macchio(Empire Const Co. (2.)	Milk Co.
Olson(Morningside Cant Co.	Fitzgerald(Sherman.
	Goretsky(Dall, (2.)
	Daly(N Y C Int Ry.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1590.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Ford, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Motions:

Estates of—	Pasquale Stiso,
Mary M. McLean,	Charles Behncke.
Jane Jordan.	Accountings:
Wills for probate:	Estates of—
Sarah Leidner,	Thomas J. Conway,
Frederick Arnold,	Henry G. Valkmar,
Marguerite Thompson,	Margaretha Frey,
Bridget Catlisch,	Anna F. Bolender,
Emil Nikolai,	Winifred McCarthy.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—McKelvey, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Edison E Ill(Frick Co.	Fusco(Eidlitz.
F P King(Milkman.	Schwartz(Rosenfeld.
A King(same.	Re Union Bank.
Longworth(Longworth	Spooner (Isenstein.)
Rothberg(Shack.	Re Alexander.
Lasser(NY Mun RR.	Re New Utrecht Av.
Re Av V (sewers, &c).	(Matthaus.)
Magliula(Auditore Contr Co.	Rabinowitz(Rabinowitz.
Taylor(Lippman.	MacLeod(MacLeod.
Licato(Brady & Gloe.	Fleming(3d Av Ry.
McCullough(Sheffield Farms Co.	Eisenberg(Eisenberg.
Kennedy(Tidewater Bldg Co.	Re NY Mun Ry(Merchants Coop Mtg.
Cavanagh(same.	Cunningham(Cunningham.
Mabone Garage(Rechnitz Bros.	Pro State NY Ajello(Ajello, Jr.
Apitzsch(Hunter.	Ajello(Ajello, Jr.
Simon(Brandt.	Feenly(Nas E RR.
Stilling(Borden's Cond Milk Co.	Cashan(same.
Dockery(Cranford Co.	Goldhammer(Heidrich
Lambert(Hudson & Man RR.	High Ground Iron Works(Gloe.
Convy(Saizman & ano	Rubinger(Skolny.
Saladino(Giambalvo.	Hummel(NY Cons RR
Willow(NY Ry.	Richards(Island Cities
Turcoxyn(Schnibbe & Cranford Co.	Real Estate Co.
Fitzgerald(Kings Co Savings Inst.	Guralski(NY Sanitary Utilization Co.
Avidon(CNY.	Wilson(Wilson.
Robertson(Wysleckl.	Glass(Hilman.
The following causes, to be passed for the day upon down for a day upon the call:	Bagdon(Phila & R Coal & Iron Co.
L'Hommedieu(B H RR	Lorrin(Lerner.
Rogers(C I & B RR.	Re Railroad Av, (Bennett.)
Moskowitz(NY Cons RR.	Union Bank(Stewart.
Goldman(Nas RR.	Tucker(Kravitz.
Mullaly(US Rubber.	Howlitz(Horwitz.
Johnson(B H RR.	Arher Theat Emp & I M O(Kaplan.
Kelly(Eastman.	Tarbes(Tarbes.
Prendville(Thatcher & Son.	Richardson(Nassau E RR.
Louis(3d Av Ry.	Paulsen(Russell.
Bruder(B H RR.	Wenziger(Big Four Amusement Co.
Burr(Fiedelman.	Terminti(Terminti.
Grainick(Kirch.	Castellano(Kriegl.
Fitzgerald(NY Dock.	PART II.—Van Sicten, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.
Suben(Nassau RR.	Lipshitz,
Davis(B H RR.	Berg,
Boyle(N Y Dock Co.	Noeldeschen,
Mergler(Haedrick & Sons.	Peronzo,
Shiel(Deeg.	Braswell,
Moeller(B H RR.	Dacay,
Hall-Ryan(Jnquillard.	Gelehart,
Nittel(Martin & ano.	Dogin.
Sheehan(McCabe.	Steinhardt,
Glen(B H RR.	PART III.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Torregrossa(C I & G Ry.	Re same & Dripps Av. N 4th St, Roebling St, & N 5th St.
McKinney(CNY et al.	Re same & Henry, Hanson, Baltic, & Clinton Sts.
Thornton(Christin & ano.	The remaining cases marked ready on the call March 2 will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial when the above cases are disposed of.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 73.	

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., McElderry, J.; Part V., Kadanky, J.

Lenihan(B H RR.	Lobodsinski(Transit Dev Co.
Davis(Verity & ano.	Cahill(N Y Cons RR.
Zessler(Hentschel.	Cherry(same.
Marsh(Benson & ano.	Brown(same.
Spellman(NY Con RR	Fanning(B Un Gas.
Cronin(Lopresti et al.	Russo(Washburn.
Tofte(Bell-Blaisdell Baking Co.	McNulty-O'Donnell(B H RR.
Weimstein(Clark.	Re anc.
Simon(Hagen.	Giesse(Scheubel.
Stilling(Borden's Cond Milk Co.	Hettrick(B H RR and Myers Cont'g Co.
Dockery(Cranford Co.	Lock Clasp Assoc.
Lambert(Hudson & Man RR.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 260, s s, 76.10 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.9, March 20; Abram Simkowitz to Samuel Kadin, 1,800 7th Av, due April 1, 1924, 6 p. c., prior mtg $57,250; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$5,000

CLINTON ST, 86-88, e s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100, March 8; Gustav and George J. Grossman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond; address 176 Broadway.....$25,000

47TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Bowery, 75x180x75x 125.5, with all title to alley adjoining on n, P. M., Feb. 1; Nameorg Realty Co. to Gustav Grossman, 2,240 Grand Boulevard and Concourse and another, executors, &c., 8 years, with privilege of extension; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

187TH, 415 West, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 21x92, prior mtg March 25; Tillie McEvoy to Lawyers Mort. Co., 59 Liberty St., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$6,500

24TH ST, 524 West, s s, 25x98.8, fee; 22d St, 522 West, s s, 25x98.9, leasehold, P. M., March 25; William J. Kennedy to William J. A. Beck, 196 Saratoga Av, Yonkers, N. Y., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$10,000

42D ST, 123, s w of 5th Av, 21.6x100.5, leashold, with bldg, furniture, &c., May 1,1917; Columbia University Club to William V. King, Convent, N. J.; V. Everit Macy, Ossining, N. Y., and Herbert L. Satterlee, 37 East 36th St., trustees, due Oct. 1, 1942; attorneys, Cadwalder, W. and W. and T., 40 Wall St..gold bonds, $200,000

36TH St, s s, 45 ft e of Columbus Av., 40x 100.8, March 25; Vywest Building Corp. to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, due May 1, 1923; attorneys, Harrison, E. and B., 69 Wall St.....gold, $44,800

33D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11, Dec. 31, 1917; Fannie Greenbaum to Sigmund Wolff, 490 Riverside Drive, due Jan. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$36,000

129TH ST, 510 to 527 West, s s, 250.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 82.1x99.11, leasehold, building loan, March 22; Rothbart Garage Operators, Inc., to Isidore Jackson, 118 West 57th St., and Abr. Stern, 52 East 61st St, due May 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $31,000; attorney, Abr. Stern, 31 Nassau St...$6,000

189TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x94.9, Feb. 20; Aids Holding Corp. to Abr. and Louis Davis, 217 Broadway, 6 months, 6 p. c., prior mtg $95,000;, attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$6,000

Bronx.

PLOT begins 100 ft w of Decatur Av and about 100.10 ft s of 193d St, runs w 43.3x s 21.4 to n s of Dorothea Place x e 41x n 22.9; Roger L. Sullivan to John T. Dillon, 2,032 Decatur Av, Dec. 28, 1917, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph I. Berry, 2,649 Westchester Av $550

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

18T AV, w s, 20 ft n of 61st St, 20x60; Hudson City Savings Institution to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$6,000

44TH ST, 140 West; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to the Republic of Panama, Panama; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$20,000

66TH ST, 343 and 345 East, mtg $59,000; George A. McDowell to Jonathan Wright, at Pleasantville, N. Y.; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$10,000

70TH ST, 236 East, mtg $6,000; Therese Reinshagen to H. F. J. Reinshagen, 321 South Lasalle St, Chicago, Ill.; attorneys, Alexander, C. & S., 51 Chambers St.....$1

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, 944; also Southern Boulevard, 998; Olde Holding Corporation to Abr. Davis, 241 West 113th St, and another; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1

ELM PLACE, 2,484; Eliza B. Dykins to Nettie M. Reeven, New City, N. Y.; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway $2,000

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 320.9 ft e of Barry St, 50.1x91.1x50x88.1; Warren B. Sammis to J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., 2,804 3d Av; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,020 3d Av...$3,000

LOWELL ST, s s, 158 ft e of Longfellow Av, 39x100, Charles S. Phillips, executor, to Union Trust Co., as trustee; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway....$17,300

THERIOT AV, 1,223; Martha H. Gilchrist to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$4,500

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$5,000—For Sale—$7,000

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.

We are owners of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn, on new subway, that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day soon far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Av. Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

Must be sold within 30 days; beautiful modern home, 8 rooms, all improvements; garage; plot 80x100; 3 minutes to sandy bathing beach and station; 27 minutes from Herald Square; must have $2,000 cash within 30 days; balance very easy terms. STEPHENSON, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Greeley 4865.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.

8 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, modern fmprovements; water, gas, sewer, electricity; private beath, dock, boat anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan. OWNER, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER'S MODERN HOME FOR RENT

English style stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, living room, cheerful dining room, tiles, kitchen, oak floors; steam heat; possession during April; rent $110. For sale at $13,500. Located on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.
Anderson Realty Co. nr. New Haven Sta Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

STONE HOUSE—25 ACRES

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,

House has 5 master's and 4 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, gardens, etc.; fine view.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42nd St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT FREEPORT L.I.

HOUSES & BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

5 to 16 Rooms. $2,500 to $12,000.
Easy Terms. Send for List 15.
JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,
47 W. 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 3325.

Stucco House—$25 Monthly

Buys it. Magnificent new Colonial home, 6 rooms and bath; living room 13x22, with open fireplace; French doors; hardwood floors; inside finish white and mahogany; easy commuting, flowers, hedge, &c. Sacrifice price, $4,500; $800 cash; worth $6,300. Act quick. E. W., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

Water Front Bungalows.

5 rooms, bath, all improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 in cash needed. Address Estate, 243 West 34th St. Open evenings until 7.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage.

All large, airy rooms; all modern improvements; near school and trolley; owner needs $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Easy commuting distance from New York. Address Cottage, 243 West 34th St.

Water Front—Country Estate

Sale or Lease; Sand's Point, L. I.

9½ acres, sixteen-room house, garage, stables, orchard, lake, ice house; 365 feet on Manhasset Bay; farm planted.
Pell & Tibbets, 542 Fifth Av.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"CERTAINTY OR A GUESS"

If you own real estate in Bergen or Rockland County, and the titles are not insured, write for the above booklet. It is interesting.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

For Sale,
A Home in the Country.
A. L. Russell, 24 Stone St., N. Y., or Westfield, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Dwelling near 72d subway; altered for two-family house; will afford comfortable home for owner; good tenant now in one part; $50,-000; mortgage $15,000. A. W., 239 Times.

280 WEST 218T ST.

Three-story English basement dwelling; 18 rooms; suitable dwelling or business; $1,800.

Bronx.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, BRONX PARK.

We have two very good detached one-family houses for sale, or will rent; each has ground enough for a vegetable garden. Fillmore Realty Co., 11 Wall St.

Westchester.

BRONXVILLE.

New houses for sale. Best section. Open for inspection Sunday. For description and full particulars address
FRANK C. STEVENS,
Room 400, Proctor Bldg.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BARGAIN.—Modern seven-room bungalow style house, Mt. Vernon; garage; $6,250, easy terms. Owner, 414 South Columbus Av. Phone 2402M.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City; telephone Greeley 6890.

NEAR CAMP UPTON.—Modern house, 10 large rooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars, 2 rooms and bath; electric light; overlooking Sound; select neighborhood; for rent, furnished. Shoreham Agency, 11 Wall St., New York.

At Flushing.—12-room house, electric lights, &c.; large plot; $12,000 proposition; $7,500 if sold before April 1st. Particulars, Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

Eight-room house, 50x138, bath, in best section; worth, $9,000; $7,500 quick sale. Particulars, Box 103, Flushing. Phone 1961 Flushing.

House, modern, for rent; 6 rooms and bath; 22 minutes from Penn. station. For particulars phone 5189 Chelsea.

New York State.

FOR SALE,
Bungalow at popular mountain resort; 1,000 feet from bathing, boating, and fishing; plenty of shade; ideal Summer camp; price $450; easy terms. P. O. Box 18, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Home

803 KENSINGTON AVE.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

22,500.

Terms to Suit.

Lot 100x225. House built 1909; concrete, 2 stories, shingled 3d story, A1 condition, 13 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors throughout; elegant lawn and grounds, magnificent shade trees. ¾ mile from two stations. New 3-car, heated garage. Owner leaving city. Apply Owner, above address, 'phone 180, or your own broker.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WATER FRONT FACTORY

Astoria, L. I.

50,000 square feet, floor space, brick buildings, steam plant, equipped with shafting, etc.; suitable for any manufacturing business; large plot, plenty of yard space; bulkhead, stable, etc. Owner retiring from business will lease for long term or sell.
JACOB WEISS,
Tel. 1123 Astoria. 1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

Offices & Showrooms

Large and small, especially good light.
347 5th Ave.
Opposite The Waldorf.
CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN, INC.
Agent on Premises.

GARAGE

Unusual opportunity to secure one of the best modern garages in the city, with "going" permanent business, on your own terms if thoroughly responsible.
S. Osgood Pell & Co. 17 W. 44th St., N.Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 5610
AUTO DEPARTMENT.

548-550 WEST 46TH ST.

4 Story and Basement Building.
25,000 sq. ft. Rent $6,000.
Electric Elevator, Steam Heat.
Floor capacity 175-250 lbs.
AMES & COMPANY,
26 WEST 31ST ST.

CORNER STORE, B'way, Nr. 57th St.
Splendid Location for High Class Store or Show Rooms
James A. Dowd, 874 Sixth Avenue. Circle 32.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET

307 E. 86th St., 9 rooms and 2 baths
321 E. 87th St., 9 rooms and 1 bath
327 E. 87th St., 9 rooms and 1 bath
337 E. 87th St., 9 rooms and 1 bath

"L" EXPRESS STA., 86TH ST. & 2D AVE.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ROCKINGHAM

Southeast Corner
Broadway & 56th St.
Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,600
7 Room Apts...$900-$1,300
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
JAMES A. DOWD,
874 6th Ave. Circle 32.

Cambria

347-355 West 55th St.
2 ROOMS
BATH AND KITCHENETTE
$65 to $75.
Modern fireproof elevator apartment
Telephone Columbus 8466

181st ST., 851 WEST.

6 and 8 Rooms, $50-$90.
Large, light, all outside rooms, corner apartment; very desirable.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
L. SCHLECHTER, 140 St. Nicholas Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AV.

S. E. Corner 75th St.
New 14 story structure, containing numerous unique features throughout.
Well Arranged Suites of
6, 7, 8 ROOMS
3 Baths; Attractive Rentals.
Agent on premises. Rhinelander 499.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

House for sale, plot 100x100; garage; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; sell at a sacrifice. G. Quinn, Mineola, L. I.

Westchester.

For sale or rent, unfurnished, on Sound and park, Larchmont, N. Y.; expansive view; nearly an acre; fine trees; new stucco house, eleven rooms, three baths, two lavatories, sleeping porches, hardwood trim and floors; boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply to D. M. Gerriets, 10 Nassau St., Suite 1747. Phone 8390 Rector.

Beautiful home at South Yonkers; sale or rent; every improvement. L 268 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

Bargain, $6,000, very easy terms; beautiful country home near the water; large shaded grounds; plot 100x177, elevation 300 feet; seven rooms, unusually large living room, open fireplace, bath, three verandas, electricity, steam heat, all city conveniences; superb views; fishing, sailing; 47 min. on Lackawanna R. R. near station; lake, schools, country club; tennis courts; highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of N. Y. City. Address Owner, Box 406 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $900 cash, small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Gallwey, 80 Maiden Lane. TELEPHONE ME NOW, John 5047.

BARGAIN.—MODERN house, seven rooms and bath, all conveniences, parquet floors; large plot, modern poultry houses, pergola, grape arbor, bearing fruit trees; beautiful location, magnificent view. An ideal place that will appeal to any one of good taste. Nine miles out Lackawanna. Will sell considerably below cost. Quick deal. Address Owner, K 83 Times.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, on Lake Hopatcong.—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; gas, electric light; 100x400; garage; $6,500; cost $18,000; good order; location unexcelled; elevation 1,200 feet. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

At Ridgewood.—Modern dwelling, large plot, 8 homelike rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, glass-inclosed sun parlor; convenient station and school; terms to desirble home seeker; write for photo. Walter W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgewood.—20 acres, $25; River Edge, same, 7-room houses, $50; West Englewood, 2-family, Leonia, Woodbridge, $75, grounds; Coney Island, Brooklyn, $35. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich.

Make your rent pay off your home; six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half hour out; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

SACRIFICE.—Country estate; Kingston-on-Hudson; suitable residence or boarding house; $9,000; $5,000 cash. Box 598, Ellenville, N. Y.

Vermont.

For Sale.—An attractive old home in good repair, in Old Bennington, Vt. For particulars, apply or address No. 5 Monument Av., Old Bennington, Vt.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

For Sale.—Cheap; boarding house, 21 rooms, few doors from 5th Av. Beer's Agency, 401 Flatiron Building.

52D, 55 EAST.—Most attractive and artistic small house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Handsomely furnished house, all modern improvements, from May 1. 56 West 95th.

Long Island.

A COMFORTABLE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOME; EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; LAWN, TREES, SHRUBBERY, AND GARDEN PLOT; BAYSIDE, L. I.; 21 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; OCCUPANT MOVING TO BOSTON APRIL 1. PHONE J. A. BERRYMAN, VANDERBILT 2221, OR BAYSIDE 3295-W.

Fine home of 11 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, all improvements; large porch; fine old shade trees; large garden space; thirty minutes from New York. Charles H. Wolff, Laureiton, L. I.

New Jersey.

To rent, furnished, for Summer, house, at Montclair, N. J.; convenient to station; six family bedrooms, four bathrooms, sleeping porch, inclosed veranda; lawns, trees, small garden, planted; gardener; terms $200 per month; references exchanged. X 371 Times Annex.

New York State.

A nine-room country home with improvements, furnished, located in the prettiest part of Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y. Apply Miss Fanny Ten Hagen, 117 West 5th St., Plainfield, N. J.

BUNGALOWS.—Lake Kiamesha, N. Y., BUNGALOWS furnished for season, $150 up. Illustrated circular write Samuel Colcord, 305 West 113th St., New York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Attractive, completely furnished 12-room house. 362 Riverside Drive, Apartment 3A.

Miscellaneous.

Large Colonial house, facing lake, New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres; fine old trees; big porches; well furnished; open fireplaces, running water, 2 baths, toilets, spring water, telephone; enchanting country, high altitude; garage, stable, boats; $700. Telephone 3423 Morningside, before 3 o'clock. Write E 187 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted, from May 15 to Oct. 1, a small furnished house, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, located near good bathing, within easy commuting distance; send terms, photo, full particulars. P 100 Times.

Furnished home wanted, one hour from city, with option to buy; give particulars by mail, price, distance station, attractiveness, grounds. 1,638 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

PARK AV. and SIXTY-FOURTH ST.

100 East 64th St., southeast corner of Park Av.; modern private dwelling with garage; exceptionally well located; possession May 1; seen by appointment. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

321 WEST 139TH STREET.
322 WEST 140TH STREET.
Near Edgecombe Avenue.
10 rooms and bath, in perfect order.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

78th St., 325 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—11 rooms, 2 baths; rent $125. Elliott.

Westchester.

At Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.—A charming Colonial house, nine rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, ample piazza; rent $100 per month. Address Y 205 Times Annex.

Long Island.

FARMHOUSE, remodeled, electric light, water, bath, garage, and 2 to 5 acres; overlooking shore; 5 miles from Camp Upton; in select neighborhood; for rent, furnished or unfurnished. W. 880 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—To rent, commuting distance, 7 or 8 room house, improvements, near station, about half-acre of land, suitable for vegetable garden. W 880 Times Downtown.

Wanted to lease in New Rochelle, modern six or seven room house, tiled bath, good location, about $50 or $60 monthly. J. C., Apt. 58, 409 West 129th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will dispose of my 2 fine Jamaica lots, all improvements; beautiful lake; block from trolley, near depot; only $50 cash needed, balance to suit. Address Park, Box 101 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS, N. Y.
Homes or investment. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 498 South Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Brooklyn, 24 acres ground, water frontage; Jamaica, 23 acres for sale or exchange. Rohrer, 62 West 51st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SAVE MONEY AND LIVE BETTER AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Fresh vegetables at farmers' market, and sea food cheap; room for poultry and home gardens; high land; fertile soil; New York commutation 35 cents a day; all city conveniences; cottages rent from $300 up; lots sell from $300 up. Write for information to P. O. Box 145, Long Branch, N. J.

FACTORY SITE, with railroad siding, Jersey City; 55,000 square feet; will divide in two plots, 31,000 and 24,000. E. W. Martin, 409 Washington St., Hoboken.

REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—For manufacturing or residential purposes; location is ideal, close to trolley, steam, and water transportation; 3 hours from New York, just out of city of New London; property consists of 1 to 1¼ acres land, new factory, 36x72, 3 stories and basement, extremely heavy construction, completely equipped for grinding grain, run by water power; could easily be arranged for any manufacturing purpose; modern 10-room house, large garage, barn, and other buildings. This property is in first-class condition and could not be duplicated for $40,000. It is going to be sold; price $12,000. If interested come and see it. C. H. Brooks, Waterford, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

What is offered in exchange for $15,000 farm without mortgage? Stock, implements and furniture $5,000. L 274 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 6-room house, large plot of fertile land for chickens, vegetables, berries, &c.; easy terms to reliable party, $1,900 complete. Write to Farm Owner, Box 214 Times Downtown.

5-acre farm, 5-room house, orchard, outbuildings; price $1,500; must have $900 cash before April 1; property worth about $3,200. B. Browne, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Phone 4365 Greeley.

Farm House.—8 rooms and 80 acres, near north shore, 5 miles from Camp Upton, for rent, $350. Shoreham Agency, 11 Wall St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

90-acre farm, near Boonton, N. J., brick house, 14 rooms, with improvements, cottage and farm buildings; bargain. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

For Sale—Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM PRICES have not advanced in Columbia County; crops and produce 100 per cent. higher. For information, &c., write RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 25x185; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,-500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Factory to lease reasonably; 3 floors 25x 100; equipped with 30 Singer machines, 31-15, 2 electric motors, 1 Eastman cutting machine and 1 Reece button hole machine. Wilson Mfg. Co., 39 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.

49th St., 28 West.—TWO STORES, one 1,900 sq. ft., other 1,000 sq. ft., for high-class business; reasonable rentals; best location in city. BRETT REALTY CO., 501 5th Av., Room 1115.

Three very light lofts, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Verdi, corner 23d St. and 1st Av.

Three light lofts, 15,000 sq. ft., modern fireproof building, Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Rieger's Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St. Melrose 70.

Loft.—Desirable loft to let, Brooklyn; 50x60; light on all sides; electric power; 15 minutes' ride from Williamsburg Bridge. Inquire M. Gurian, 13 Siegel St., Brooklyn.

412 8TH AV., AT 31ST ST.

Office or show room, 195 square feet; heat, light, elevator service; immediate possession; $360.

Woodworking plant in New York to lease or sell; thoroughly equipped for any kind of woodwork; space 30,500 square feet. R 18 Times.

Desk room or part of loft to rent; shipping facilities, stenographer and telephone service. Kurtz, 416 Broadway, corner Canal.

Private room, well appointed office, mahogany furniture, switchboard. 115 Broadway, Suite 511.

AT 2 RECTOR ST., Room 1223A.—Half of handsome, airy office, or desk room; opportunity for right person.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

A very attractive office suite for physician or dentist. Apply Supt., 924 West End Av.

Private office, with loft, storage space, one minute from Canal St. station of new B. R. T. subway. 4th floor, 441 Broadway.

Part of loft, 22x80, with use of office, stenographic, phone service, &c. Silverstein, 408-412 West 13th St.

140 WEST 14TH ST.—Parlor floor, 25x90. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

STORES, 25-27 WEST 56TH.
Remodeled buildings; rents $2,500 to $4,000. AMES, 26 WEST 31ST, OR PREMISES.

70TH, 173 WEST.—Physician's office, with service, in well-appointed private house.

Attractive, furnished; publisher, advertising, or kindred lines. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Private offices and deckroom, furnished or unfurnished. Suite 410, 1 West 34th St.

Building for Sale.—Good, small garage; great centre for automobile repairing. Main 4771.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Lofts, 45x78; elevator; cheap; 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Office to sublet, 25 Church St. Inquire Room 301.

Bright, private office and desk room. Inquire Room 68, 116 Broad St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, to lease for business purposes, ground floor, about 25x100 feet, fireproof; entrance for truck; rent about $1,800; between 30th and 75th Sts. Lillie, 1,700 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms and bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

19TH, 119 EAST.—Studio apartment, National Arts Club Building; Gramercy Park neighborhood; 3 very large rooms, bath and kitchenette; April to October; $150 per month; restaurant privileges; references. E. L. Ipsen.

48TH, EAST, (near 5th.)—High-class, 2-room, bath, kitchenette apt. Jones, Bryant 4057.

53D, 5 EAST.—Cheerful two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; artistic furnishings; call after 11; lease October. Lawton.

55TH, 37 EAST.—Two, three rooms, bath; seen from 11 until 5. Plaza 6958.

50TH ST., 19 EAST.—Studio apartment; furnished studio, bedroom, kitchen, and bath; may be seen Thursday, March 28; write for appointment or call Thursday. Norman, Telephone Plaza 3527.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Kitchenette apartment; rooms exceptionally well furnished. Lenox 10241.

81ST ST., (near Lexington Av.)—7 rooms, three exposures, one apartment on floor; house 35 feet wide; rent, 6 months, $85 per month; by appointment only. Telephone Lenox 6400.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7, 8-room apartment.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

to October, 1918.

Park Av.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, $225 month. R. DeFlores, telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic six rooms; immediate possession; $85 until October. Telephone Gramercy 723.

LEXINGTON AV., 119, Corner East 28th, Top Floor, Front.—Attractively furnished large room, kitchenette, and bath; can be seen between 5:30 and 7 P. M.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.
Five and six room apartments, $200.
Corner; southern exposure; large rooms.
REGENT REALTY CO., 33 West 42d St.

MADISON AV., (near 62d.)—Attractive furnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; seen by appointment. Plaza 7668.

MADISON AV. (65th-66th).—Attractively furnished three rooms with kitchenette; $90. Plaza 8760.

PARK AV., 83.—Parlor floor suite; excellent location; exclusive studios; conveniences.

UNUSUAL.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, 158 Madison Av., (33d St.); three rooms and bath; one block subway, crosstown bus. Phone Pitt, (Kingsbridge 940,) mornings only.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.
Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $60-$100, including service, light, and linen; modern elevator building.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

47TH, WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished two-room apartment, with kitchenette and bath; highest references required. For particulars telephone Bryant 6211.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, completely furnished, with service, $125; resident valet; breakfast served in rooms. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

55TH ST., (1,780 Broadway.)—Most desirable two rooms, bath; elevators; hall service.

58TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen linen, silver complete; $175 per month.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Parlor floor, two rooms and bath; modern; also sublet.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio building; furnished or unfurnished.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, bath, and very light; attractive; real kitchen; sublet complete. Apt. 9D. Col. 4812.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, housekeeping, refrigeration. Phone Columbus 8655. Apartment 3D.

67TH, 1 WEST.

Hotel des Artistes; duplex apartment, home comforts, hotel conveniences; 3 airy bedrooms, large living room, kitchenette; excellent restaurant or your own food cooked free in restaurant; kitchen; swimming pool; $250; Summer concession. Apartment 513.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.))—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two newly furnished apartments, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100-$125.

70S, WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, $135 monthly. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, $12; also studio by hour or day.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Three rooms, magnificently furnished, sleeping porch, bath, electric needle shower, fireplace; unusual apartment. Telephone 9418 Columbus.

72D, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartment; southern exposure; windows on 3 sides; until Oct. 1.

72D, 344 WEST, (8D.)—Six rooms, handsomely furnished; silver, linen; April-October; $135.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephone; maid service; Summer rates.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Modern furnished housekeeping suite; private baths; $10-$15-$25.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, elevator, 7 light rooms; excellent location; $75.

78TH, 100 WEST.—Furnished apartment, corner, 7 rooms, $80 monthly. Holmes.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven large, light rooms, two baths, piano, $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Beautiful six-room, corner apartment. Bowman, 3772 Schuyler.

80S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; reasonable. Columbus 8974.

85TH, 252 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally attractive, cool five rooms, two baths, living room 23x18; newly decorated and furnished; until Oct. 1; front. Apt. 3B.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Exclusive 7 rooms, 3 baths; exquisitely furnished; reduced rental.

95TH.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment, $100 month; April 1. Vanderbilt 1450.

97TH, 316 WEST, Near Drive.—Six light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class; $85. 6780 Riverside, Apartment 1-B.

103D, 2 WEST.—Well-furnished 4-room apartment; overlooking Park; $50 monthly. Hendricks.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class, furnished apartment; $75 a month; apply on premises or office of 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Front seven rooms, southern exposure, complete, "L," subway, $100 monthly to October. Telephone Cathedral 6374, mornings.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, modern elevator apartment; $80. Inquire Apt. 24.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Most extraordinary apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms; very carefully planned and executed; telephone.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive, four-room apartment, near Columbia University, 3 S. W.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Sublet beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 4th floor front; April 16 to October; $85.

113TH ST, 517 West.—4 rooms and bath; modern, elevator. Apt. 24; inquire elevator.

114TH ST., 622 WEST.—Cheerful, tastefully furnished six-room apartment, complete, $100 until October. Alder, Apartment 54.

119TH, 433 WEST.—Comfortably furnished apartment; every convenience; ideal location and service; piano. Phone Morningside 8200. Apt. 9J.

122D, 500 WEST.—Elegant 7-room elevator apartment; shower; complete; $100. Supt.

127TH, (Riverside.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; $75. Phone Morningside 5280.

160TH, 400 WEST, (9H.)—Completely furnished 4 large new south rooms; shower bath; to October or longer.

APARTMENTS — Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $50 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT hunting unn

Advertisers in the Harlem district may transact business through the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD wanted for 6-year-old boy and 3-year-old girl, with room for refined college-bred mother going to business, with congenial and educated person understanding care and child training; private family; references exchanged. F. Thomas, 299 Broadway.

Elderly lady, requiring special attention, desires accommodations in refined boarding house; preference given to French or German speaking house; state full particulars, 33 West 42d St., Rooms 1146-1148.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut Street,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers. 30 minutes from Broadway.

Room with private bath and first class table board for two, $22 to $35.

Room, with private bath and first class table board for one, $14 to $18.

Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $33 to $40.

All rooms handsomely furnished. Special reduction to permanent guests.

Miscellaneous.

Nervous patients, incurables, and elderly persons cared for in our fine country home. A. Theodor Saunders, 117 Park St., New Canaan, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT and correspondent, business woman, exceptional ability, accustomed executive position; capable taking full charge office; knowledge commercial law; Notary Public; $35. S 134 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, office clerk; 4 years' experience; ambitious worker; references. W 857 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, 3 years' experience, control accounts, trial balance; quick, accurate stenographer; entire charge of office; excellent references; at present employed, wishes to make change. S 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable taking charge of correspondence and office work completely. W 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, A. — Four years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; $18-$20. L 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance, typist, 12 years' experience, knowledge French; $25. L 262 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Thoroughly experienced, neat penman, accurate figurer, &c.; salary $15. S 151 Times.

COOK, experienced; good German cook wishes position, country only. 46 W. 128th.

CORRESPONDENT, office manager; excellent education; active, alert, conscientious; thoroughly responsible. G 102 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class; brassiere sample shown. Morningside 6054.

EXECUTIVE. — Young lady secretary, ten years' business training, brains, executive ability, initiative, desires position of responsibility and trust requiring good, sound business judgment and common sense; salary, $35. Apartment 9, 463 53d St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS. — Lady recommends her experienced English governess; visiting or resident; elementary lessons English, French; physical culture. Chelsea 3337.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working, wishes place near New York, about April 15; fine cook, good manager, experienced, can take entire charge, $12 per week, no laundry; being out of city at present will cause delay in answering; first-class reference. Address with all particulars, Y 330 Times Annex.

MENDING.—Women's and bachelors' work called for, delivered; reasonable; references. O 615 Times Harlem.

NURSE. — Young lady wishes position as nurse; good references; sleep home. Rockefeller 1, 129 East 84th St.

MODEL.—Height 5 feet 6, bust 33. Write T. H., 3,525 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, good penman, knowledge typewriting, accurate figurer, bright, willing worker. Phone Miss Berk, Madison Square 3073.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, assistant bookkeeper; experienced, willing worker. T. O., 216 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer. — Because of sudden lack of work, manager of large business house desires to secure reliable position for his secretary; a fully competent young woman; will give A1 recommendations; salary, $25-30. W 378 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT, 9 years' experience; reliable; best references; would go daily for instruction, dictation, &c., within commuting distance New Rochelle; executing details home; must be assured $30 weekly. L 259 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER; THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; BROAD EXPERIENCE; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES; SALARY, $25. Q 41 TIMES.

SECRETARY, stenographer; stock brokerage, commercial experience; rapid, accurate; invaluable as assistant to busy executive; salary, $25. W 363 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer; several years' experience; entire charge; references; $20-$18. W 375 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, refined, experienced, initiative, ambitious; $16-$18. G 24 Times.

SECRETARY.—Competent stenographer and typist; efficient; experienced; best references. Y 342 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (Expert.)—Alert young woman wants to give service for which her varied experience, quick mind, and personality have fitted her. W 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, seven years' commercial experience, capable and efficient, desires position with reliable firm; salary, $18. W 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT.—High school graduate 5 years' experience, desirous of making change; salary moderate. E 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, six years' experience, desires connection with light-grade concern offering good opportunity for advancement. V 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, refined young lady, ten years' experience, desires position. W 591 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, neat, capable; one year's experience; moderate salary. E., 3,557 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; excellent experience; first-class references; $18. W 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' practical experience; references; American; $15. W 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2 years' experience; $12. American, W 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST desires position; moderate salary. Louise Moeller, 441 Logan St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; high school graduate; accurate, willing worker; $12. L 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8½ years; drug importers'; executive ability; salary $22. Y 384 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman, 35, general office worker; references; $16 start. O 613 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class, experienced, commercial; best references; $25. L 249 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Eight years' experience; best references; $14. L 236 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Commercial subjects, especially stenography and typewriting; day only; young lady; experienced; college and normal training. O 625 Times Harlem.

YOUNG GIRL, (18,) just arrived from South America, speaks and writes Portuguese, Spanish, and English, seeks commercial position. Miss Farsht, 1,284 41st St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Yale graduate, 31, married, desires connection with certified public accountants for the purpose of taking up next work; broad knowledge of accounting and modern business methods; sufficient practical experience to conduct simple audits; fine years in banking and brokerage; acquaintance among business men wide enough to be a valuable asset; present salary secondary to opportunity for initiative and constructive work. G 81 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 24; exempted; college education; five years' practical experience with mercantile, contractors, shipbuilding concerns, auditing, accounting, paymaster, &c.; unquestionable references. G 86 Times.

ACCOUNTANT JUNIOR, (22,) GRADUATING N. Y. U.; HONEST AND EFFICIENT WORKER; REFERENCES. D 432 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT—PUBLIC.
Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, &c.; reasonable rates. F. O. Martin, Room 1480, 46 West 24th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant; age 37; 18 years' experience in auditing and systematizing; best references; salary $40. L 282 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—General and cost accountant, college man, 37, 15 years' experience, desires connection good firm. G 57 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, exempt, semi-senior, now with C. P. A., seeks new affiliations. O 618 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, one year experience, six years' bookkeeper; moderate salary. W 376 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Part time; experienced; reasonable charge. Successful, 450 Times.

ART LEAGUE student, 19, desires position, where drawing ability is useful. Write, Box 27, 1,513 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 51, married, American citizen, over ten years with present employers, expert in office routine and sales records, desires position with firm who will recognize and reward merit. L 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, Spaniard, 30 years, without experience, inside salesman experienced, wishes position anything steady; $14 a week. Avello, care of Suarez Crespo, 152 Front St.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced modern methods, trial balances, statements, controlling accounts; conscientious, efficient worker; $30. L 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, exempt, experienced, knowledge of accounting, desires position with commercial house or accountant; salary $25. W 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 34; competent to take charge of office and relieve busy executive of detail; good correspondent and credit man; highly recommended. G 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced; draft deferred, age 29; references; assistant credit man; accurate and efficient; salary $25. S 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT. Educated man, 20; well versed; trial balances, statements, control; employed. L 258 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 24, wide experience, desires permanent position; $23. W 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 30, competent, wishes position. Fischer, Box 61, Jamaica, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25,) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,448 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, exempt; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; $25. K 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting student, understands costs, draft exempt, employed, desires position. W 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, exempt, thoroughly experienced costs, systems, controlling accounts; $25. W 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 20; control accounts, credits, collections; three years' experience; $25. L 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, —. Books opened, closed; will work evenings; reasonable charge. "Part Time," 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced public accounting, credits, costs, recommended, exempt, seeks employment. W 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19; experienced controlling accounts; high school graduate; references; $18. G 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, qualified all branches; costs; competent executive. G 12 Times.

BUILDING
SUPERINTENDENT.
Position wanted in high-class office building by man of experience, capable handling large force help; familiar with mechanical equipment; licensed engineer. L 284 Times Downtown.

BUYER, speaking Spanish, 10 years' experience, knowing original sources of merchandise, especially dry goods, employed at present, look for advancement. K 401 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE, energetic man, middle-aged, imposing looking, speaking six-seven languages, wants employment; best references furnished. K 80 Times.

CHAUFFEURS. — Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience whose references are guaranteed. Address 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2495-4862 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, 12 years' experience on foreign and American cars; have an unfailing desire to serve intelligently; 6 years with one private family; strictly temperate, honest, and reliable; wages $30 week; will go anywhere. C. H. Brush, 98 Macon St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, long experience, careful driver, good mechanic, wants private position, city or country. Ling, 219 East 64th. Plaza 1438.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (32,) safe driver, expert mechanic, competent in every respect; city, country. Chauffeur, care Fisher, 508 West 145th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; private; commercial; careful driver; experienced; best reference. O 622 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR. — Colored, wishes position; best reference; $18.00. Sales, 366 7th Ave.

CHEMIST desires position with advancement; recent graduate well-known Eastern university; has industrial experience. W. P., 96 Times, Bronx.

CLERK.—Experienced clerk wants position; thoroughly acquainted with general office routine and bookkeeping proceedings. G 98 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 20, high school; clerical and salesmanship experience. W 135 Times.

COLLEGE MAN (physics, mathematics, physical chemistry, some biology) with research experience wants position in scientific institution, industry insurance company, also teaching, tutoring. O 621 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT-EXECUTIVE.
Sales letters that produce, knowledge of advertising, correspondent, successful manager of firm selling securities; competent to take charge of office or could relieve busy executive; salary secondry. K 87 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Export and Spanish correspondent; also know other languages; several years of experience; best reference. K 400 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, man chauffeur, wife good, plain cook, want position, city or country; have own furniture; good references. Ling, 249 East 64th. Plaza 1438.

DENTIST, American, expert, 20 years' practice, exceptional operator, would assist overworked dentist; take full charge. Graduate, P 71 Times.

DO YOU require the services of an energetic, reliable, young man? I am 19 years old, high school graduate, without previous business experience; salary secondary consideration to opportunity; may I have an interview? can furnish unquestionable references as to character. G 79 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Expert designers; automatic machines, jigs, fixtures; successfully doing home work; best references. Geo. Ravitch, 1,400 Clinton Av.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; experienced, competent, all-around man; will travel; highest credentials. F 137 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (28,) American, draft exempt, college education; 10 years' business experience; knowledge of handling people and help; adjuster and systematizer; familiar with office methods, expert at figures; desires connection with progressive concern; excellent credentials. S 119 Times.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER desires connection, industrial organization; general engineering, investigations, valuations, superintendence; broad experience, railways, utilities, industrial plants; age 39; graduate electrical engineer. K 88 Times.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, auditor, office manager; married; 29; experienced; salary $45. G 96 Times.

EXPORT.—A1 Spanish and French correspondent, executive ability; best references. G 101 Times.

GARDENER.—References; no cows; North preferred. E. Hansson, 884 3d Av.

HAVE OFFICE in Detroit; would like to represent a New York manufacturer of ladies' underwear. I. Kaplan, 222 Broadway Market Building, Detroit, Mich.

ITALIAN, 45, who speaks and writes Italian, English, French and Spanish fluently, has traveled all over South America and Europe, desires position. G 84 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, 24; exempt, A1, control 2,500 accounts, accurate; $25. K 90 Times.

MAN, (38,) ENERGETIC, ABLE, EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE OF EMPLOYES; FURNISH EXCELLENT REFERENCES; SALARY MODERATE. G 55 TIMES.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY; elementary and higher; doctor science. O 598 Times Harlem.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and licensed aviator desires to connect with aeroplane company, either on design, construction or as tester; can take charge of mechanical construction department. L 231 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL and electrical engineer, of ability and initiative, seeks opening, live concern; highly qualified, design development, manufacture; 10 years' experience, technical graduate. F 153 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Experienced in power station design, estimating, specifications and construction, will be open for engagement. L 230 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Small commercial concern, now earning $30, possessing good education and appearance; has considerable business and engineering experience; desires opportunity where big future is assured; 24, draft exempt. G 86 Times.

NEWSPAPER REPORTER and special writer; broad experience; highest references. E 242 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT, 26 years; exempt; wishes position with progressive concern, seeking resourceful and energetic man; thoroughly experienced all branches office work; in present position over four years. K 94 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent; thoroughly experienced business executive; highest references. E 241 Times Downtown.

PAINTING, paperhanging, decorating, furniture painting; everywhere; reasonable; contract work; references. Frank Krauss, 23 West 31st St. Madison Square 3141. Sundays and evenings, Madison Square 7616.

PHARMACIST, 32, registered, 15 years' experience in high-class retail line, speaks French and Spanish, can be of valuable assistance as salesman to an export or manufacturing house. L 286 Times Downtown.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK, loose leaf or manufacturing stationer, seven years' experience; reference; salary $25. W 394 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN desires to connect with firm equipped for job, catalogue, and good half-tone color work. K 82 Times.

SALESMAN, for past five years with well known New York and Ohio firm, having sold wholesale and retail notion buyers, seeks permanent connection with live, reliable concern offering opportunities; Chicago or Middle Western territory preferred. Address Y 802 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (28,) exempt, of neat appearance, progressive, best credentials, selling in a high-grade department in large New York store for past six years, traveling experience will consider position where opportunity is authentic; commission or salary secondary consideration. S 112 Times.

SALESMAN.—HIGH GRADE, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE INSTITUTION, OFFERING ADVANCEMENT; CITY ONLY; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; MARRIED; DRAFT POSITION 4A; VERY BEST REFERENCES; AN INTERVIEW WILL CONVINCE. G 103 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man, age 30, exceptionally good appearance, desires position as advertising solicitor or salesman; the position must carry a salary of not less than $35 and commission with reasonable expenses. G 78 Times.

SALESMAN.—Former automobile salesman, now traveling, wishes to retire from road and connect with responsible concern as salesmanager or selling; age 28; married; classed 4A in draft; references. S 151 Times.

SALESMAN, want good line of infants' wear for Middle West; am carrying ladies' underwear; experienced; part expenses. F 160 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, American, draft exempt, open for engagement, New York City or vicinity; best references; salary and commission. G 80 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, willing worker, good appearance, desires connection wholesale or manufacturing house; gents' furnishing preferred; reference. K 43 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, exempt, seeks opening reliable concern; educated, good appearance; excellent conversationalist; qualified in executive and business detail. S 145 Times.

SALESMAN, selling New York gentlemen's furnishers, wants line knitted headwear or kindred article; commission; side line. O 626 Times Harlem. Exempt.

SALESMAN, 30, competent, have made good, is open for engagement. G 97 Times.

SALES MANAGER, with advertising and manufacturing experience; young man with exceptional training and ability. S 135 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — 32, Protestant, well educated, 200 words per minute in shorthand, experienced conventions, commissions, &c.; executive secretarial position preferred; $40. Telephone Tomkinsville 594-J.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, 33; American; extensive executive business training; experienced correspondent, stenographer, assistant; unquestionable credentials; compensation secondary. L 269 Times Downtown.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, high grade, at liberty May 1; acquainted with mill and building trades in New England and New York State; American, age 34; married. G 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 19; high school graduate; two years' experience; highest credentials. W. 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated, efficient; familiar various phases clerical work; $15. X. P., 175 Times.

STEWARD.—Native American, 12 years' reference leading city hotel; out-of-town position considered. G 91 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, 19, experienced in silks, wishes position. G 85 Times.

SWISS GENTLEMAN, (30,) desires position; 7 years' city experience in London; conversant French, English, shorthand, typist; energetic; travelled in allied countries and Australia; high-class references. Write S 142 Times.

TECHNICAL MAN, 29, draft exempt, eight years' general civil engineering and construction experience; will also consider non-engineering position in which technical training can be used to advantage. L 275 Times Downtown.

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAUFFEURS' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience, whose references are guaranteed. Address 240 West 55th St., Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

TIMEKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced timekeeper and payroll clerk, at present with large corporation, wants live wire position; salary, $18-$20. G 99 Times.

TRANSLATOR, interpreter, correspondent; French, Italian, Spanish; capable man; 15 years' experience; accurate; rapid worker; technical knowledge. W 374 Times Downtown.

TRANSPORTATION MAN, at present employed in moving large quantities of Government material through South; familiar with men and railroads in this section; construction engineer by profession; salary $200 and expenses. Y 335 Times Annex.

TUTORING, French, Spanish, by nobleman, M. A.; highest references. E 248 Times Downtown.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
FOR A LARGE MANUFACTURER OR CORPORATION TO ACQUIRE THE SERVICE OF A HIGH-GRADE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE, WITH MARKED EXECUTIVE ABILITY, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, WHERE HE HAS BEEN SITUATED FOR THE PAST 14 YEARS, AS BUYER, CREDIT MAN AND MANAGER, FOR ONE OF AMERICA'S LARGEST CORPORATIONS, PREVIOUS 10 YEARS IN AUSTRALIA; AMERICAN; AGE 39; WITH HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. S 127 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 28 YEARS OLD, DRAFT EXEMPT, GOOD EDUCATION, 6 YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, EMPLOYED, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE CONCERN, WHERE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT WILL BE GIVEN AS ABILITY IS SHOWN. Y 337 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married, draft exempt, desires position where he can rapidly advance himself through diligent application to his work; resourceful, and has had clerical and sales experience; knowledge of banking and automobile business. L 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 28, draft exempt, graduate Columbia, 1914 architecture, employed by well-known appraisal company, traveling appraiser, seeks position in New York, demanding initiative, appearance, sober habits, integrity. L 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, seeks interview; capable selling, correspondent, executive and business detail, secretarial duties; qualified assistant to a busy man; educated; references. S 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, six months' engineering experience, desires position along engineering lines. O 627 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, liquidating own business, wishes connection in any capacity; experienced and has executive ability. D 431 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN,—familiar with bookkeeping, office detail, correspondence, &c., seeks connection; capable assistant to busy executive. G 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, ambitious not afraid work; high school training; three years' salesroom, clerical experience, wishes position where he can advance. S 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position where earnest work will assure future; executive ability; third-class draft. W 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, undraftable, high school graduate; office details, correspondent; 2½ years' experience; presently employed. K 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) ambitious, capable, desires position with advancement. Box 223, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, timekeeper, typewriter material, payroll clerk, wishes permanent position. Fox, 24 West 128th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Stuyvesant graduate; office and salesmanship experience; references. W 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, executive ability, salesman experience, desires position with reliable concern. S 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) educated; thoroughly experienced office routine. Friton, 182 West 129th.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good penman, formerly Government checker, desires position. O 620 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 21; not in draft; high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping; 2 years' clerical experience. O 624 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position at anything or stock clerk. L 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position law or business office; has experience. L 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, desires clerical position; offering advancement; experience. L 263 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, experienced, clear, rapid writers, $1.25 per thousand. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, must understand double entry, take off monthly trial balance; state salary, reference and experience. N 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER: LEDGER CLERK.—A large publishing house desires the services of a competent ledger clerk; one qualified to handle several thousand accounts; state experience and salary desired. A. J. S. 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Hotel wants young lady understanding double-entry bookkeeping and accustomed to meeting people of refinement; salary, $60 per month. Hotel San Rafael, 62 West 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must have general business knowledge. Illustrated Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in men's clothing line; excellent position. R 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; wages $14 to begin; state experience. Machinery, 210 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN GIRLS and those living in the immediate vicinity can procure very profitable employment; good working conditions and other features pertaining to the welfare of our employes. Apply in person, AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, Brooklyn Refinery, Kent Av. and South 4th St., Brooklyn.

BUYER wanted, we are opening an office in New York City and want a woman capable of buying women's garments to represent us there and to take charge of the office. E. E. Atkinson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

CLERK, in general office large manufacturing corporation; good opportunity for one with high school education; when writing mention age, experience, qualifications, salary expected. N 218 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted, in accounting department of publishing house, hours 8:45 to 5, for 6 o'clock Saturday, all-year; excellent working conditions and congenial associates; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. N 238 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—YOUNG LADIES, 3 TO 4 YEARS' COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; MUST WRITE NEAT HAND; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 395 4TH AV., 7TH FLOOR.

CLERK for statistical work; good at figures and write good hand; state salary expected, experience, references. W 393 Times Downtown.

CLERK, (ledger,) and assist with office work; state experience and wages. N 267 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL, FILING, PROOFREADING; RAPID ADVANCEMENT; GOOD SALARY. BEDELL CO., 33 WEST 17TH ST.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for evening settlement work, for Jewish girls' and women's clubs; give age, qualifications, and references. Y 252 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS wanted to work for us. Call at once, John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

COOK, &c.—Wanted, neat girl, cook, wait on table, general housework; 2 in family; live out. Call, 9-12 A. M., F. Sawyer, 225 West 110th St.

COOK, competent, wanted, assist with laundry; reference required. Call after 10, 341 Riverside Drive, near 106th.

COUPLE, white, middle-aged preferred; woman as cook and general housework; man for garden and general help; two in family; 20 miles out of New York; must be neat, cleanly, and of good character; wages, $60 monthly. Apply Room 827, 2 Rector St., New York.

CROCHETERS AND KNITTERS, proficient on silk and wool; home work for ladies; particulars given on receipt of samples from applicants. The H. K. H. Silk Co. of N. Y., Inc., 890 Broadway.

DESIGNER.
WE HAVE PLACE FOR DESIGNER BOTH FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND FOR SILK UNDERWEAR.
APPLY BY LETTER,
SIMON STERNS & CO.,
151 WEST 20TH.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

DRUGGIST.—Registered pharmacist wanted at Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

ERRAND GIRL.—One interested in learning to draw preferred. Apply to E. Van Wickle, Butterick Pub. Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

ERRAND GIRLS
FOR DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT;
RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

ESTIMATER, typist and file clerk wanted, by large manufacturer of plumbing fixtures, one formerly employed in plumbing business preferred; state age, experience, salary. R 16 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
MROADWAY, 33D ST., NTW YORK,
REQUIRE SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN AS TUBE ROOM CASHIERS. EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL.
APPLY
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.

100 GIRLS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, 33D ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE GIRLS, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, FOR SPECIAL WORK THROUGHOUT THE STORE. THIS WORK OFFERS INDUCEMENTS WITH PERMANENT POSITIONS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY
SUPERINTENDENT OF PACKERS,
MAIN FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIRLS.
EXPERIENCED CLERKS,
LABORATORY ASSISTANTS;
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED.
APPLY
STENOGRAPHERS,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

FOLDERS.

Fifty girls, over 17 years, to fold tissue paper patterns; piece workers paid 22c per hundred, learners $8 per week; experienced folders make from $12 to $18 per week. Apply The Butterick Publishing Co., 30 Irving Place, s. e. cor. 16th St., N. Y. C., 2d floor. This location is convenient to both subway express stations at Union Square and a short distance from 14th St. station Hudson Tube.

GIRLS, (150,)
FOR WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANT OUTSIDE OF CITY;
GOOD WAGES; AGES 16 TO 40.
APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.
NO CHARGE FOR EMPLOYMENT.

GIRLS, 18-19, must be neat, accurate writers, with knowledge of filing; $8 to start; good opportunity. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRL for general housework; must be good plain cook; two in family; four rooms; must sleep out. H. Fruhauf, 782 West End Av.

GIRLS to learn fine stationery, $8 start, advancement and bonus. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

GIRLS, (two,) one for stock and one for shipping room, in specialty shop. 23 East 47th St.

GIRL, 17 to 18, must be neat and understand filing, $8 to start; good opportunity. Blatt Hammel, 33 West 17th St., 9th floor.

GOVERNESS.—Competent and refined young woman as nursery governess for two children, 7½ years and 4 years. Apply morning, Dr. E. Henes, 820 Park Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable woman, possessing initiative, who understands institutional work; must be able to manage male and female help; give age, experience, and reference. Y 353 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER capable of taking charge of apartment for small family where no other help is kept; must be good cook, cheerful, and obliging. Telephone Gadsden, Riverside 3453.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for housework; no washing; family 3; references. Apply 9-10, Wednesday and Thursday, Mrs. Johnson, 202 West 108d.

HOUSEKEEPER. — General housework, white, sleep home, best references necessary; $35; East 80s; 8:30 to 8. Tel. Lenox 6837.

HOUSEKEEPER and care of child for business couple; suburban resident; state references and wage. Box 249 Times, 2 Rector St.

LINING HANDS, EXPERIENCED.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

MAIDS, (2,) to do the entire work in private house in Cranford, N. J., family of two adults, two children and nurses. Call 828 West 83d St., Apartment 2, from 9 to 2.

MATRON.—Young, Jewish, of executive ability; charge of children's supplies, also of household management; must be of good physique and personality; $65 per month. Apply mornings, 470 West 145th St., or write, stating full particulars.

MATRON wanted for day nursery; must be capable of taking entire charge; give age, experience, and qualifications. Y 233 Times Annex.

MILLINERS wanted, thoroughly experienced; good salary and long season. Miss Curran, 57 East 56th St.

MODEL.
Experienced, stylish young lady to take charge of showroom in cloak house. Apply all week.
GEO. G. WOOD,
105 MADISON AV.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted by magazine publishing company; state experience and salary desired. R 15 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, French or English; children 22 months, 6 years, 9 years. Apply I. M. Friedman, 219 West 81st St. Telephone Schuyler 3497.

NURSE or mother's helper for young children; reference. Call 62 West 87st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. R 374 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in general office manufacturing corporation; good opportunity for one with high school education; when writing, mention age, experience, qualifications, salary expected. N 219 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat, intelligent and willing young lady, with some previous experience; knowledge of stenography desirable; state age, religion and salary expected. S 146 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by millinery commission house. Address, full particulars, K 86 Times.

OFFICE GIRL.—Assistant bookkeeper; must be able to take a little dictation and typewrite. Address G. A., 262 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Young woman in national bank, familiar with adding machine, typewriter, for position operating Ellis adding typewriter. L 262 Times Downtown.

POLICY WRITER, competent, for accident and health department of large life insurance company. L 287 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town position to represent high-class toilet goods line; call between 11 and 1; salary and commission. Aubrey Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY for high-class gown and suit shop; must have exceptional ability, personality; good salary for right party. Apply Husch, 2,199 Broadway.

SALES WOMEN
FOR
MILLINERY
WASH GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
TRIMMINGS,
TOILET ARTICLES AND
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
MANY EXCELLENT PERMANENT POSITIONS TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St., New York.

SALES WOMEN
FOR
CHINA,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
HOSIERY,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SUITS,
CORSETS and
SHOES.
GOOD OPPORTUNITIES.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, 33d St., New York.

SLEEVE FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED.
ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

SKIRT FINISHERS; EXPERIENCED.
ALSO HELPERS.
ROHN & RIENZO, INC.,
74 EAST 55TH ST.

STENOGRAPHERS.
EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT WORKERS. DICTAPHONE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE; PERMANENT POSITION WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; GOOD HOURS AND SURROUNDINGS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 370 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS AT WANAMAKER'S, SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN GENERAL OFFICE WORK.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, with several years' experience, to handle, with dispatch and accuracy, correspondence quickly dictated; if you are not thoroughly competent, please do not apply; excellent opportunity; initial salary $15 weekly. Address, giving telephone number, Y 249 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—An excellent opportunity in Bronx office for a competent stenographer, with the proper experience. In applying give your age, the salary you have been earning, state your experience fully and furnish references. Y 244 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Motor truck concern, Long Island, has opening for first-class stenographer, advertising department, with advertising or newspaper experience preferred; salary $18-$20. N 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS or STENOTYPE OPERATORS.—Two capable young women, well experienced, willing also to take charge of general office work; apply in person. Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of large iron and steel concern; moderate salary to start, but good opportunity; state age, education, and experience; give references. N 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. — SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER DESIRED; FURNISH FULL DETAILS AND REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION. E. E. DICKINSON & CO., ESSEX, CONN.

STENOGRAPHER, by New York wholesale house; must be American and well educated; state references and salary expected, also whether used to dictaphone. L 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS
for Brooklyn manufacturing concern; light, airy office, ideal working conditions; apply by letter, stating education, experience, &c. A. S

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted...42c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted...50c
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Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c

OFFICES:

Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights...3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn, Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH EXPERIENCE ON ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, PARTICULARLY SWITCHBOARDS, CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND CONTROLLERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPT., WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. COMPANY, EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEN.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR MEN OF INTELLIGENCE TO FILL THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES IN OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS. ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.

1 ACCOUNTANT.
10 ARMATURE WINDERS.
5 ASSEMBLERS.
10 BENCH WORKERS.
1 ENGINEER, (VACUUM TUBE,) KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSICS.
10 INSPECTORS.
10 INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
10 MACHINISTS.
10 WIRE MEN.
10 SELECTORS.
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS. PREFERABLY ONE FAMILIAR WITH CENTRAL OFFICE WORK.

APPLY AT ONCE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., 57 BETHUNE STREEET, NEAR WEST STREET. 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Assistant experienced on letters, ink, and automatic feed. Y 329 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Companion for young man, 24, with mental case; pleasant country home near city. Call 10 to 11, Gladke, 4th floor, 57 West 75th St.

OFFICE BOY in office of large corporation, a bright boy, about 16; this is a good chance for the right kind of boy; give age, religion, and salary expected.

OFFICE BOY.—BRIGHT BOY, DESIROUS OF QUICK ADVANCEMENT, AS FILE AND OFFICE CLERK LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; REFERENCES REQUIRED. GRIFFON CUTLERY WORKS, 74 57TH AV.

OFFICE BOYS WANTED.
Good salary and prospect for advancement. Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, 32 Bleecker St.

OFFICE CLERK with large corporation; young man not of draft age; must be very good at figures and making up reports; good opportunity for the right man; give age, religion, and salary expected.

OFFICE MAN; $18; opportunity advancement. Write or call 215 4th Av., Room 1702.

PAY ROLL CLERK and assistant bookkeeper for shoe factory. 968 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced dark room man; permanent position for good man; salary $18. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced dark room man; salary $18. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

PRODUCTION MAN

BY LARGE METAL GOODS FACTORY TO SUPERINTEND PRODUCTION AND ASSEMBLING OF SMALL METAL PARTS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE HELP AND TO WORK TO PRODUCTION SCHEDULE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED; WRITE FULLY AND CONFIDENTIALLY, STATING REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. METAL, BOX 235 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REAL SALESMEN WANTED.
An organization maintaining branches in principal cities desires the services of three high-class, ambitious salesmen. This organization needs men for managerial positions. If you are now employed it will pay you to change, as at least if you have the ambition to better yourself; commission basis. Phone Murray Hill 3112 for personal interview.

REAL ESTATE.—Experienced man wanted for management of business buildings in well-known Midtown Real Estate office; advancement assured; position open. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, to "Midtown," 134 Times.

SALESMAN.—Company of worldwide reputation making highest quality food products has a permanent salaried position with advancement for a high-class salesman; give particulars of experience, state age and height, married or single; also state whether subject to draft or exempt; replies strictly confidential. W 377 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—City, vicinity, and New England; toilet kits, &c.; must show past selling record department stores and sporting goods; good opportunity for right man; straight commission. American Products Co., 25 West 38th St.

SALESMAN wanted; opportunity of unusual kind for an A1 man with the right personality and punch; I want a man of ability, willing to take instructions, and follow them to the letter; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN. — Top - notch, high - pressure, forceful talkers who have sold specialties successfully; live leads; choice territory; liberal commission and salary, but no advances; $100 weekly to producers. C. H. Jacobs, 19 West 44th St., Suite 1007.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men who possess real selling punch wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; commission or salary basis; live men can make real money. Box 592, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted to cover territory adjacent to New York for established manufacturer; experienced specialty man preferred; splendid opportunity for right man; permanent commission basis. Apply 303 5th Av., Room 1808.

SALESMEN.—Men's neckwear, for Middle West, New England, and South; salary or commission; opportunity for men with trade to connect with progressive firm. Meyerson, Levine & Co., 633 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen wanted to sell a conservative high-grade preferred stock issue; salary or commission basis. Address, giving experience and references, S. H. J., P. O. Box 922, N. Y. City.

SALESMAN.
Thoroughly experienced sweater salesman for city and route; first-class man only; salary and commission. Address Box 70, Oleck Advertising, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Several first-class machine tool salesmen, preferably men with actual selling experience, but will consider good, practical shop men; give references; straight salary. N 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for one of the best sellers in the market for Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Jersey City, and Bronx; liberal commission; sold early. Call or address D. Levy, 395 Broadway, Room 1408.

SALESMAN wanted, Japan, with experience in taking import orders on brushes, gloves, handkerchiefs, underwear, &c.; apply in strict confidence; salary and commission. K 98 Times.

SALESMEN.—System, the Magazine of Business, requires specialty salesmen to follow up local advertising campaign; permanent position; liberal commission arrangement. Room 617, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted for New England territory by wholesale cheese and sausage house; good future for live man; state particulars, salary. N 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on a good line of automobile accessories and sporting goods; to travel South or Middle West; principals only; drawing and commission. P 181 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, city, who can show record as producer; salary or commission; references required; Gentile firm. 277 Broadway, Room 1508.

SALESMAN wanted; silks; experienced, with mill connections and good following in dress and skirt trade; salary and commission. T. S., R 25 Times.

SALESMAN.—Fairly experienced in retail tires; state experience, salary. Replies confidential. Box B. H., 104 East 14th St.

SALESMEN,
Old-established company can place four or five clean cut young Americans between 21 and 40 years of age; must have equivalent of high school education and desire permanent position; to such men whose record will bear investigation we have exceptional opportunities for immediate returns and advancement to executive positions; drawing account against commission to start. J. J. Moonan, 288 4th Av., 15th floor.

SALESMAN for special work in connection with our company; must have good presence, initiative, education, and one who can meet business people; attractive commission; exceptional opportunity for right party; only those capable of bond need apply. Call by appointment. Telephone Murray Hill 10000, Underwood & Underwood, Photographers, Executive Department, 417 5th Av.

SALESMEN
FOR
MEN'S FURNISHINGS, TRUNKS AND BAGS, LEATHER GOODS, SHOES.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

SALESMAN wanted for Greater New York, Long Island, and New Jersey, to call on hotels, road houses, restaurants; must be of good appearance and of undoubted ability; bond required; salary; firm established eighty years; known as quality. Apply by letter only to L. R. Johnston, 557 West 22d St.

SALESMEN.
A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; strict sobriety and industry essential; opportunity for quick advancement to executive positions; drawing account against commission to start. O. P., 46 Times.

SALESMAN for New England States to sell plush coats; commission. Y 353 Times Annex.

SECRETARY WANTED, MAN OVER DRAFT AGE, MARRIED PREFERRED, TO FILL POSITION OF PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT OF LARGE COMPANY AND DO GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER AND POSSESS THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BUSINESS METHODS; SALARY $25 TO $30 TO START. REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, RESIDENCE, AND EXPERIENCE. N 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Film exchange; salary start, $20; advancement; references required. Box G 48 Times.

SOLICITOR wanted for subscriptions to a prominent financial weekly; salary and commission. Y 349 Times Annex.

SPECIAL OFFICERS.
Well built men wanted as special policemen in large uptown bank; must be at least 6 feet tall, intelligent, active, and of good appearance; good salaries and lunch provided. Write, stating age, birthplace, and qualifications, N 200 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN by a large bank for research work; must be able to handle Spanish and Portuguese; preferably a college graduate trained in economics and statistics; some statistical experience required; stage age, education, experience, and salary. N 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; one with slight knowledge of bookkeeping desired; excellent opportunity for a conscientious worker; state qualifications and salary desired. A. J. S., 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in leading import and export concern; moderate salary to start; good chance for advancement. L 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with practical commercial experience, who can stand test, can secure permanent position with old firm. 29 Broadway, Room 803.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; 1 year's experience; $11. L 271 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, not under 25 years, intelligent, capable taking charge of entire floor, familiar with plumbing supplies, and keep records. Call 436 W. 37th St.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED
for permanent position with established house handling only high-grade speculative or unlisted securities; liberal commission and attractive co-operation; references required. Phone Murray Hill 9128 for appointment, mornings only. Room 103, 542 5th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant; Christian; pleasing personality; reference; $12-$15. L 277 Times Downtown.

TOOL AND GAUGEMAKERS.
Men who like up-to-date, high-grade work on Government contracts, with good wages; 50 miles from New York. Apply 299 Broadway, Room 1011.

TWO EXTRA SALESMEN,
High-class salesmen wanted at once by concern doing a million per month in New York; our salesmen making from $400 to $1,200 per month; salary and commissions; apply, stating age and experience; correspondence strictly confidential. Address N 203 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—One who is quick touch operator and accurate at copying names and addresses; hours 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.; initial salary $12 weekly; excellent chance for advancement. Y 343 Times Annex.

WANTED
by a banking institution, a young man between the ages of 18 and 18 years; an excellent opportunity for a bright, energetic boy. Address S 143 Times.

WE HAVE POSITIONS open for two men possessing the qualities of initiative, accuracy, willingness, perseverance, and ability; these men will fill positions as heads of departments in our factory office, one department being the order department, the other the straw hat division planning department; salary $25 per week for the right men. Box Y 354 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN WANTED,

high school graduates preferred, by old established Christian mercantile house; exceptional opportunity for ambitious men who seek advancement. W 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn photographic business; must be of good personal appearance; high salaried business; $10 paid to start, increased as you learn. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in merchant tailor's; slight knowledge of bookkeeping essential; apply in own handwriting. L. P., G 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, to assist in store of large manufacturing concern, taking orders, checking, &c.; references; salary $12 to start. W 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) CLERICAL ASSISTANT AT STOCK RECORDS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. BOB & BASKIND, 40 LEONARD.

YOUNG MAN, 18, as petty cashier in whole. sale provision house; salary, $10-$12; advancement. C. Perceval, Inc., 2 9th Av.

YOUNG MAN having insurance experience for position with excellent future in large chain store concern. N 202 Times Downtown.

YOUTH wanted with typewriting experience for certified public accountant's office; salary $10 per week; good opportunity to learn the profession. W 381 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 32 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere; Bulletin 25 gives details of training necessary. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
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NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
254 W. 54th, New York. Phone Greeley 1160.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1808D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) OPENINGS FOR ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, ALL KINDS OF CLERKS AND TECHNICAL MEN.

CALL 9 TO 2.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Bank Paying Teller $1,400; ledger clerk $20; accountant. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.—Butlers, second, third and useful men wanted immediately; no charge for registering.

BOYS.—Excellent office positions, ambitious boys; $8-$15. Federal Agency, 309 Broadway.

We need 35 bookkeepers, clerks, $12, $2,000; Christian firms. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway; register 3 office and technical positions.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUTO painting, trimming, repairing; moderate. S. & F. Co., 318 West 48th St. Bryant 9340.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917. PIERCE "33" landaulet, latest model. PIERCE "33" touring, latest model. LOCOMOBILE 1917 "38" 4-pass. Sport. STUTZ Bulldog Special 1917. STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster. LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916. HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Sport. Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9008.

CADILLAC 1916, 8-cylinder; on account of death owner wishes to sell; fully equipped; condition perfect; demonstration any time. Madison Square 6890.

CADILLAC, 1917 Touring Car; Limousine; Landaulet; Roadster. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER. WALLACE, 236 WEST 50TH.

CASE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHALMERS touring, 1915, perfect condition throughout; cheap. Owner, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

CHALMERS, 1914, self-starter; good condition; no dealers. Phone River 2193, Apt. 82.

CHANDLER Model 17 Springfield sedan, also Model 17 touring; prices very reasonable; no dealers. S 150 Times.

CHANDLER 1917 Chummy roadster for sale. 676 West End Av. Riverside 7750.

CHEVROLET TOURING 1917.
Baby grand; used three months; not hurt in any way; sell cheap.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

COLE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CROW-ELKHART.—$500 buys brand new touring; run not 600 miles. 1,980 Broadway.

FIAT CHASSIS
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
13 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. C. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD ROADSTER, $210.
Demountable rims; well equipped; first class running order.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

H. A. L.—Slightly used roadster; cheap for cash. Room 1516 Commercial Cable Bldg.

HUDSON SUPER-6 Brougham Limousine. Very classy; exceptionally fine. Cheap for immediate sale. WALLACE, 236 WEST 50TH.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six, late 1917, extra Winter top, $900. Phone owner, Main 422.

LANCIA 1916 TOURING,
6-PASSENGER, SPORT TYPE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
603 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER,
FOUR-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
603 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON 1917 seven - passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917 Touring car, also Marmon Roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven - passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 CHUMMY ROADSTER. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 5-pass. touring, excellent condition, tires fair; price right. S 149 Times.

MERCER 1917 SEDAN; practically new. WALLACE, 236 WEST 50TH ST.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $550 cash 1916 touring; overhauled, newly painted. 1,980 Broadway.

OVERLANDS.—Most economical cars; small initial expense and low upkeep cost; bargains in overhauled cars sold with MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 80th.

OVERLAND, 1917, 6-cylinder touring; cost $1,080; must sacrifice, $575. Morningside 9615.

OVERLAND 1917 small five passenger touring, practically new, $450. Gordon, 5910 Schuyler.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model 4-passenger touring; condition new. Phone Columbus 8093.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 brougham landaulett like new; sacrifice. Herman Karp, Columbus 5322.

PACKARD 1915 "3-88" 7 pass. touring
PACKARD 1915 "2-38" 7 pass. touring
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 W. 60th St.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35" like new.
Wallace, 236 West 50th.

PACKARD 2-35, 1917, 7-passenger, touring. Condition new. Telephone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD taxi; passed inspection; must be sold. Call 9-11 A. M., A. Frank, 336 E.49th.

PAGE 1917 touring; painted Rolls-Royce blue; must sell at once. 1,980 Broadway.

PEUGEOT.—Handsome coupe, 4-passenger, practically new, perfect condition. Owner, Merritt, Murray Hill 9281.

PEERLESS 6 all-year round cabriolet; make offer. 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

PEERLESS, 1917 limousine; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 50th.

PIERCE-ARROW (15) collapsible touring, 38. CADILLAC (1916) touring, five passenger. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917 "38" Sedan; 1917 Landaulet. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE,
18 H. P.; LATEST MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
603 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

ROFF.—8-cyl., 7-pass., 1918, new; sacrifice; want smaller car. Goday, St. Nicholas 9172.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 runabout; need cash; make offer. 1,980 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917; must sell at once; runabout. 1,980 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 90 H. P. TOURING, SPORT TYPE, 4-PASSENGER; PRICE, $350.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
603 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX.—Want cash offer for 1912, 7-passenger touring; shaft drive. 1,980 B'way.

SIMPLEX 38 touring car; A1 condition: also limousine body. 1,723 East 13th St., Bklyn.

SPEEDSTER, special built, aluminum body, 120 H. P. Most exclusive sport car in city. Worth seeing. Harris, 1700 Broadway.

STEARNS 1917 five - passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
An ideal combination of the most efficient motor and handsome car construction. We offer for immediate delivery three newly painted, overhauled cars; very desirable at this season. 1916 coupe, 1917 Cloverleaf, 1916 runabout, "Light 4." Guaranteed. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7000. (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.)

STUDEBAKER 1916 Club Roadster, $350; Monroe 1916 roadster, like new, $220. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Main 422.

STUDEBAKER, Series "18" Coupe; like new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Main entrance.

STUTZ ROADSTERS.
1917—LIKE NEW—1916.
These cars look brand new; they have every equipment, including wire wheels, paint without a scratch and mechanically O K; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 6-passenger, perfect condition; 6 wire wheels, new tires; used only privately; sells for $1,800 to quick buyer. Write to Mr. La Grange, 640 West 171st, or call evenings Audubon 8613 for appointment.

STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG SPECIAL, SEATING FOUR.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
603 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STUTZ 1917 Sedan; perfect; wire wheels, extra new shoes; first reasonable cash offer takes car. Meyers, 1,980 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1917 Bulldog, also Stutz Speedster. Price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St., Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Want to sell quickly 1916 Baby White 5-passenger touring; make offer. Dr. Nash, 1,980 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Perfection of Knight-type automobiles; several overhauled and guaranteed bargains. Willys-Overland, B'way and 80th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT brougham; like new; what am I offered? 1,980 Broadway.

WINTON Model 38, overhauled and repaired; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 FRANKLIN 4-passenger Brougham.
1917 NATIONAL Chummy Roadster.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 JORDAN touring.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand-new; big discount.
1916 MERCER Touring; elegant condition.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 GLIDDEN "Knight" landaulet, latest model.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILL ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
281 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 607-608 Circle.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO.
AUTO BARGAINS.
Crane Simplex, 1917. Stutz Bearcat Special.
1917 2-38 Packard. Peerless 6 Sedan.
'18 Stutz Bulldog. Packard '16 Land't.
'17 Cadillac Sedan. Simplex '15 Brougham.
Pierce Brougham "38." Packard '16 Touring.
'17 Chandler Ch'my. '17 Hup. Brougham.
Packard '16 Limo. Cadillac '15 Touring.
Pierce '14 Convertible Stutz '16 Speedster.
Stutz '16 Bulldog. Lancia 30 Brougham.
Renault '14 Limo. Lancia 30 Touring.
Pierce '14 Coupe. Metallurgique Tour.
Renault 4-pass. Marmon Club R'dster.
'14 Loco "38" 4-pass.
1,896 Broadway—63d St. 907 Col.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
DANIELS 6 cyl. Touring, like new.
'18 STUDEBAKER Roadster.
'17 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
'17 BUICK little Six.
'17 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
'17 OAKLAND Six Touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

1916-17 roadster or touring car, in good condition; high grade subdivision Hudson River building plot in exchange. C. C. Mullaly, Philipse Manor, N. Y.

ROADSTER or touring car, 1916-17, in good condition; high-grade subdivision Hudson River building plot in exchange. C. C. Mullaly, Philipse Manor, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE.—High grade, absolutely new touring car; has been used for show purposes; reduced price. Phone Columbus 6812.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

SANDOW Truck, 1¼ tons; almost new; special delivery body; guaranteed perfect condition. H. E. Stout Co., 317 Washington St., N. Y.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance moving specialty. Vanderput & Co., 'phone Bushwick 2998.

TRUCKS.
Pierces, Macks, Packards, Whites, &c., at bargain prices. Pacific, 221 West 53d.

TRUDFORD.—For hire, one-ton Hudford, $10 per day. Flad, Bushwick 9284W.

WHITE TRUCK, 5-ton, 1914, bargain; A1 condition. Homan, 311 West 38th St.

UNITED 1917 truck, 3½ tons; sacrifice $1,400. Oldsmobile Co., 415 East 149th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK 1917 Light Six Touring; good condition; lowest price cash; no dealers. Phone Harlem 2955 any day, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FORD touring car, 1917; must be in good condition; bargain for cash. E. B. Blount, care Marlborough Hotel, City.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Have $3,000 cash for best 1915, 48, Pierce-Arrow limousine. S 148 Times.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Wanted—100 autos, late models only. CASH ready. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

USED runabout or racabout wanted; give particulars. Edwards, 301 East 63d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

HAVE 1, 2, 3, 5 ton autos to hire. L 260 Times Downtown.

LANCIA, beautiful S. G. V. limousine landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 1,980 West 54th. Columbus 3098.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; possible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Wilmarth. 8030 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7990. Special classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction, for men and women, is the best in N. Y. Write to-day for catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Orders Wanted.—Furniture factory, 9,000 square feet, with machinery, will entertain proposition to manufacture patented or special article of merit and in demand; need not necessarily be in furniture line. P 34 Times.

Very completely equipped modern factory, moderate-priced character dolls; business well established; corporation has invested nearly $20,000; quick action means biggest bargain; no brokers. K 31 Times.

For man of standing with capital to continue business of old established N. Y. Stock Exchange house. L 270 Times Downtown.

Well-established cash and credit house for sale of wearing apparel, in the State of New Jersey; a good opportunity to the right man; no agents. W 380 Times Downtown.

Hotel, best nearby Jersey suburb, fully furnished, doing good business; $2,000 required; mail references. Sander, 113 Maiden Lane.

Corset factory, 22 Singer machines, fixtures, and goods, invoice $4,300, sell today for $1,000; orders in hand. 6th floor, 138 West 17th.

A factory equipped for overedging or plain sewing on contract desires work. In New York City. W 209 Times Downtown.

Capable man, with services and capital, take interest in the manufacture of smoking article, greatly demanded. D 420 Times Annex.

Will sell profitable interest in local industry for $20,000. Laundry, G 92 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Remy, Capt. A. V., and Twining, Maj. K., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Following to Park Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Hoskins, L. W. | Pierson, S. G.
Hill, E. A. | Royer, D. A.
Morison, J. C.

Following to Ft. Omaha:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Reber, J. S., Jr. | Towle, G.
Powell, C. S. | Simmons, R. G.
Crawford, H. H. | Cimmino, F.
Mills, H. W. | Taylor, W. S.
Welsh, M. E. | Wright, M. La M.

Wood, 2d Lt. F., and Fenn, 2d Lt. R. S., to Tallaferro Field.

Following to Kelly Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Clark, E. W. | Hebbard, J. L.
Clark, R. I. | Orb, J. A., Jr.
Elsbur, M. C. | Maddon, J. B.
Borgle, W. L. | Weidiger, E. H.
Banfill, C. Y. | Coyle, W. W.
French, J. J. | McMahon, M. J.
Hughes, G. P. | Stiller, G. M.
McCune, M. | Cronau, R. T.
McDevitt, L. W. | Sharkey, G. P.
Steele, A. S. J., Jr. | Smith, C. B., Jr.
Murray, T. H. | Brofft, R. E.
Clark, H. F. | Tanner, H. J.
Robertson, A. | Sanborn, J. E.
Krohn, W. | Kauffman, S. T.
Wohler, C. B. | Williams, H. O.
Tibbals, E. B. | Halton, T. L.
Hilestand, B. | Ray, P. M.
Illes, C. M. | Wyckoff, H. W.
Calhoun, B. A. | Fowler, G.
McCrum, R. D. | Rowley, E. C., Jr.
Jones, P. J. | Richardson, E. L.
McMahon, P. J. | Wright, S. V.
Fox, G. B. | Webster, J. O.
McMullen, C.

Following to Camp Dick:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Christian, C. H. | Olsen, C. A.
Merrick, L. M. | Colville, C. J.
Boyd, J. P. | Bausher, J. G.
Payne, C. L. | Page, E. F.
Snyder, W. H. | Jeffries, J. M.
Schanck, R. N. | Moses, L. E.
Norton, A. W. | Silcott, A. E.
Jackson, J. W. | Stock, H. L.

Following to Ellington Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Long, C. C. | Saunders, M. F.
Young, S. H. | Haskell, S. C.
Nichols, B. | Franklin, J. A.
Spencer, F. G. | McKnight, J. A.
Alos, M. | Bancker, W. D.
Catheart, S. C. | Crane, O. P. H.
Curtiss, F. W., Jr. | Dudley, J. E.
Gilman, A. R. | MacFadden, W., Jr.
Nordeen, A. G. | Nugent, L. J.

Following to Gerstner Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Callender, M. C. | Page, E. F.
Haley, F. P. | Ryle, T. J.
Moore, H. C.

Following to Rich Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Kittell, M. F. | Carter, C. F.
Byron, W. D., 2d. | Farnsworth, A. P.
Graham, L. J. | Barr, G. D.
Langley, J. A. | Painter, P.
Wolf, H. J. | Rietig, W. R.
Hallenbeck, E. T. | Brady, W. T.
Smith, E. B. | Benedict, R. P., Jr.
Case, L. I. | Kennedy, F. E.
Young, W. S.

Gay, 2d Lt. J. A.; Wood, 2d Lt. R.; Tucker, 2d Lt. R. M., and Walsh, 2d Lt. J. R., to Scott Field.

Doyle, 1st Lt. V. H.; Sweet, 2d Lt. C. L., and Lindberg, 2d Lt. E. A., to Wilbur Wright Field.

Following to Rockwell Field:
Gordon, Capt. G. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Brittain, J. B. | Guild, S. T.
Joyce, T. F. | Chamberlin, N.
Thompson, J. H.

Following to Garden City:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Lewis, T. J. | Lutes, H.
McCormick, N. C. | Meenan, J. J.
Mills, H. P. | Wagner, L. C., Jr.
Wallace, D. H.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Mackie, N. S. | Coan, S.
Milliken, W. N.

Following to participate in flights:
Boland, 1st Lt. T.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Delaplane, J. W. | Gates, P. T.
Irish, H. R. | Blair, B. R.

Felsenheld, 1st Lt. J. D.; Beck, 1st Lt. H. L., and Hull, 1st Lt. L. N., promoted to be Captains.

Flanagan, 2d Lt. J. F., to Camp Vail

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS TO GUARD NEW YORK

War Department Starts Construction of Emplacements in Several Parks.

TWO GUNS FOR EACH SITE

Work Is Proceeding Under Direction of General Bingham in Charge of Defensive Works.

Action has been taken by the War Department toward protecting New York and vicinity from possible air raids. It was learned yesterday that the War Department has awarded a contract to the White Fireproof Construction Company of 286 Fifth Avenue for the construction of two concrete anti-aircraft gun emplacements in Mount Morris Park, Fifth Avenue and 120th Street; Tompkins Square Park, Avenue A and Seventh Street; Fort Greene Park, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; Lincoln Terrace Park, Greenwood Cemetery, and Mount Olivet Cemetery, Brooklyn.

The plans of the War Department call for the construction of two concrete anti-aircraft gun emplacements on each site. The work on several of these began some time ago. The bases will be large blocks about eight or ten feet square and ten feet deep. It is believed that additional emplacements will be built soon after those planned have been finished.

G. Edward Escher, head of the White Fireproof Construction Company, at his home in Summit, N. J., last night confirmed the fact that his concern had the contract from the War Department, but he declined to say how much progress had been made.

"I am not in a position to tell you anything about the work," Mr. Escher said. "My lips are sealed. The contract was made some time ago and I refer you to the War Department for further information."

A police official in Harlem said last night that recently a concrete foundation was laid on the south knoll in Mount Morris Park and that work had already begun on another foundation.

The work is proceeding under the general direction of General Theodore Bingham, who is in charge of the defensive works of the eastern and southern entrances of New York Harbor.

Permission to construct the emplacements in the Manhattan parks was given by Park Commissioner Robert F. Valentine on Dec. 21, 1917, to Major Harkness, who was then connected with the Corps of Engineers of the Second District. Subsequently permission was granted by the Brooklyn Park Department to the War Department with regard to the other spots selected for the sites of the anti-aircraft defenses. The life of the permits is for the period of the war and the War Department has agreed to repair any damage that might be done to park property.

From time to time reports have been circulated that Germany would some day send submarines to the American coast to assist airplanes to raid coast cities. It is believed that it was in this connection that the War Department decided to take all possible precautions, remote as a hostile raid on New York and other coast cities might be.

One of those who seemed to know the Germans were planning to raid New York by air was Lieutenant Edward J. Roberts of the Royal Flying Corps, who, in a recent address before the Aeronautical Society, said it would be an easy matter for several of the large German submarines to approach within fifty or a hundred miles of the Atlantic coast, set up airplanes which would be carried in the vessels, fly to New York, drop loads of bombs and then fly to sea and escape in the mother ship in the way they came.

It could not be learned yesterday when the anti-aircraft guns for the emplacements would be available for the city's defenses.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Gentleman's pocketbook containing cash and check for $700; probably lost on New Haven train leaving Larchmont, N. Y., 8:47 A. M., Monday, March 25; handsome reward paid and no questions asked if returned to Room 2,014, 30 Church St. Cortlandt 4782.

LOST—Tuesday, March 19, turquoise ring, surrounded with diamonds; left on wash stand ladies' dressing room, 8th floor, Wanamaker's; liberal reward. Return to 43 East 58th St., phone Plaza 4120. Miss Pigott.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire wreath, Monday, March 25, afternoon, between Brill Bros. and Broadway, 49th St., Stern Bros., 5th Av., Lord & Taylor; valuable as keepsake to owner; liberal reward. Schuyler 1255. Address 374 West End Av., Apt. 44.

LOST—Small silver double partitioned powder box, bearing initials of owner, "H. E. F." Saturday night, March 23, between Liberty Theatre, West 42d St., and Claridge Hotel. Address R 22 Times.

LOST—Pearl tie pin, near New Haven Pullman ticket window in Grand Central Station, about 7, Sunday morning; liberal reward. Notify N 257 Times Downtown.

LOST—Black portfolio, with papers, from automobile, near 180th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; no questions asked; reward. H. L. Baer, 126 West 73d St.

LOST—Cash, less than $100, between Cortlandt St. and lower Broadway; can specify denominations; liberal reward. O. Mikkelsen, 69 Cortlandt St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and neck chain, silver face, monogram "K. Y."; liberal reward. Room 124, Mansion House, Hicks St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 37th St. and Gimbels, or in Gimbels, a pink topaz and diamond pin; reward if returned to 540 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond ring, sunken setting, highly valued for association. Liberal reward, if returned to H. L. Richards, 55 East 65th St.

LOST.—Will pay $100 reward for return of diamond broach lost on 96th St., Thursday. A. H. Jacobs, 740 West End Av.

LOST—Monday, on 3d Av. "L" or 42d St. car, skunk fur muff. Phone Gram. 336; reward.

LOST—On Monday, March 25, a silver lorgnette; reward. H. B., 21 West 56th St.

LOST—Black bank folder, containing about $50, key; $10 reward. K 92 Times.

DASHWOOD

The easiest collar ever named. So much *dash* in it that it simply named itself —Dashwood. 20c each.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

Barrack Room Ballads.
Songs for a martial age are these.
—RUDYARD KIPLING—
Should be in your library
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

LORD READING TO ZIONISTS.

Supports Project to Establish Jewish State in Palestine.

Lord Reading, Special Ambassador and High Commissioner for Great Britain in the United States, has issued a statement through the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, declaring his support of the proect to establish a Jewish State in Palestine. His statement reads:

"You ask me for a message to American Jewry especially regarding the Declaration of His Majesty's Government in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People.

"I need not say that I warmly support that declaration in both my public and private capacity. I have, moreover, been profoundly impressed by the splendid energy of the American Zionists and by the whole-hearted way in which, to no small extent under their leadership, the Jewish people of the United States have thrown themselves into the war. Though I feel that the many thousands of Jews who have enlisted individually in the armies of the United States and of the Allies are serving the cause of humanity as usefully as man can, I am particularly interested in the Jewish units which are being recruited on both sides of the Atlantic. It would be magnificent if some of them could strike a blow for the freedom of the world in the land of our ancestors.

"In the meantime I am glad to think that Palestine is being rehabilitated, even while the war continues, largely by Jewish money and Jewish energy and am especially pleased to be in the country which has provided so large a part of that money and no small amount of that energy. My good wishes are with the Zionists of the United States in the great work that is before them in giving effect to the Declaration of the British Government and I shall esteem anything that I may be called upon to do in connection with that work as not the least important or the least satisfactory part of my duties as British Ambassador in Washington."

A message from the representatives of the Jewish colonies in Palestine was received at the Zionist headquarters here yesterday. It said that the Jewish Administrative Commission, organized by the International Zionist Organization, were expected in Palestine this week.

BURGLAR RISK RATES UP.

Increase More Than $3 Per $1,000 for Apartments.

An increase in robberies in elevator apartment houses in New York City yesterday led the Burglary Underwriters' Association to advance the rates heretofore charged for insurance of this class, following an all day's special executive meeting of the association. William P. Learned, President of the underwriters, presided at the meeting, which was attended by representatives from practically all of the companies writing burglary insurance in this city.

Announcement was made that all new policies from now on would be underwritten on the basis of a charge of $19.80 per $1,000 instead of $16.50 per $1,000, the present rate. The effect of this increase in premium was to put the elevator apartment house burglary insurance in the same class, so far as hazard is concerned, with flats or tenements.

S. B. Brewster, who yesterday resigned as Secretary of the Underwriters' Association to accept a position with the American Surety Company, said that the advance was due to increased robberies in apartment houses in the last year.

The American Surety Company was elected a member of the underwriters' body. Announcement was made that the General Accident Company had resigned as a member.

ASK $1,854,000 ROYALTIES.

Scotland Firm Sues Shipbuilding Corporation on Submarine Contract.

A suit instituted by William Denny & Brothers of Dumbarton, Scotland, against the New York Shipbuilding Corporation for $1,854,000 alleged to be due for royalties was yesterday transferred from the Supreme Court to the Federal Court. The complaint says that an agreement was made with the defendant by which the latter was to have all the rights, use of patents, secrets, &c., for the construction of the Denny-Hay type of submarines, in consideration of 7½ per cent. on the contract price of all contracts it received.

It is further alleged that the agreement was made after the United States Government had intimated that this type of submarine would be acceptable, but that the defendants had failed to seek or to procure any contracts. It is alleged that the defendant had a capacity of constructing eight of the submarines a year, and that since the agreement this Government had entered into contracts calling for twenty-four submarines of the value of $24,720,000. The amount sued for, it is claimed, would have been the amount of royalties coming to the plaintiff if the defendant had procured contracts for the full capacity of its plant since June, 1915.

Hampton Shops
Its Artistic Helpfulness

THERE'S a fine type of room to be found in a growing number of American homes that defies analysis while it challenges your admiration.

An odd table and chair, or an inlaid cassone and painted screen, may compose the main lines of its picture in memory.

Yet you know there was something more—and that every detail of porcelain, wrought metal, tapestry and painted or carven wood had a personal interest all its own. It was the consummate art that harmonized these unrelated pieces that made this room what it was and is.

The abiding charm, the inviting ease, the hint of accustomed well-being that characterize these unforgetable rooms find sympathetic expression in the eleven Galleries of Hampton Shops.

Hampton Shops
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facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Antiquities Furniture

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Economize—Pay More

When wool is higher, and it costs more to make it up into men's clothes, one of two things must happen:

You must pay more for the lasting style, service and satisfaction that result from all-wool economy; or pay less for clothes that are not economical because it isn't in them to wear like all-wool clothes.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

One fine thing about buying your clothes at the Wallach Stores is that you don't have to worry about economy.

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YOU trade in your automobile, piano, sewing machine or typewriter. Why not trade in your old heating boiler for a new one?

Increasing scarcity of labor makes it advisable to prepare now for next winter.

Find out today what cash allowance you can get on your old boiler and let us tell you how much a "Pierce" will save you next winter, in actual coal expense.

Let our corps of expert heating engineers help solve your heating problem.

You must act at once because we are making this offer for this Spring's business. Settle your heating problem right now. Don't stand for another Winter of discomfort such as you have just gone through. Let us show you how we can heat your house for less money. It costs you nothing to send in the coupon—you are under no obligation—we simply want to give you information that will be worth money to you, no matter how small or how large your heating plant may be. Fill out the coupon and send it today to

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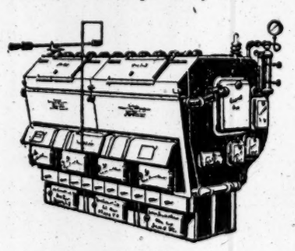

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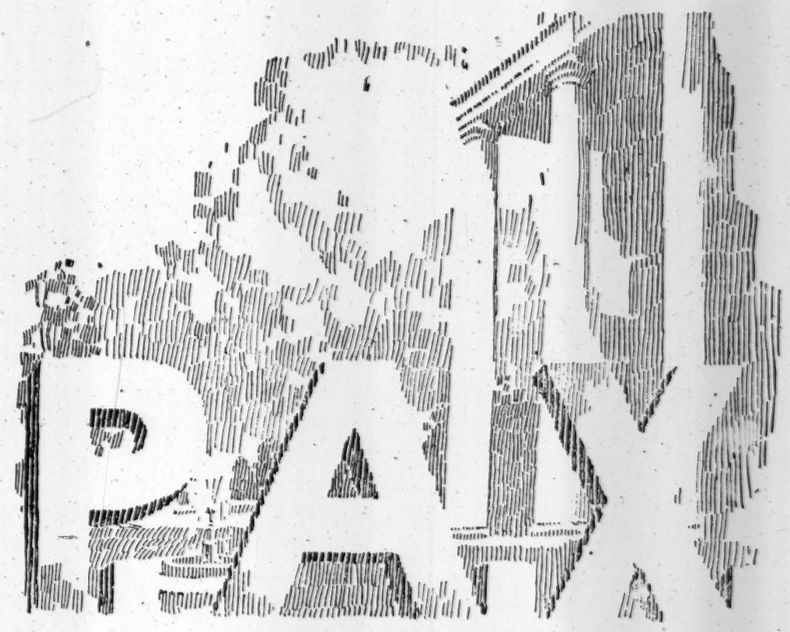

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